

Rabbit Anti-LILRB2 antibody

SL7349R

Product Name:	LILRB2
Chinese Name:	细胞表面免疫球蛋白样转录因子4抗体
Alias:	CD85D; CD85 antigen-like family member D; CD85d; CD85d antigen; ILT 4; ILT-4; ILT4; Immunoglobulin like transcript 4; Immunoglobulin-like transcript 4; Leukocyte immunoglobulin like receptor 2; Leukocyte immunoglobulin like receptor subfamily B member 2; Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 2; Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, subfamily B (with TM and ITIM domains), member 2; LILRA6; LILRB2; LIR 2; LIR-2; LIR2; LIRb; LIRB2_HUMAN; MIR 10; MIR-10; MIR10; Monocyte/macrophage immunoglobulin like receptor 10; Monocyte/macrophage immunoglobulin-like receptor 10.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	65kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LILRB2:1-100/598
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>

Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors (LIRs) are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily of glycoproteins and are predominantly expressed by monocytes, B cells, dendritic cells, natural killer (NK) cells, peripheral blood leukocytes and tissues such as placenta, lung and liver. These receptors all contain a cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM), have an inhibitory function and are type I membrane proteins. When they bind to MHC (or other ligands) and ITIM is tyrosine phosphorylated, protein-tyrosine phosphatases are recruited and an inhibitory signal cascade triggered. ILT-4, also designated LIR-2, MIR-10 or CD85D antigen, competes with CD8A for binding to class I MHC antigens.

Function:

Receptor for class I MHC antigens. Recognizes a broad spectrum of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C and HLA-G alleles. Involved in the down-regulation of the immune response and the development of tolerance. Competes with CD8A for binding to class I MHC antigens. Inhibits FCGR1A-mediated phosphorylation of cellular proteins and mobilization of intracellular calcium ions.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed on monocytes and B-cells, and at lower levels on dendritic cells. Detected at low levels in natural killer (NK) cells.

Product Detail:

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues. Dephosphorylated by PTPN6.

Similarity:

Contains 4 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

SWISS:

O8N423

Gene ID:

10288

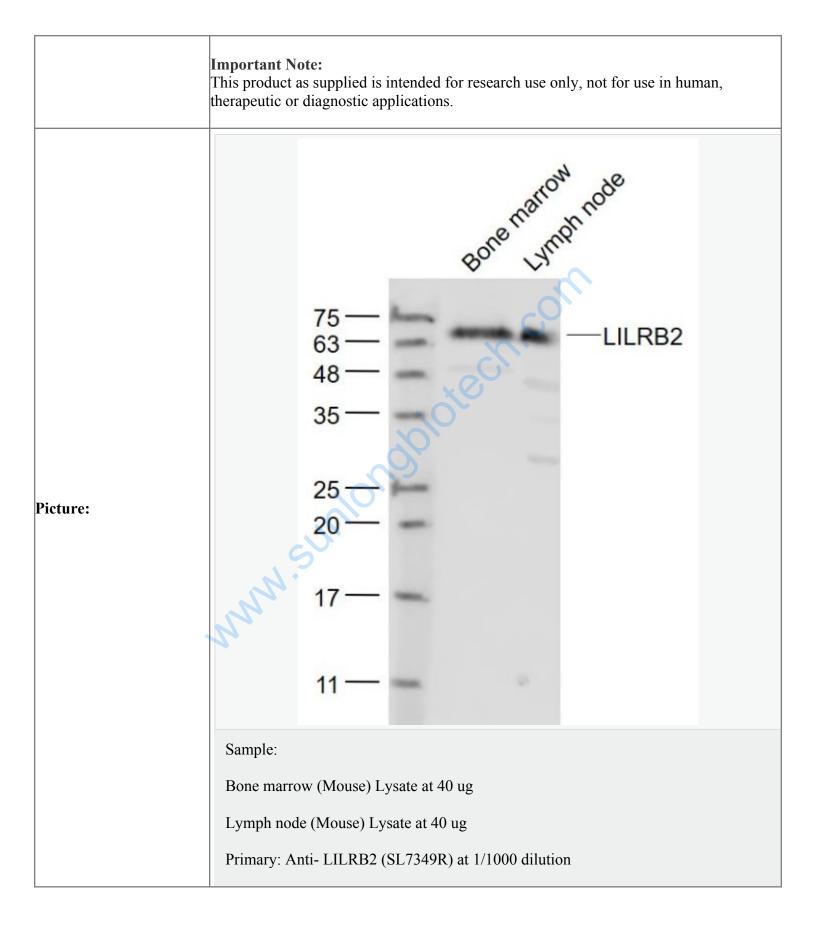
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10288 Human

Omim: 604815 Human

SwissProt: Q8N423 Human

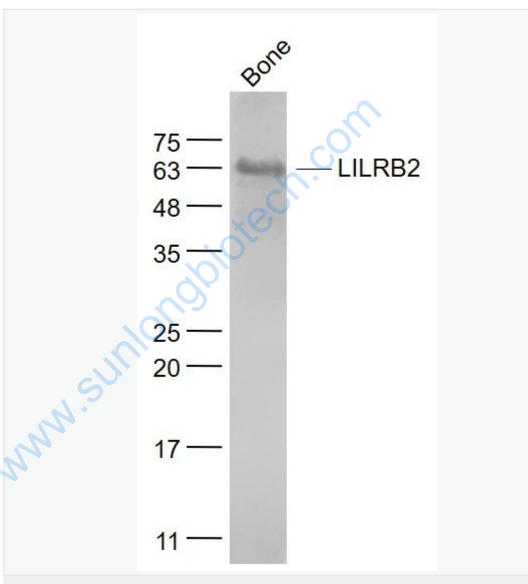
Unigene: 655652 Human



Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 65 kD

Observed band size: 65 kD



Sample:

Bone (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- LILRB2 (SL7349R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 65 kD
Observed band size: 65kD

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