

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12297a**Specification**

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8NHJ6](#)**LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11006**Other Names**

Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor subfamily B member 4, CD85 antigen-like family member K, Immunoglobulin-like transcript 3, ILT-3, Leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor 5, LIR-5, Monocyte inhibitory receptor HM18, CD85k, LILRB4, ILT3, LIR5

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** LILRB4**Synonyms** ILT3, LIR5**Function**

Inhibitory receptor involved in the down-regulation of the immune response and the development of immune tolerance (PubMed:11875462). Receptor for FN1 (PubMed:34089617). Receptor for apolipoprotein APOE (PubMed:30333625). Receptor for ALCAM/CD166 (PubMed:29263213). Inhibits receptor-mediated phosphorylation of cellular proteins and mobilization of intracellular calcium ions (PubMed:9151699). Inhibits FCGR1A/CD64-mediated monocyte activation by inducing phosphatase-mediated down-regulation of the phosphorylation of multiple proteins including LCK, SYK, LAT and ERK, leading to a reduction in TNF production (PubMed:19833736). This inhibition of monocyte activation occurs at least in part via binding to FN1 (PubMed:<a

[34089617](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34089617)). Inhibits T cell proliferation, inducing anergy, suppressing the differentiation of IFNG-producing CD8+ cytotoxic T cells and enhancing the generation of CD8+ T suppressor cells (PubMed: [16493035](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16493035), PubMed: [19833736](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19833736), PubMed: [29263213](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29263213)). Induces up-regulation of CD86 on dendritic cells (PubMed: [19860908](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19860908)). Interferes with TNFRSF5-signaling and NF-kappa-B up-regulation (PubMed: [11875462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11875462)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Ligand binding leads to internalization and translocation to an antigen-processing compartment

Tissue Location

Detected on monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, natural killer cells and B-cells (at protein level). Expressed in the lung.

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene is a member of the leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (LIR) family, which is found in a gene cluster at chromosomal region 19q13.4. The encoded protein belongs to the subfamily B class of LIR receptors which contain two or four extracellular immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain, and two to four cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). The receptor is expressed on immune cells where it binds to MHC class I molecules on antigen-presenting cells and transduces a negative signal that inhibits stimulation of an immune response. The receptor can also function in antigen capture and presentation. It is thought to control inflammatory responses and cytotoxicity to help focus the immune response and limit autoreactivity. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

LILRB4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Lu, H.K., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(50):34839-34848(2009) Jones, D.C., et al. Eur. J. Immunol. 39(11):3195-3206(2009) Brenk, M., et al. J. Immunol. 183(1):145-154(2009) Brown, D.P., et al. BMC Immunol. 10, 56 (2009) :