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Product datasheet for TP727910

Cynomolgus Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Cynomolgus SIRPA (C-6His)
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Glu31ÂArg369
Tag:	C-6His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Cynomolgus Signal-Regulatory Protein Alpha 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu31ÂArg369 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
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
Summary:	Signal Regulatory Protein Î± (SIRPÎ±) is a monomeric approximately 90 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein. The 504 amino acid human SIRPÎ± contains two Ig-like C1-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. SIRPÎ± 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. SIRPÎ± acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRPÎ± shows adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment. SIRPÎ± 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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