

Recombinant Human ILDR2 (C-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033884

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

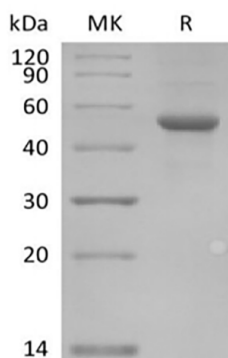
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	45.8 kDa
Accession	Q71H61
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

ILDR2 is a member of the B7-like family of proteins that regulate T cell activity, is also a known endoplasmic reticulum molecule that regulates lipid homeostasis. The human ILDR2 luminal domain shares a 99% and 98% homology with the mouse and rat respectively. The human gene encoding ILDR2 is located in a region on Chr1q23–25 that has been associated with type 2 diabetes. ILDR2 plays critical roles in hepatic clearance of lipoproteins and in lipid homeostasis. ILDR2 regulates human dendritic cells (DC2 cells, a subpopulation of polarized DCs that promotes Th2 differentiation). Recent publications reported that ILDR2 displayed negative regulatory functions on human and mouse T cells in various experimental systems. Fusion protein of ILDR2 luminal domain with an Fc fragment, displays therapeutic effects in collagen-induced arthritis (CIA), a mouse model of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). ILDR2 represents a novel B7-like ligand that exerts negative immune modulation via interaction with a putative counterpart receptor expressed on activated T cells.

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