Human LILRA5 Protein (His Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: **16059-H08H-B**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD85; CD85F; ILT-11; ILT11; LILRB7; LIR-9; LIR9

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LILRA5 (NP_067073.1) (Met1-Arg268) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. The purified protein was biotinylated in vitro.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg 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: Gly 42

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LILRA5 consists of 238 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 26.7 kDa.

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:

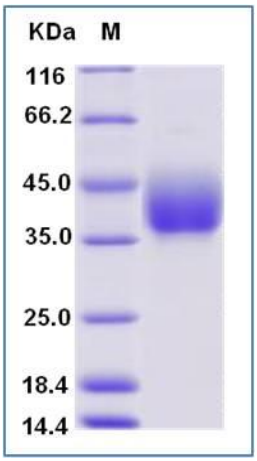
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

LILRA5 is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family. LILR are a family of receptors possessing extracellular immunoglobulin domains. They are also known as CD85, ILTs and LIR, and can exert immunomodulatory effects on a wide range of immune cells. ILT-11 contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. It can be detected n tissues of the hematopoietic system, including bone marrow, spleen, lymph node and peripheral leukocytes. Crosslink of ILT-11 on the surface of monocytes has been shown to induce calcium flux and secretion of several proinflammatory cytokines, which suggests the roles of this protein in triggering innate immune responses.

References

1.Wende H, *et al.* (2000) Extensive gene duplications and a large inversion characterize the human leukocyte receptor cluster. Immunogenetics. 51(8-9):703-13. 2.Jones DC, *et al.* (2009) Alternative mRNA splicing creates transcripts encoding soluble proteins from most LILR genes. Eur J Immunol. 39(11):3195-206. 3.Mosbruger TL, *et al.* (2010) Large-scale candidate gene analysis of spontaneous clearance of hepatitis C virus. J Infect Dis. 201(9):1371-80.