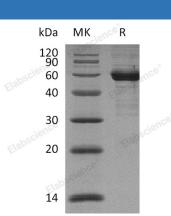
Recombinant Human Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 15/Siglec-15/CD33L3 (C-mFC)

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033849



Description	
Species	Human
Mol_Mass	52.1 kDa
Accession	Q6ZMC9
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	>90 % 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, 150mM NaCl, 0.3% Chaps, 5%
	Trehalose, 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.



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Data

Human Siglec-15 is a transmembrane glycoprotein in the Siglec family. Siglecs are type I transmembrane proteins where the NH3+-terminus is in the extracellular space and the COO--terminus is cytosolic. Each Siglec contains an N-terminal V-type immunoglobulin domain (Ig domain) which acts as the binding receptor for sialic acid. These lectins are placed into the group of I-type lectins because the lectin domain is an immunoglobulin fold. All Siglecs are extended from the cell surface by C2-type Ig domains which have no binding activity. Siglecs differ in the number of these C2-type domains. Human Siglec-15 consists of a 244 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two Ig-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 44 aa cytoplasmic domain. Siglec-15 function is important for osteoclast formation and TRANCE/RANK Ligand signaling in osteoclasts

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