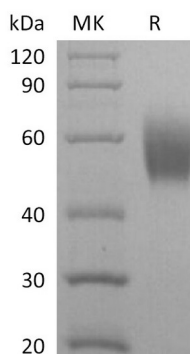


Summary

Name	SIRP alpha/SIRPA/CD172a/Signal-Regulatory Protein alpha-1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Signal-Regulatory Protein Alpha 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu31/xadArg369 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	I7G9Z7
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	37.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus SIRPA (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHV2146



Alternative Names

Tyrosine-Protein Phosphatase Non-Receptor Type Substrate 1; SHP Substrate 1; SHPS-1; Brain Ig-Like Molecule with Tyrosine-Based Activation Motifs; Bit; CD172 Antigen-Like Family Member A; Inhibitory Receptor SHPS-1; Macrophage Fusion Receptor; MyD-1 Antigen; Signal-Regulatory Protein Alpha-1; Sirp-Alpha-1; Signal-Regulatory Protein Alpha-2; Sirp-Alpha-2; Signal-Regulatory Protein Alpha-3; Sirp-Alpha-3; p84; CD172a; SIRPA; BIT; MFR; MYD1; PTPNS1; SHPS1; SIRP

Background

Signal Regulatory Protein α (SIRP α) is a monomeric approximately 90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein. The 504 amino acid human SIRP α contains two Ig-like C1-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. SIRP α can express in various tissues, mainly on brain and myeloid cells, including macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic and Langerhans cells. It also can detect in neurons, smooth muscle and endothelial cells. SIRPA is an immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47. SIRP α acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRP α shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRP α engagement generally produces a negative regulatory signal; it may mediate negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.