

Product datasheet for **RG236694**

KIR2DS4 (NM_001281972) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	KIR2DS4 (NM_001281972) 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 Sequence:	>RG236694 representing NM_001281972. Blue=ORF Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

```
GCTCGTTTAGTGAACCGTCAGAATTTTGTAAACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTG
GATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCCGCCGCGATCGCC
ATGTCGCTCATGGTCATCATCATGGCGTGTGTTGGGTTCTTCTTGCTGCAGGGGGCTGGCCACAGGAG
GGAGTCCACAGAAAACCTTCCTTCTGGCCCTCCAGGTCACCTGGTAAATCAGAAGAGACAGTCATC
CTGCAATGTTGGTCGGATGTCATGTTTGAGCACTTCTTCTGCACAGAGAGGGGAAGTTTAAACAACACT
TTGCACCTCATTGGAGAGCACCATGATGGGTTTCCAAGGCCAATTCTCCATTGGTCCCATGATGCCT
GTCCTTGCAGGAACCTACAGATGCTACGGTTCTGTTCTCACTCCCCTATCAGTTGTCAGCTCCCAGT
GACCCTCTGGACATGGTGATCATAGGTCTATATGAGAAACCTTCTCTCAGCCCAGCCGGGCCCCACG
GTTCAGGCAGGAGAGAATGTGACCTTGTCTGCAGCTCCATCTATCCAGGGAAGGGGAGGCCCATGAAC
GTAGGCTCCCTGCAGTGCAGCATCAACGGAACATTCCAGGCCGACTTTCCTCTGGGCCCTGCCACCC
ACGGAGGGACCTACAGATGCTTCGGCTCTTCCGTGACGCTCCCTACGAGTGGTCAAACCTCGAGTGATC
CACTGCTTGTTCGGTCAAGGTAACCCAGACACCTACATGTTT
ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAAAC
```



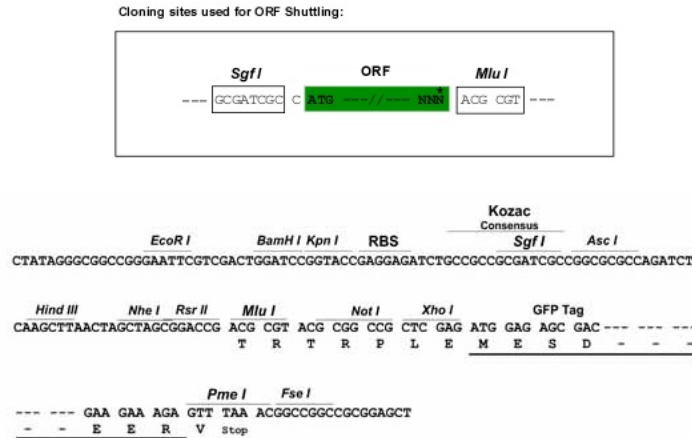
[View online »](#)

Protein Sequence: >Peptide sequence encoded by RG236694
 Blue=ORF Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

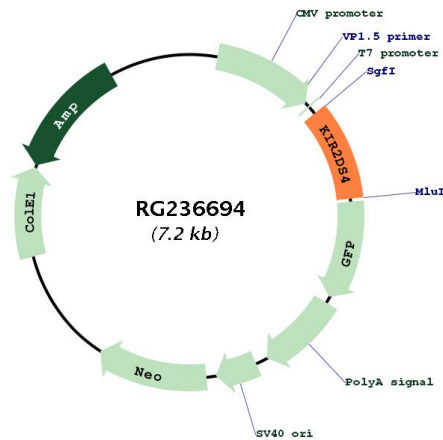
MSLMVIIMACVGFLLQGAWPQEGVHRKPSFLALPGHLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHLLHREGKFNNT
 LHLIGEHHDGVSKANFSIGMPMPVLAGTYRCYGSVPHSPYQLSAPSDPLDMVIIGLYEKPSLSAQPGPT
 VQAGENVTLSCSSIYPGKGRPMNVGSLQCAASTEHSRPTFLWALPPTTEGPTDASALSVTLPTSGQTRVI
 HCLFSPQVTPDTYMF
 TRTRPLEMESDESGLPAMEIECRITGTLNGVEFELVGGEGTPEQGRMTNKMSTKGALTFSPYLLSHV
 MGYGFYHFGTYPSGYENPFLHAINNGGYTNTRIEKYEDGGVLHVSFSYRYEAGRVIIGDFKVMGTGFPED
 SVIFTDKIIRS NATVEHLHPMGDNDLDGSFTRTFSLRDGGYSSVVD SHMHFKSAIHPSILQNGGPMFA
 FRRVEEDHSNTELGIVEYQHAFKTPDADAGEERV

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001281972

ORF Size:	666 bp
OTI Disclaimer:	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
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).
RefSeq:	NM_001281972.2
RefSeq Size:	1557 bp
RefSeq ORF:	669 bp
Locus ID:	3809
UniProt ID:	P43632
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Antigen processing and presentation, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
MW:	24.6 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]