

LILRA3/CD85e Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	ILT-6;HM43;HM31;LIR4;CD85e;LIR-4;leukocyte immunoglobulin like receptor A3;ILT6
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human LILRA3 (AAH28208.1) (Met1-Glu439) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gly 24
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	AAH28208.1
Molecular Weight:	72 kDa (predicted); 102 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

ILT6, also known as LILRA3, belongs to the ILT family. In humans, the ILT gene family includes up to 11 members. The extracellular portion of all members includes at least two and usually four immunoglobulin domains. ILT-2 through 5 are all inhibitory members having variable numbers of cytoplasmic ITIM domains. ILT6 lacks a transmembrane domain. The function of ILT6 is currently unknown. However, it is highly homologous to other LILR genes, and can bind human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I. Therefore, if secreted, the ILT6 might impair

interactions of membrane-bound LILRs (such as LILRB1, an inhibitory receptor expressed on effector and memory CD8 T cells) with their HLA ligands, thus modulating immune reactions and influencing susceptibility to disease.

Reference

Wiñiewski A, et al. (2004) Distribution of LILRA3 (ILT6 / LILRA3/LIR4) deletion in psoriatic patients and healthy controls. Hum Immunol. 64(4):458-61.

Norman PJ, et al. (2003) DNA sequence variation and molecular genotyping of natural killer leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor, LILRA3. Immunogenetics. 55(3):165-71.

Cella M, et al. (1997) A novel inhibitory receptor (ILT3) expressed on monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells involved in antigen processing. J Exp Med. 185(10): 1743-51.

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