Human LILRB2 / ILT4 / LIR-2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **14132-H02H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD85D; ILT-4; ILT4; LIR-2; LIR2; MIR-10; MIR10

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LILRB2 (AAH36827.1) (Met1-Val461) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Gln 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LILRB2/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 681 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 74.8 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 93 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

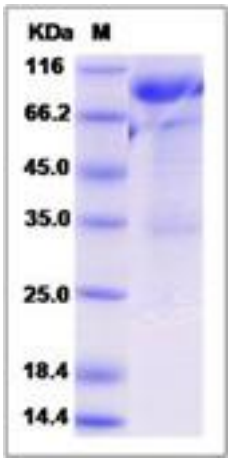
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ILT4, also known as LILRB2, is a member of the 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). ILT4 gene is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for ILT4 gene. ILT4 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.

References

1.Colonna M., *et al.*,(1997), A common inhibitory receptor for major histocompatibility complex class I molecules on human lymphoid and myelomonocytic cells. J. Exp. Med. 186:1809-1818. 2.Borges L., *et al.*, (1997), A family of human lymphoid and myeloid Ig-like receptors, some of which bind to MHC class I molecules.J. Immunol. 159:5192-5196. 3.Grimwood J., *et al.*,(2004), The DNA sequence and biology of human chromosome 19.Nature 428:529-535.