

KIR2DL1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi)

General Information

Synonyms:	CD158A;CD158Ankat1;p58.1;KIR2DL1;KIR-K64;NKAT;NKAT-1;KIR221;KIR2DL1/KIR2DS5;cl-42
Protein Construction:	His22-Arg242
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P43626
Molecular Weight:	27.1 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 40-52 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

KIR2DL1 (2DL1, formerly NKAT1, designated CD158a) is a 348 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the human killer cell Ig-like receptor (KIR) family. KIR2DL1 is a receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for some HLA-C alleles such as w4 and w6. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.

Reference

Yoon S R, et al. Understanding of molecular mechanisms in natural killer cell therapy]]. Experimental & Molecular Medicine, 2015, 47(2):e14

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