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PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant PILRA.
Catalog # AT3311a

Specification

PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	Q9UKJ1
Other Accession	BC017812
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1 kappa**
Calculated MW	**34005**

PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information

Gene ID 29992

Other Names
Paired immunoglobulin-like type 2 receptor alpha, Cell surface receptor FDF03, Inhibitory receptor PILR-alpha, PILRA

Target/Specificity
PILRA (AAH17812, 1 a.a. ~ 226 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

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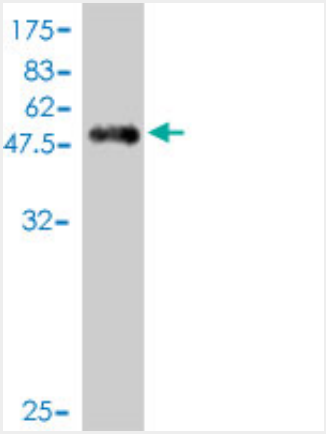
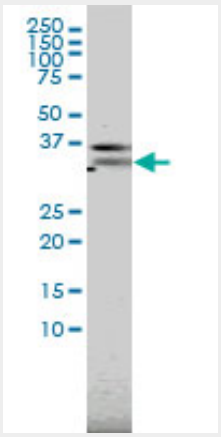
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

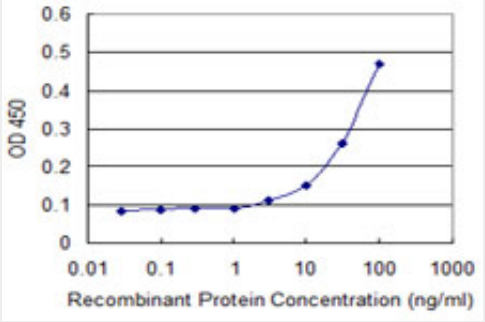
PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (50.6 KDa) .



PILRA monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 3C2 Western Blot analysis of PILRA expression in Hela S3 NE ((Cat # AT3311a)



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged PILRA is approximately 3ng/ml as a capture antibody.

PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Background

Cell signaling pathways rely on a dynamic interaction between activating and inhibiting processes. SHP-1-mediated dephosphorylation of protein tyrosine residues is central to the regulation of several cell signaling pathways. Two types of inhibitory receptor superfamily members are immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM)-bearing receptors and their non-ITIM-bearing, activating counterparts. Control of cell signaling via SHP-1 is thought to occur through a balance between PILRalpha-mediated inhibition and PILRbeta-mediated activation. These paired immunoglobulin-like receptor genes are located in a tandem head-to-tail orientation on chromosome 7. This particular gene encodes the ITIM-bearing member of the receptor pair, which functions in the inhibitory role. Alternative splicing has been observed at this locus and three variants, each encoding a distinct isoform, are described.

PILRA Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

Differential effects on cell fusion activity of mutations in herpes simplex virus 1 glycoprotein B (gB) dependent on whether a gD receptor or a gB receptor is overexpressed. Fan Q, et al. J Virol, 2009 Aug. PMID 19457990.Entry of herpes simplex virus 1 and other alphaherpesviruses via the paired immunoglobulin-like type 2 receptor alpha. Arii J, et al. J Virol, 2009 May. PMID 19244335.PILRalpha is a herpes simplex virus-1 entry coreceptor that associates with glycoprotein B. Satoh T, et al. Cell, 2008 Mar 21. PMID 18358807.Expression, crystallization and preliminary X-ray diffraction analysis of human paired Ig-like type 2 receptor alpha (PILRalpha). Tabata S, et al. Acta Crystallogr Sect F Struct Biol Cryst Commun, 2008 Jan 1. PMID 18097101.The status, quality, and expansion of the NIH full-length cDNA project: the Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC). Gerhard DS, et al. Genome Res, 2004 Oct. PMID 15489334.