Recombinant LILRB1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301773L**

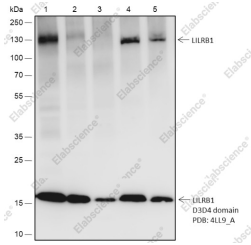
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human LILRB1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C111395
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:500
IF	1:50
FCM	1:50-1:100

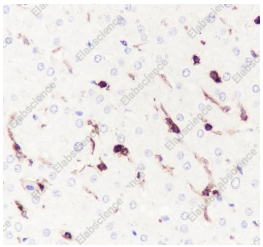
Data



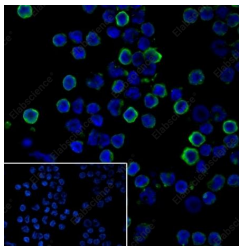
Western Blot with LILRB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: THP-1, Lane 2: Ramos, Lane 3: A431, Lane 4: 小鼠脑, Lane 5: 大鼠脑

Observed-MW:115, 19 kDa

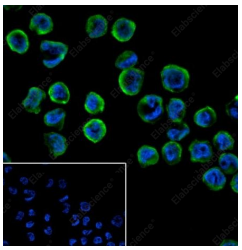
Calculated-MW:71 kDa



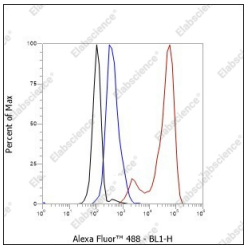
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver using LILRB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

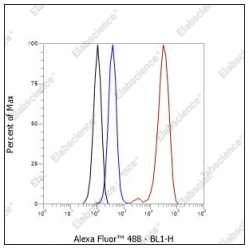


Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed PBMC cells using anti-LILRB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed THP-1 cells using anti-LILRB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.





Flow cytometric analysis of human LILRB1 expression on PBMC cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human LILRB1, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Flow cytometric analysis of human LILRB1 expression on Ramos cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human LILRB1, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

LILRB1 is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family. This protein belongs to the subfamily B class of LIR receptors which contain two or four extracellular immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain, and two to four cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). The receptor 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.

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