Recombinant Human LILRB3/LIR3/ILT5/CD85a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030947

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

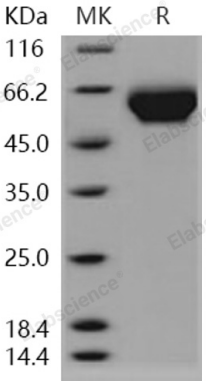
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human LILRB3/LIR3/ILT5/CD85a protein Met 1-Glu 443, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	47.6 kDa
Observed MW	55-60 kDa
Accession	NP_006855.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Concentration	Subject to label value.
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 sterile 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 3, also known as Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 3, Immunoglobulin-like transcript 5, Monocyte inhibitory receptor HL9, CD85 antigen-like family member A, CD85a and LILRB3, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the leukocyte receptor cluster (LRC) present on 19q13.4. LILRB3 / CD85a contains fourIg-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. LILRB3 / CD85a contains three copies of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases. LILRB3 / CD85a is expressed on immune cells where it binds to MHC class I molecules on antigen-presenting cells and transduces a negative signal that inhibits stimulation of an immune response. It is thought to control inflammatory responses and cytotoxicity to help focus the immune response and limit autoreactivity. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found.

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