

Recombinant Mouse SIRPA/CD172a Protein (mIgG2a Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041146

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

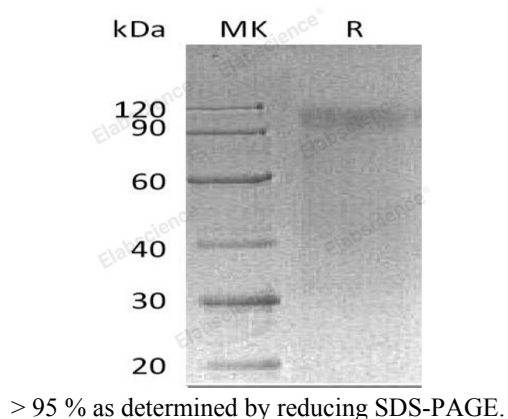
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Mouse |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse SIRPA/CD172a protein Lys32-Asn372, with an C-terminal mIgG2a Fc |
| Calculated MW | 65.1 kDa |
| Observed MW | 90-120 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°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. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



Background

SIRPα 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% aa sequence identity with human, rat, equine, bovine, and porcine SIRP alpha, respectively. SIRPα 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. SIRPα is an immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47. SIRPα acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRPα shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRPα engagement generally produces a negative regulatory signal; it may mediate negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation.