

Human LILRB4 / CD85k / ILT3 Protein (ECD,His Tag)

Catalog Number: 16742-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD85K; ILT-3; ILT3; LIR-5; LIR5

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LILRB4 (NP_001265357.2) (Met1-Glu259) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Endotoxin:

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

Predicted N terminal: Gln 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LILRB4 consists of 249 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 27.7 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, it migrates as an approximately 35-42 kDa band 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

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

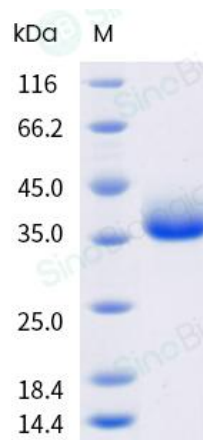
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

The leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LILR) B4 belongs to a family of cell surface receptors that possesses cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). LILRB4 is believed to down-regulate activation signals mediated by non-receptor tyrosine kinase cascades through the recruitment of SHP-1. LILRB4 is associated with the pathological processes of various inflammatory diseases. The LILRB4 is a central inhibitory receptor in uterine dendritic cells (uDCs) that plays essential immune-regulatory roles at the maternal-fetal interface.