
Product Name: ILT-3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab12582**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

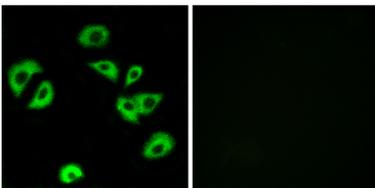
Gene Name	LILRB4 LILRB4; ILT3; LIR5; Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 4; CD85
Alternative Names	antigen-like family member K; Immunoglobulin-like transcript 3; ILT-3; Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 5; LIR-5; Monocyte inhibitory receptor HM18;
Gene ID	11006.0
SwissProt ID	Q8NHJ6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human LILRB4. AA range:201-250

Background

This gene is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family, which is found in a gene cluster at chromosomal region 19q13.4. The encoded protein belongs to the subfamily B class of LIR receptors which contain two or four extracellular immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain, and two to four cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). The receptor is expressed on immune cells where it binds to MHC class I molecules on antigen-presenting cells and transduces a negative signal that inhibits stimulation of an immune response. The receptor can also function in antigen capture and presentation. It is thought to control inflammatory responses and cytotoxicity to help focus the immune response and limit autoreactivity. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016] domain:Contains 3 copies of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,function:Receptor for class I MHC antigens. Recognizes a broad spectrum of HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C and HLA-G alleles. Involved in the down-regulation of the immune response and the development of tolerance, e.g. towards transplants. Interferes with TNFRSF5-signaling and NF-kappa-B up-regulation. Inhibits receptor-mediated phosphorylation of cellular proteins and mobilization of intracellular calcium ions.,induction:Upon contact with CD8(+)CD28(-) alloantigen-specific T suppressor (Ts) cells.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subcellular location:Ligand binding leads to internalization and translocation to an antigen-processing compartment.,subunit:Binds PTPN6 when phosphorylated.,tissue specificity:Detected in monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, lung, natural killer cells and B-cells.,

Research Area

Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using LILRB4 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.