

Product datasheet for RG223899

KIR2DS4 (NM 012314) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: KIR2DS4 (NM_012314) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Tag: TurboGFP Symbol: KIR2DS4

Synonyms: CD158I; KIR-2DS4; KIR1D; KIR412; KKA3; NKAT-8; NKAT8

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide >RG223899 representing NM_012314

Sequence: Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC

GCCGCGATCGCC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG223899 representing NM_012314

Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

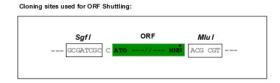
MSLTVVSMACVGFFLLQGAWPQEGVHRKPSFLALPGHLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHFLLHREGKFNNTL HLIGEHHDGVSKANFSIGPMMPVLAGTYRCYGSVPHSPYQLSAPSDPLDMVIIGLYEKPSLSAQPGPTVQ AGENVTLSCSSRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRLPAVRSINGTFQADFPLGPATHGGTYRCFGSFRDAPYEWS NSSDPLLVSVTGNPSNSWPSPTEPSSKTGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKIPFTILLFFLLHRWCSDKKNAAVMDQ EPAGNRTVNSEDSDEQDHQEVSYA

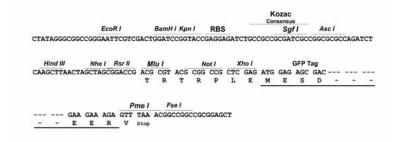
TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

Restriction Sites:

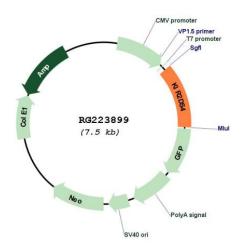
Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:





Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_012314

ORF Size: 912 bp



OTI Disclaimer:

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 customercom or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

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. <u>More info</u>

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:

Cytogenetics:

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 Method:

- 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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 012314.3</u>, <u>NP 036446.3</u>

19q13.42

 RefSeq Size:
 1586 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 915 bp

 Locus ID:
 3809

 UniProt ID:
 P43632

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Antigen processing and presentation, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity





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]