

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human LILRA5/CD85f in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human LILRA5/CD85f Gly42-Arg268 Accession # A6NI73
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

ILT11 (leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 9; also CD85f, LIR-9 and LILRA5) is a 39-40 kDa Group 2 member of the LILR family of innate immune receptors. It is expressed on monocytes and perhaps neutrophils, and its activation results in the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF- α and IL-1 β . Mature human LIR-9 is a 258 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein. It has a 227 aa extracellular domain (aa 42-268) that contains two C2-type Ig-like domains (aa 51-136 and 142-230), and a 10 aa cytoplasmic tail. LIR-9 has three potential splice forms. One is a 35 kDa soluble form of the molecule described above that shows a 27 aa substitution for aa 239-299. The other two splice forms are analogous to the above membrane and soluble forms, but demonstrate signal sequence cleavage further downstream after Ala51. Over aa 41-268, human LIR-9 shares 58% aa identity with mouse LIR-9.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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