

Recombinant Human Signal-Regulatory Protein alpha-1/SIRPA/CD172a (C-6His)

Catalog No. PKSH033882

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

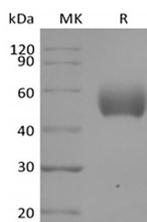
Description

Synonyms	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 Feceptor 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
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Glu31-Arg370
Accession	P78324
Calculated Molecular Weight	38.1 kDa
Observed molecular weight	45-60 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Loaded Anti-Human SIRPA mAb-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human SIRPA-His with an affinity constant of 1.22 nM as determined in BLI assay.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

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. SIRP α 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