## Recombinant Mouse SIRPA/CD172a Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041144



Description			
Species	Mouse		
Mol_Mass	38.7 kDa		
Accession	Q6P6I8		
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity		
Properties			
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.		
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.		
Storage	Generally, 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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 PBS, pH 7.4.		
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants		
	before lyophilization.		
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.		
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.		

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Data

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> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Mouse Signal Regulatory Protein  $\alpha$  (SIRP $\alpha$ ) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein. It contains two Ig-like C1-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. Mouse SIRP alpha ECD shares 61%, 75%, 62%, 61%, and 59% as sequence identity with human, rat, equine, bovine, and porcine SIRP alpha, respectively. SIRP $\alpha$  can express in various tissues, mainly on brain and myeloid cells, including macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic and Langerhans cells. It also can detect in neurons, smooth muscle and endothelial cells. SIRPA is an immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47. SIRP $\alpha$  acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRP $\alpha$  shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRP $\alpha$  engagement generally produces a negative regulatory signal; it may mediate negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation

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