

Recombinant Cynomolgus SIGLEC5/CD170 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050010

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

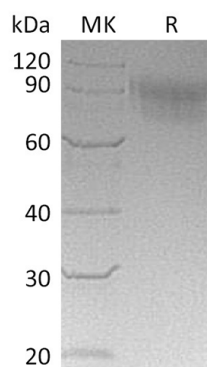
Description

Species	Cynomolgus macaques
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Cynomolgus macaques SIGLEC5/CD170 protein Glu17-Gly435, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	46.8 kDa
Accession	A0A0B4J1D1
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°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 8.0. 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 5 is a protein that in Cynomolgus is encoded by the SIGLEC5 gene, Cynomolgus SIGLEC5 cDNA encodes 551 amino acids (aa) that include a 16 aa signal sequence, a 439aa extracellular domain (ECD) with three Ig-like domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail. No Siglec has been shown to recognize any cell surface ligand other than sialic acids, suggesting that interactions with glycans containing this carbohydrate are important in mediating the biological functions of Siglecs. Siglec5 to 11 share a high degree of sequence similarity with CD33/Siglec3 both in their extracellular and intracellular regions. Putative adhesion molecule that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Binds equally to alpha-2,3-linked and alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface.

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