

Recombinant Human CD47/IAP Protein (mFc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100022

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

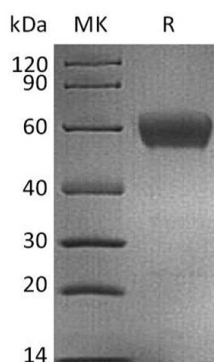
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD47/IAP protein Gln19-Pro139, with an C-terminal mFc
Calculated MW	40.3 kDa
Observed MW	48-65 kDa
Accession	Q08722
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD47 contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain and is a receptor for the C-terminal cell binding domain of thrombospondin. It may play a role in membrane transport and signal transduction. CD47 is also a membrane protein, which is involved in the increase in intracellular calcium concentration that occurs upon cell adhesion to extracellular matrix. It is very broadly distributed on normal adult tissues, as well as ovarian tumors, being especially abundant in some epithelia and the brain. CD47 may play a role in membrane transport and/or integrin dependent signal transduction. It may prevent premature elimination of red blood cells. It also may be involved in membrane permeability changes induced following virus infection. By acting as an adhesion receptor for THBS1 on platelets, CD47 plays a role in both cell adhesion and in the modulation of integrins. It also plays an important role in memory formation and synaptic plasticity in the hippocampus.

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