KIR3DS1 Knockout cell line (A549)

Catalog Number: KO36918

Product Information

Product Name	KIR3DS1 Knockout cell line (A549)
specification	1*10^6
Storage and transportation	Dry ice preservation/T25 live cell transportation.
Cell morphology	Epithelioid, adherent cell
Passage ratio	1:3~1:4
species	Human
Gene	KIR3DS1
Gene ID	3813
Build method	Electric rotation method / virus method
Mycoplasma testing	Negative
Cultivation system	90% F12K+10% FBS
Parental Cell Line	A549
Quality Control	Genotype: KIR3DS1 Knockout cell line (A549) >95% viability before freezing. All cells were tested and found to be free of bacterial, viruses,mycoplasma and other toxins.

Gene Information

Gene Official Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 1provided by HGNC
Also known as	KIR-G1; NKAT10; CD158E2; NKAT-10; KIR-123FM
Gene Description	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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]