

Product datasheet for RC223899

KIR2DS4 (NM_012314) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	KIR2DS4 (NM_012314) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	Myc-DDK
Symbol:	KIR2DS4
Synonyms:	CD158I; KIR-2DS4; KIR1D; KIR412; KKA3; NKAT-8; NKAT8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	<pre>>RC223899 representing NM_012314 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)</pre>
	TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC GCC <mark>GCGATCGC</mark> C
	ATGTCGCTCATGGTCATCATCATGGCGTGTGTTGGGTTCTTCTTGCTGCAGGGGGGCCTGGCCACAGGAGG

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAG**GTTTAA**



View online »



D

v к D D D

	* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF
ACCN:	NM_012314

ORF Size: OTI Disclaimer: 012314

L A А N D т L

GAT CTG GCA GCA AAT GAT ATC

912 bp

Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

D

К v Stor ACGCCCGGCC

TAA

CTG GAT TAC AAG GAT GAC GAC GAT AAG GT

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info

CRIGENE KIR2DS4 (NM_012314) Human Tagged ORF Clone – RC223899	
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Met	 thod: 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min. 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA. 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature. 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom. 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
Note:	Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.
RefSeq:	<u>NM 012314.6</u>
RefSeq Size:	1630 bp
RefSeq ORF:	915 bp
Locus ID:	3809
UniProt ID:	<u>P43632</u>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Antigen processing and presentation, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
MW:	33.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]



Product images:



Circular map for RC223899