

Product datasheet for **TP728063**

LILRA5 Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Biotinylated Human LILRA5 (C-6His-Avi)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Gly42-Arg268
Tag:	C-6His-Avi
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS,pH7.4.
Note:	Biotinylated Recombinant Human Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-like Receptor Subfamily A Member 5 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly42-Arg268 is expressed with a 6His, Avi tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	353514
UniProt ID:	A6NI73
Synonyms:	Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily A member 5; CD85 antigen-like family member F; Immunoglobulin-like transcript 11; ILT-11; Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 9; LIR-9; CD85f; LILRA5; LILRB7



[View online »](#)

Summary:

Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-like Receptor Subfamily A Member 5 (LILRA5) is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors (LILR), comprise a family of activating and inhibitory type immunoreceptors. LILRA5 consists of a 227 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 10 aa cytoplasmic tail. The ECD contains two Ig-like domains and the transmembrane segment contains a positively charged aspartic acid residue which may mediate its association with the signaling molecule, FcR common gamma chain. LILRA5 is expressed by monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils. Cross-linking of LILRA5 on monocytes induces the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1beta, IL-6, TNF-alpha) as well as the anti-inflammatory IL-10. It can be detected in tissues of the hematopoietic system, including bone marrow, spleen, lymph node and peripheral leukocytes. Crosslink of ILT-11 on the surface of monocytes has been shown to induce calcium flux and secretion of several proinflammatory cytokines, which suggests the roles of this protein in triggering innate immune responses.