KIR SSO

Genotyping test

Research Products

Explorative

Features & Benefits

- Identify presence or absence of KIR genes and variants
- Comprehensive exon coverage
- Process up to 96 samples simultaneously using Luminex® xMap® technology
- Increased throughput and walk-away capability using XY platform

Advanced identification of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors!

ONE LAMBDA
Advancing Transplant Diagnostics

Familiar Protocol

KIR Genotyping Using xMap® Technology

To promote further research on the impact of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs), One Lambda has designed a KIR SSO Genotyping Test, featuring Luminex® xMAP® technology. This test supports research on the effects of KIR mismatching in HLA-typed unrelated donorrecipient pairs.

The KIR SSO Genotyping Test uses the same reverse SSO protocol used by One Lambda's LABType® typing tests also based on Luminex® xMAP® technology. Using this technology, testing throughput is dramatically increased and walk-away capability is added. Test results are acquired using the LABScan® 100 flow analyzer and are then evaluated.

Possible research applications for KIR:

- Determine if KIR mismatch between donor and recipient correlates with KIR epitope mismatch predicted by HLA, thereby testing the validity of the "KIR epitope mismatch" model.
- Study what, if any, effects KIR receptors may have on post-transplant complications including failure to engraft, graft-versus-host disease, viral infection (CMV, HSV, EBV, HSV) and relapsed disease (leukemia).

Order Information

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Description	Catalog #
KIR SSO Genotyping Test - 40 tests	RSSOKIR

For the latest resolution information and other quality products from One Lambda, contact your One Lambda representative today, or visit us at ***www.onelambda.com***

ONE LAMBDA
Advancing Transplant Diagnostics

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TÜV ISO 13485 Registered

Background

KIRs are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) and play an important role in regulating Natural Killer (NK) activity. Current research suggests that KIR may influence graft outcome. In addition, KIR ligand incompatibility may be advantageous in some cases of hematopoietic stem cell transplantation from unrelated donors or related donors with an HLA mismatch.

NK cells are bone-marrow derived cells that play a key role in the innate immune response to viral infection and in tumor cell lysis. NK cells are the first group of lymphocytes to reconstitute peripheral blood following allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, and they have been implicated in the suppression of graft vs. host disease and mediation of graft vs. leukemia effect.

KIR Genes Identified

2DL1	2DS1	3DL1
2DL2	2DS2	3DL2
2DL3	2DS3	3DL3
2DL4	2DS4*	3DS1
2DL5*	2DS5	2DP1**
		3DP1**

* Pluss null alleles
** Pseudogenes

Exon Coverage

Group	Exon
1	3, 4
2	5
3	7, 8 ,9