

SIRP alpha Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	Brain Ig-Like Molecule with Tyrosine-Based Activation Motifs;MyD-1 Antig;Macrophage Fusion Receptor;Inhibitory Feceptor SHPS-1;Bit;CD172 Antigen-Like Family Member A;SHPS-1;Tyrosine-Protein Phosphatase Non-Receptor Type Substrate 1;SHP Substrate 1
Protein Construction:	Glu31-Arg370
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P78324
Molecular Weight:	50-80 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Glu31-Arg370

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Loaded Anti-Human SIRPA mAb-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Biotinylated Human SIRPA-His with an affinity constant of 5.57 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 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

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. 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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