

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human CD300a/LMIR1 Protein (Fc & His Tag) RPES3485

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3485

Species: Human

Size: 10µg

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q9UGN4

Protein	Information:	

Molecular Mass:	45.4 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	75 kDa
Tag:	C-Fc-6His
Bio-activity:	
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per μg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris,150mM NACl,5% Trehalose,pH 8.0.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	CMRF35-Like Molecule 8; CLM-8; CD300 Antigen-Like Family Member A; CMRF-35- H9; CMRF35-H9; CMRF35-H; IRC1/IRC2; Immunoglobulin Superfamily Member 12; IgSF12; Inhibitory Receptor Protein 60; IRp60; NK Inhibitory Receptor; CD300a; CD300A; CMRF35H; IGSF12

Sequence: Leu18-Gln178

Background:

CD300A is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the CD300 family. It contains 1 Ig-like Vtype (immunoglobulin-like) domain. The CD300 family of myeloid immunoglobulin receptors includes activating (CD300b, CD300e) and inhibitory members (CD300a, CD300f), as well as molecules presenting a negative charge within their transmembrane domain (CD300c, CD300d). It is expressed not only by natural killer (NK) cells but also by T-cell subsets, B-cells, dendritic cells, mast cells, granulocytes and monocytes. CD300A is an inhibitory receptor which may contribute to the down-regulation of cytolytic activity in natural killer (NK) cells, and to the down-regulation of mast cell degranulation. CD300c is a functional immune receptor able to deliver activating signals upon ligation in RBL-2H3 mast cells.