

DESCRIPTION

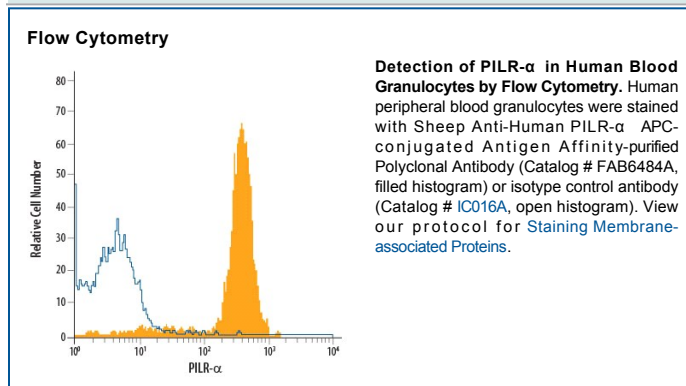
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PILR- α in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human PILR- α Gln20-Thr196 Accession # Q9UKJ1
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

PILR- α (paired immunoglobulin-like, type 2 receptor alpha) is a 44-50 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) paired receptor glycoprotein that belongs to the Ig Superfamily. It is expressed by monocytes, macrophages, CD14⁺CD1a⁺ DC and retinal pigment cells, and is known to bind to CD99 and PANP. PILR- α acts as a receptor for HSV and serves as a negative immunomodulator that contains an ITIM. Mature human PILR- α is 284 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one V-type Ig-like domain in its extracellular region (aa 32-150), and two ITIMs in its cytoplasmic domain (aa 267-272 and 296-301). There are multiple potential splice variants. One is TM and possesses a 35 aa substitution for aa 264-303, while others are soluble, and show a deletion of aa 152-224 that may be coupled to the 35 aa substitution noted above, or simply exhibit a 24 aa substitution for aa 152-303. Over aa 20-196, human PILR- α shares only 42% aa identity with mouse PILR- α , and 89% aa identity with human PILR- β .