

Recombinant Human LILRB2 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C485

Description	Recombinant Human Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor Subfamily B Member 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln22-His458 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor Subfamily B Member 2; LIR-2; Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 2; CD85 Antigen-Like Family Member D; Immunoglobulin-Like Transcript 4; ILT-4; Monocyte/Macrophage Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 10; MIR-10; CD85d; LILRB2; ILT4; LIR2; MIR10
Predicted Molecular Weight	48.57kDa
AP Molecular Weight	58-75kDa, reducing conditions.
Accession No.	AAH36827.1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Members of the immunoglobulin-like transcript (ILT) family are activating and inhibitory immunoreceptors whose genes are located same locus that encodes killer cell Ig-like receptors (KIR). Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor Subfamily B Member 2 (LIR-2) is a type I transmembrane protein. LIR-2 is expressed primarily on monocytes and dendritic cells (DC). Human LIR-2 is produced as a 598 amino acid precursor including a 21 aa signal sequence, a 440 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 116 aa cytoplasmic domain. LIR-2 binds to Classical MHC I proteins. Ligation of LIR-2 includes Tyr phosphorylation within its cytoplasmic ITIMs, a requirement for association with SHP-1. LIR-2 mediates tolerogenic DC-induced CD4+ T cell energy in vitro and in vivo.

SDS-Page

