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Recombinant Mouse CD47 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041043

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

Description

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD47 protein Gln19-Pro158, with an C-terminal Fc

 Calculated MW
 42.8 kDa

 Observed MW
 60-90 kDa

 Accession
 Q61735-2

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.

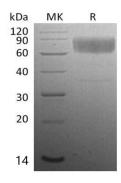
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

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

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

<u>Da</u>ta



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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CD47, also known as Integrin-Associated Protein (IAP) and OA3, is a glycosylated atypical member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Mouse CD47 is an integral membrane protein that consists of a extracellular domain (ECD) with a single Ig-like domain, five membrane-spanning regions with short intervening loops, and C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. CD47 has a role in both cell adhesion by acting as an adhesion receptor for THBS1 on platelets, and in the modulation of integrins. It plays an important role in memory formation and synaptic plasticity in the hippocampus. As a receptor for SIRPA, it binding to which prevents maturation of immature dendritic cells and inhibits cytokine production by mature dendritic cells. Interaction with SIRPG mediates cellcell adhesion, it enhances superantigen-dependent T-cell-mediated proliferation and costimulates T-cell activation. It may play a role in membrane transport and/or integrin dependent signal transduction. It also prevents premature elimination of red blood cells.