Recombinant Mouse SIGLEC3/CD33 Protein (His Tag)

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

Catalog Number: PKSM041206



Description			
Species	Mouse		
Mol_Mass	25.7 kDa		
Accession	Q63994		
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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.		
	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.		
Data			

kDa	MK	R
120 90 60		
40	-	10000
30	-	
20	-	
14		

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Mouse myeloid cell surface antigen CD33(CD33) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family. CD33 contains one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig-like V-type domain. CD33 is a putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. CD33 preferentially binds to 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. In the immune response, CD33 may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. CD33 induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia. CD33 is becoming increasingly important as a target of antibody-mediated therapy in acute myeloid leukaemia (AML).

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