

Recombinant Human SIRPB2 (C-Fc)

Catalog No. PKSH033926

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

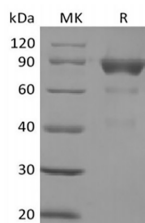
Description

Synonyms	dJ776F14.2;PTPN1L;PTPNS1L3;Signal-Regulatory Protein Beta 2;Signal-Regulatory Protein Beta-2;SIRP beta 2;SIRP-beta-2;SIRPG
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln33-Gly287
Accession	Q5JXA9
Calculated Molecular Weight	55.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	80-95 kDa
Tag	C-Fc

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 PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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.

Background

Signal-regulatory protein beta-2(SIRP-beta-2), is a monomeric single pass type I membrane glycoprotein, belongs to the SIRP/SHPS (CD172) family of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. The SIRP family are paired receptors that have similar extracellular domains but differing C-terminal domains and functions. A positively charged residue within the

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transmembrane domain, in analogy to SIRP-beta-1, is implicated to mediate interaction with the adaptor DAP12 protein, which contains immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) . Proteins in the SIRP family are typically expressed in immune cells, especially in the myeloid lineages . Based on expression patterns, SIRPs are thought to have roles in immune regulation. SIRP family members role in innate immunity and host defense has potential significance as a therapeutic target in cancer and inflammation. There are currently no known mouse or rat homologs for this protein.

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