

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human LILRA2/CD85h/ILT1 protein Gly24-Asn449, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # NP_001124389
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Gly24
Predicted Molecular Mass	48 kDa

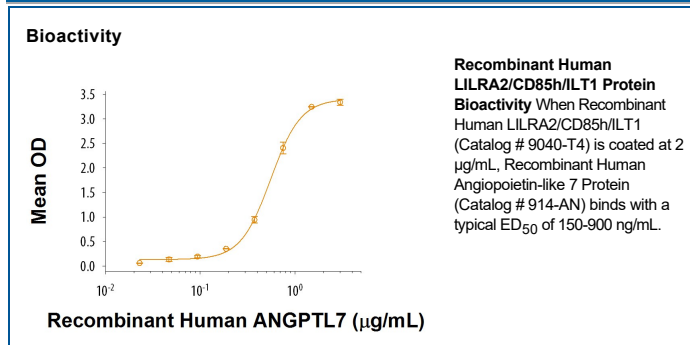
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	70-81 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human LILRA2/CD85h/ILT1 is coated at 2 µg/mL, Recombinant Human Angiotensin-like Protein 7/ANGPTL7. (Catalog # 914-AN) binds with a typical ED ₅₀ of 150-900 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

LILRA2, also known as ILT1, CD85h, and LIR7, is an approximately 70 kDa variably glycosylated transmembrane protein that regulates immune cell activation (1). Mature human LILRA2 consists of a 426 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with 4 Ig-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 13 aa cytoplasmic tail (2). Alternative splicing generates isoforms with short deletions between the fourth Ig-like domain and the transmembrane region, and an isoform that is truncated C-terminal to the fourth Ig-like domain (3, 4). LILRA2 is expressed on monocytes, neutrophils, basophils, and eosinophils (5-7). It contains a positively charged arginine residue in its transmembrane segment, enabling association with the signaling protein Fcε RI gamma (5). Cross-linking of LILRA2 on monocytes induces the production of multiple cytokines as well as the upregulation of Fcγ receptors (6, 7). Cross-linking also restricts monocyte differentiation into immature dendritic cells, phagocytic activity, and antigen presentation to T cells (6, 7). R&D Systems in-house testing indicates that LILRA2 binds to Angiotensin-like 7, consistent with the demonstrated functional interactions between other members of these protein families.

References:

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4. Mamegano, K. *et al.* (2008) Genes Immun. **9**:214.
5. Nakajima, H. *et al.* (1999) J. Immunol. **162**:5.
6. Lu, H.K. *et al.* (2012) PLoS One **7**:e33478.
7. Lee, D.J. *et al.* (2007) J. Immunol. **179**:8128.