



# Recombinant Human Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 (KIR3DL2), partial

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP012365HU1
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P43630
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	LMGGQDKPF LSARPSTVVP RGGHVALQCH YRRGFNNFML YKEDRSHVPI FHGRIFQESF IMGPVTPAHA GTYRCRGRSRP HSLTGWSAPS NPLVIMVTGN HRKPSLLAHP GPLLKSGETV ILQCWSDVMF EHFFLHREGI SEDPSRLVGQ IHDGVSKANF SIGPLMPVLA GTYRCYGSVP HSPYQLSAPS DPLDIVITGL YEKPSLSAQP GPTVQAGENV TLSCSSWSSY DIYHLSREGE AHERRLRAVP KVNRTFQADF PLGPATHGGT YRCFGSFRAL PCVWSNSSDP LLVSVTGNPS SSWPSPTEPS SKSGICRHLH
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	KIR3DL2
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 Alternative name(s): CD158 antigen-like family member K MHC class I NK cell receptor Natural killer-associated transcript 4 Short name= NKAT-4 p70 natural killer ce
<b>Expression Region</b>	22-340
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Partial
<b>Target Details</b>	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous and they are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). The gene content of the KIR gene cluster varies among haplotypes, although several framework genes are found in all haplotypes (KIR3DL3, KIR3DP1, KIR3DL4, KIR3DL2). The KIR proteins are classified by the number of extracellular immunoglobulin domains (2D or 3D) and by whether they have a long (L) or short (S) cytoplasmic domain. KIR proteins with the long cytoplasmic domain transduce inhibitory signals upon ligand binding via an immune tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM), while KIR proteins with the short cytoplasmic domain lack the ITIM motif and instead associate with the TYRO protein tyrosine kinase binding protein to transduce activating signals. The ligands for several KIR proteins are subsets of HLA class I molecules; thus, KIR proteins are thought to play an important role in regulation of the immune response. This



gene is one of the framework loci that is present on all haplotypes.

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**Reconstitution**

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

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**Shelf Life**

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.

Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.