

Recombinant Human SIRPB2 (C-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033926

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

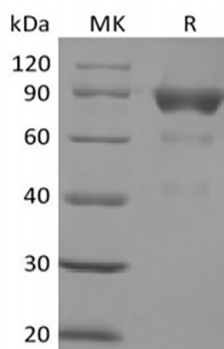
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SIRPB2 protein Gln33-Gly287, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	55.2 kDa
Observed MW	80-95 kDa
Accession	Q5JXA9
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.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Signal-regulatory protein beta-2 (SIRP-beta-2), is a monomeric single pass type I membrane glycoprotein, belongs to the SIRP/SHPS (CD172) family of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. The SIRP family are paired receptors that have similar extracellular domains but differing C-terminal domains and functions. A positively charged residue within the transmembrane domain, in analogy to SIRP-beta-1, is implicated to mediate interaction with the adaptor DAP12 protein, which contains immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs). Proteins in the SIRP family are typically expressed in immune cells, especially in the myeloid lineages. Based on expression patterns, SIRPs are thought to have roles in immune regulation. SIRP family members role in innate immunity and host defense has potential significance as a therapeutic target in cancer and inflammation. There are currently no known mouse or rat homologs for this protein.

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