Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00305)

TargetMol

SIRP alpha Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (aa 31-369, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Inhibitory Feceptor SHPS-1;MyD-1 Antig;Brain Ig-Like Molecule with Tyrosine-Based Activation Motifs;Macrophage Fusion Receptor;Tyrosine-Protein Phosphatase Non-Receptor Type Substrate 1;Bit;SHP Substrate 1;SHPS-1;CD172 Antigen-Like Family Member A
Protein Construction:	Glu31-Arg369
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	I7G9Z7
Molecular Weight:	50-75 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Glu31-Arg369

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Loaded Anti-Human SIRPA mAb-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Cynomolgus SIRPA-His with an affinity constant of 30.3 nM as determined in BLI assay. (Regularly tested)
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice. Solutions are shipping with dry ice.

Protein Background

Signal Regulatory Protein α (SIRPα) is a monomeric approximately 90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein. The 504 amino acid human SIRPα contains two Ig-like C1-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. SIRPα 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. SIRPα acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRPα shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRPα engagement generally produces a negative regulatory signal; it may mediate negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation

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