

## Product datasheet for SA6036X

### CD305 / LAIR1 (22-125) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CD305 / LAIR1 (22-125) human protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MQEEDLPRPS ISAEPGTVIP LGSHVTFVCR GPVGVQTFRL ERESRSTYND TEDVSQASPS ESEARFRIDS VSEGNAGPYR CIYYKPPKWS EQSDYLELLV KETSG
Predicted MW:	11.7 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid protein
Preparation:	Liquid protein
Protein Description:	LAIR-1 is a glycoprotein (~32kDa) expressed on the surface of the majority of human peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes including T cells , B cells, NK cells, macrophages and dendritic cells. LAIR-1 functions as an inhibitory receptor in NK cells, T cells and B cells. Lair-1 consists of a leader sequence, extracellular domain, transmembrane domain, cytoplasmic region. The extracellular domain of LAIR-1 (22-125aa) was overexpressed in E.coli, and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C for up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001275952</a>
Locus ID:	3903
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q6GTX8</a>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Synonyms:	CD305; LAIR-1



[View online »](#)

**Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is an inhibitory receptor found on peripheral mononuclear cells, including natural killer cells, T cells, and B cells. Inhibitory receptors regulate the immune response to prevent lysis of cells recognized as self. The gene is a member of both the immunoglobulin superfamily and the leukocyte-associated inhibitory receptor family. The gene maps to a region of 19q13.4 called the leukocyte receptor cluster, which contains at least 29 genes encoding leukocyte-expressed receptors of the immunoglobulin superfamily. The encoded protein has been identified as an anchor for tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1, and may induce cell death in myeloid leukemias. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]

**Protein Families:**

Transmembrane

**Product images:**