

DESCRIPTION

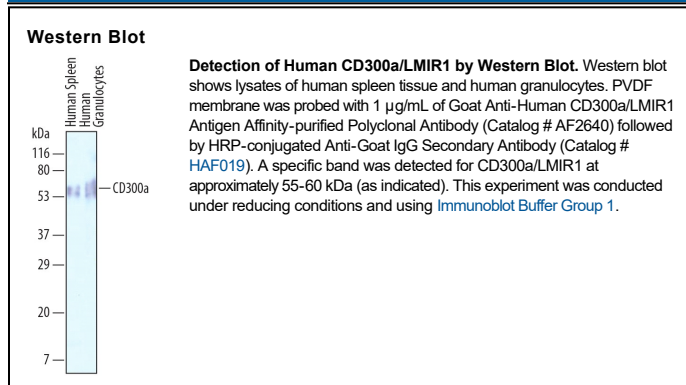
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD300a/LMIR1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) LMIR2, rhLMIR3, rhLMIR5, and rhLMIR6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD300a/LMIR1 Leu18-Gln178 Accession # Q9UGN4
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD300a, also known as LMIR1 (in rodents), CMRF-35H, IRp60, CLM-8, and MAIR-I, is a 60 kDa glycoprotein member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (1). Human LMIR1 consists of a 163 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-type domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 98 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains three immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) and a non-canonical ITIM (2). Alternate splicing may generate additional isoforms that either lack the Ig-like domain or contain only the cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD, human LMIR1 shares 40% and 43% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat LMIR1, respectively. In human, LMIR1 is expressed on peripheral blood eosinophils, mast cells, neutrophils, plasmacytoid dendritic cells, and various T cell subsets (3-7). Antibody crosslinking of LMIR1 induces phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic domain. This leads to the recruitment of phosphatases SHIP, SHP-1, and SHP-2 and inhibition of NK cell, eosinophil, and mast cell activation (2, 3, 5-7). Crosslinking of LMIR1 to other surface proteins such as SCF R or Fc epsilon RI on mast cells, Fc gamma RIIA on neutrophils, or CCR3 on mast cells and eosinophils inhibits downstream signaling from those receptors (5, 10-12). LMIR1 crosslinking also limits the *in vivo* activities of these cells with a subsequent reduction of allergic inflammation symptoms (4, 11, 12).

References:

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