

Recombinant Human Signal-Regulatory Protein alpha-1/SIRPA/CD172a (C-6His-Avi) Biotinylated

Catalog Number: PKSH033867

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

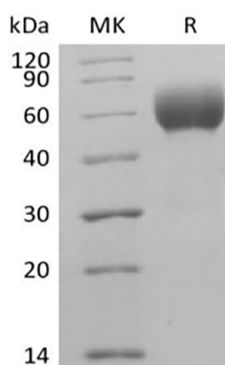
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SIRPA;CD172a protein Glu31-Arg370, with an C-terminal His & Avi
Calculated MW	39.9 kDa
Observed MW	50-80 kDa
Accession	P78324
Bio-activity	Loaded Anti-Human SIRPA mAb-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Biotinylated Human SIRPA-His with an affinity constant of 5.57 nM as determined in BLI assay.

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 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. 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

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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. SIRP α 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.