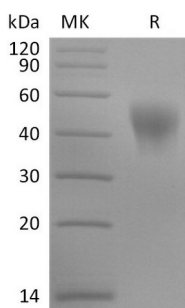


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	KIR2DL1/CD158a
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-like Receptor 2DL1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding His22-His245 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P43626
<b>Host</b>	Human cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	25.5 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human KIR2DL1 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH2403**



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**Alternative Names**

CD158 antigen-like family member A; CD158a antigen; CD158a;KIR2DL1; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 1; NKAT; NKAT-1; p58.1 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor

**Background**

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1 (KIR2DL1) is an inhibitory Natural Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor with two extracellular immunoglobulin domains. KIR2DL1 down-regulates the cytotoxicity of NK cells upon recognition of specific class I major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules on target cells. It has been reported that the KIR2DL1 is bound to its class I MHC ligand, HLA-Cw4. The KIR2DL1-HLA-Cw4 interface exhibits charge and shape complementarity. KIR/HLA-I interactions can act through inhibition of NKC activation by target cells and NKC licensing for greater intrinsic responsiveness.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.