Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00621)

TargetMol

LILRB1/CD85j/ILT2 Protein, Rhesus macaque, Recombinant (aa 17-456, His)

General Information

Synonyms: CD85j;ILT2;LILRB1

Protein Construction: Ser17-His456

Species: Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: F7H3G7

Molecular Weight: 60-85 KDa (reducing condition)

AA Sequence: Ser17-His456

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Endotoxin: < 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

LILRB1, also known as CD85j and ILT2, is a transmembrane glycoprotein in the LILR immunoregulatory protein family. LILRB1 is expressed on NK cells that have expanded in response to acute HCMV infection. LILRB1 exhibits considerable diversity in the population, and polymorphisms in the LILRB1 gene have been associated with susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis and weakly associated with HCMV disease in a subset of patients with HIV. The regulation of phagocytosis by macrophages is an additional key role of LILRB1 signaling. LILRB1 recognizes a

wide variety of HLA haplotypes due to its interaction with the invariant β2M subunit of MHC class I, which suggests that this signaling axis is relevant across diverse patient populations.

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