

# Immunotag™ SIRP-α1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT4301
Product Description	Immunotag™ SIRP-α1 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	SIRP-α1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from SIRP-α1, at AA range: 420-500
Specificity	SIRP-α1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SIRP-α1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SIRPA
Accession No.	P78324 P97797 P97710
Alternate Names	SIRPA; BIT; MFR; MYD1; PTPNS1; SHPS1; SIRP; 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; Inhibito

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Description	<p>signal regulatory protein alpha(SIRPA) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the signal-regulatory-protein (SIRP) family, and also belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIRP family members are receptor-type transmembrane glycoproteins known to be involved in the negative regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase-coupled signaling processes. This protein can be phosphorylated by tyrosine kinases. The phospho-tyrosine residues of this PTP have been shown to recruit SH2 domain containing tyrosine phosphatases (PTP), and serve as substrates of PTPs. This protein was found to participate in signal transduction mediated by various growth factor receptors. CD47 has been demonstrated to be a ligand for this receptor protein. This gene and its product share very high similarity with several other members of the SIRP family. These related genes are located in close proximity to each other on chromosome 20p13. Multiple alternati</p>
Protein Expression	Brain,Kidney,Liver,Monocyte,Placenta,Plasma,Skin,Thalamus,
Subcellular Localization	plasma membrane,membrane,integral component of membrane,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	<p>function:Immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47. Acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. Supports adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. May play a key role in intracellular signaling during synaptogenesis and in synaptic function (By similarity). Involved in the negative regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase-coupled cellular responses induced by cell adhesion, growth factors or insulin. Mediates negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation. CD47 binding prevents maturation of immature dendritic cells and inhibits cytokine production by mature dendritic cells.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to stimulation with EGF, growth hormone, insulin and PDGF. Dephosphorylated by PTPN11.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Binds PTPN11 when tyrosine-phosphorylated, except in macrophages, where it primarily binds PTPN6. Binds GRB2 in vitro. Binds FGR (By similarity). Binds JAK2 irrespective of its phosphorylation status and forms a stable complex. Binds SCAP1 and/or SCAP2. The resulting complex recruits FYB. Binds PTK2B.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in brain. Detected on myeloid cells, but not T-cells. Detected at lower levels in heart, placenta, lung, testis, ovary, colon, liver, small intestine, prostate, spleen, kidney, skeletal muscle and pancreas.,</p>
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.