

Product Data Sheet

LILRB1/CD85j/ILT2 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, HEK293, Fc-Avi)

| HY-P78900 |
|---------------------------------------|
| CD85J; LILRB1; CD85; ILT2; LIR1; MIR7 |
| Human |
| HEK293 |
| D9IDM8 (G24-H458) |
| 10859 |
| 100-116 kDa |
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Inhibitors

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| PROPERTIES | |
|---------------------|---|
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder |
| Formulation | Lyophilized a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconsititution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). |
| 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 | LILRB1 binds MHC class I and also contain immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs involved in the intracellular transduction of inhibitory signaling, which establishes them as strong candidates for MHC class I-mediated suppression of phagocytosis ^[1] . LILRB1 and PD1 shows nonoverlapping expression patterns across CD8+ TEM and TEMRA subsets, and blocking both pathways synergistically enhanced CD8+ T cell function. LILRB1 is highly expressed by the CD8+ TEMRA subset, which is the most potent population for BiTE molecule-induced toxicity. LILRB1-expressing CD8+ T cells infiltrate solid tumors. LILRB1 blockade increases CD8+ T cell cytolytic activity in vitro ^[3] . |

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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