Recombinant Human Siglec-8 (C-mFc)

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033960



Description	
Species	Human
Mol_Mass	64.2 kDa
Accession	Q9NYZ4
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.

Ata kDa MK R 120 90 60 40 30

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Siglec-8 is also known as SIGLEC8, SAF2, SIGLEC-8, SIGLEC8L and sialic acid binding Ig like lectin 8, is an approximately 75 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein in the Siglec family of sialic acid-binding immune regulatory molecules. Siglec-8 is expressed on eosinophils, basophils, and mast cells, and it shows a binding preference for the carbohydrate 6-O sulfated sLex. At the tissue level, Siglec-8 mRNA was found to be most highly expressed in lung, PBMCs, spleen, and kidney. Mature human Siglec-8 consists of a 347 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with three Ig-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 115 aa cytoplasmic domain with two tyrosine based signaling motifs. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms that either lack most of the second Ig-like domain or have a substituted cytoplasmic domain without the signaling motifs. Cross-linking of Siglec-8 inhibits Fc epsilon RI alpha induced mast cell degranulation. It also induces eosinophil apoptosis, an effect which is enhanced by the eosinophil-activating cytokines IL-5, IL-33, and GM-CSF.

For Research Use Only