

Cynomolgus / Rhesus CD33 / Siglec-3 Protein (His Tag), Biotinylated

Catalog Number: 90303-C08H-B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD33

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus CD33 (XP_005590138.1) (Met1-Gly248) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. The purified protein was biotinylated in vitro. Cynomolgus and Rhesus CD33 sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met 16

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus/rhesus CD33 consists of 244 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 27.3 KDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

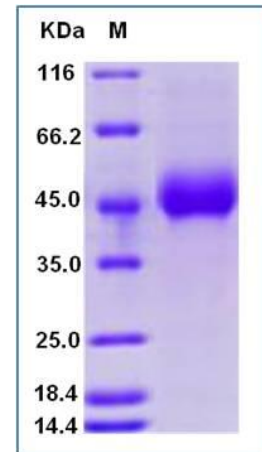
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 also known as Sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 3, CD33 antigen or Siglec-3, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family. This Single-pass type I membrane protein contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain and 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. CD33 /Siglec-3 is a putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. CD33 /Siglec-3 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, 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/Siglec-3 induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro). CD33/Siglec-3 can function as a sialic acid-dependent cell adhesion molecule and that binding can be modulated by endogenous sialoglycoconjugates when CD33 is expressed in a plasma membrane.

References

1. Simmons D, *et al.* (1988) Isolation of a cDNA encoding CD33, a differentiation antigen of myeloid progenitor cells. *J Immunol.* 141(8): 2797-800.
2. Ulyanova T, *et al.* (1999) The sialoadhesin CD33 is a myeloid-specific inhibitory receptor. *Eur J Immunol.* 29(11): 3440-9.
3. Freeman SD, *et al.* (1995) Characterization of CD33 as a new member of the sialoadhesin family of cellular interaction molecules. *Blood.* 85(8): 2005-12.

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