

**Product** Data Sheet



## LILRB4/CD85k/ILT3 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.: HY-P77744

Synonyms: HM18; ILT3; ILT-3; LILRB4; LIR5; CD85K

Species: Human **HEK293** Source:

Accession: Q8NHJ6 (Q22-H257)

Gene ID: 11006 Molecular Weight: 35-45 kDa

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Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When immobilized Anti-LILRB4 Antibody at $1\mu g/ml$ ( $100\mu l/Well$ ), can bind Biotinylated Human LILRB4 and the EC <sub>50</sub> is < $10$ ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **Background**

LILRB4/CD85k/ILT3, an inhibitory receptor, plays a pivotal role in immune regulation and the establishment of immune tolerance. Functioning as a receptor for FN1, apolipoprotein APOE, and ALCAM/CD166, this protein is involved in diverse cellular processes. It inhibits receptor-mediated phosphorylation of cellular proteins and the mobilization of intracellular calcium ions, and it further down-regulates FCGR1A/CD64-mediated monocyte activation, leading to reduced TNF production. Additionally, LILRB4/ILT3 impedes T cell proliferation, inducing anergy, suppressing the differentiation of IFNGproducing CD8+ cytotoxic T cells, and promoting the generation of CD8+ T suppressor cells. It induces the up-regulation of CD86 on dendritic cells and interferes with TNFRSF5-signaling and NF-kappa-B up-regulation. The inhibitory effects are at least partially mediated through interactions with FN1 and the phosphatase PTPN6.

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