

## Recombinant Human KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 10104-KR

DESCRIPTION				
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human KIR3DL3/CD158z protein			
	Human KIR3DL3/CD158z (Gln26-Leu322) Accession # NP_703144.2	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)	
	N-terminus C-te			
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Gln26; blocked			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer			
Predicted Molecular Mass	59 kDa			

SPECIFICATIONS		
SDS-PAGE	62-71 kDa, under reducing conditions	
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human B7-H7/HHLA2 His-tag Protein, CF (Catalog # 10475-B7) is immobilized at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Recombinant Human KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10104-KR) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is found to be approximately 45.0-270 ng/mL.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.	
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose See Certificate of Analysis for details.	

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

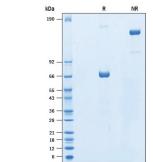
DATA

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 250 μg/mL in PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.	
	<ul> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>3 months -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution</li> </ul>	

## **Binding Activity** 3.5 3.0 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 1.0 0.5 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>0</sup> 10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 104 **Recombinant Human** KIR3DL3/CD158z (ng/mL)

#### **Recombinant Human** KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera Protein Binding Activity. When Recombinant Human B7-H7/HHLA2 His-tag (Catalog # 10475-B7) is immobilized at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Recombinant Human KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10104-KR) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is found to be approximately 45.0-270 ng/mL

#### SDS-PAGE



Recombinant Human KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human KIR3DL3/CD158z Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10104-KR) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 62-71 kDa and 120-140 kDa.

#### Rev. 6/23/2021 Page 1 of 2



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#### BACKGROUND

KIR3DL3 (also known as CD158z, KIR3DL7, KIR44, or KIRC1) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the killer cell Ig-like receptor (KIR) family. KIRs are expressed on CD56dim NK cells and T cell subsets where they regulate effector functions in the innate immune system (1-4). KIRs are named for the number of Ig-like domains (2D or 3D) in the extracellular domain (ECD), and whether they have long or short (L, S) cytoplasmic tails. Human KIR3DL3 cDNA encodes a 410 amino acid (aa) polypeptide precursor with a 25 as signal peptide, a 297 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with 3 Ig-like domains (3D), a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 67 aa cytoplasmic domain (long). Within ECD human KIR3DL3 shares 47% and 44% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat KIR3DL3, respectively. KIR3DL3 is ubiquitously present in every individual across diverse populations, however little is known about specific functions (5). The limited knowledge of KIR3DL3 expression does suggest involvement in reproduction, likely during placentation (4). KIR3DL3 likely encodes an NK cell inhibitory receptor (6). Recent studies have shown that KIR3DL3 binding and function require both receptor aggregation and inhibitory signal attenuation (7).

#### References:

- 1. Colonna, M. and J. Samaridis (1995) Science 268:405.
- 2. Lanier, L.L. (2005) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 23:225.
- 3. Uhrberg, M. et al. (1997) Immunity 7:753.
- 4. Trundley, A.E. et al. (2006) Immunogenetics 57:904.
- 5. Hollenbach, J.A. et al. (2012) Immunogenetics 64:719.
- 6. Torkar, M. et al. (1998) Eur. J. Immunol. 28:3959.
- 7. Leaton, L.A. et al. (2019) Front. Immunol. 10:24.

Rev. 6/23/2021 Page 2 of 2



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