For Research Use Only

Recombinant Human CD158G/KIR2DS5 protein (rFc Tag)

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Catalog Number: Eg3719

Basic Information

Species: Human

Purity: >90 %, SDS-PAGE

Tag: rFc Tag

Technical Specifications

Purity:
>90 %, SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level:
<0.1 EU/ μ g protein, LAL method

Source:
HEK293-derived Human CD158G protein His22-His245 (Accession# Q14953) with a rabbit IgG Fc tag at the C-terminus.

GeneID:
3810

Accession:
Q14953

Predicted Molecular Mass:
51.0 kDa

SDS-PAGE:
60-85 kDa, reducing (R) conditions

Formulation:
Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose and 5% mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Biological Activity

Not tested

Storage and Shipping

Storage:
It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- Until expiry date, -20℃ to -80℃ as lyophilized proteins.
- 3 months, -20℃ to -80℃ under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Shipping:
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the recommended temperature.

Reconstitution

Briefly centrifuge the tube before opening. Reconstitute at 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile water.

Background

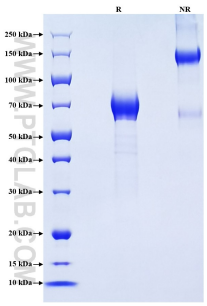
KIR2DS5, a member of the KIR (killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor) family, is a cell surface receptor expressed by subpopulations of natural killer (NK) cells and T lymphocytes. KIR2DS5 is an activating receptor that binds to a multimer of DAP12 signaling molecules and transmits activation signals through its short cytoplasmic tail. KIR2DS5 is expressed on NK cells and triggers NK cell functions, including cytotoxicity and cytokine release, upon recognition of certain polymorphisms in HLA-C molecules.

References

1. Mariella Della Chiesa, et al. (2008). Eur J Immunol. 38(8):2284-9.
2. Noriko K Steiner, et al. (2008). Immunogenetics. 60(11):655-67.
3. Jeroen H Blokhuis, et al. (2017). Immun Inflamm Dis. 5(4):461-468.

Synonyms

Selected Validation Data



Purity of Recombinant Human CD158G was determined by SDS-PAGE. The protein was resolved in an SDS-PAGE in reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and stained using Coomassie blue.