Recombinant Human CD172a/SIRPA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033525



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

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 Species
 Human

 Mol_Mass
 38.3 kDa

 Accession
 CAA71403.1

Bio-activity Loaded Anti-Human SIRPA mAb-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human SIRPA-

His with an affinity constant of 10.1 nM as determined in BLI assay.

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin $< 1.0 \text{ EU} \text{ per } \mu\text{g} \text{ of the protein as determined by the LAL method.}$

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.

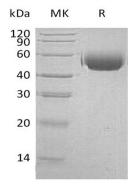
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Signal Regulatory Protein α (SIRP α) is a monomeric approximately 90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein. The 504 amino acid human SIRP α contains two Ig-like C1-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. SIRP α 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 α acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRP α shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRP α 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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