Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha / CD172a Protein, Fc,Avitag™ (MALS verified)

Catalog # SIA-C82F3



Synonym

SHPS1,SIRPA,CD172A,BIT,MFR,MYD1,P84,PTPNS1

Source

Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc, Avitag(SIA-C82F3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Glu 31 - Asn 370 (Accession # NP 001271679.1).

Predicted N-terminus: Glu 31

Molecular Characterization

SIRP alpha(Glu 31 - Asn 370) NP_001271679.1 Fc(Pro 100 - Lys 330) P01857 Avi

This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (AvitagTM).

The protein has a calculated MW of 65.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 80-95 kDa when calibrated against <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u> under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using AvitagTM technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.1 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from $0.22~\mu m$ filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

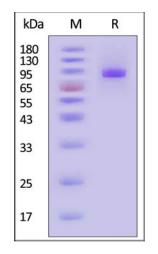
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

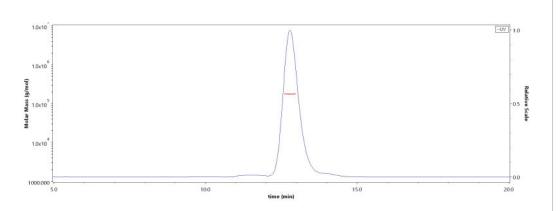
SDS-PAGE



Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc, Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With <u>Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker</u>).

Bioactivity-ELISA

SEC-MALS



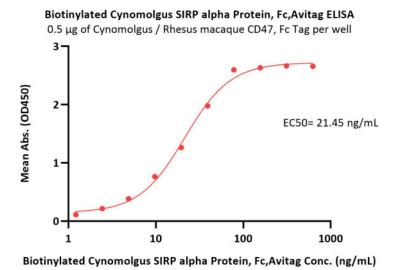
The purity of Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc, Avitag (Cat. No. SIA-C82F3) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 160-190 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Report

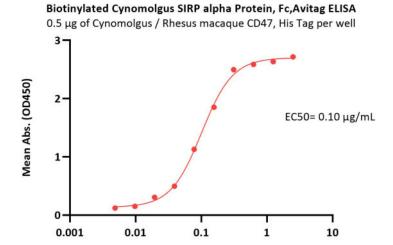
Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha / CD172a Protein, Fc,Avitag™ (MALS verified)

Catalog # SIA-C82F3





Immobilized Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CD47, Fc Tag (Cat. No. CD7-C5252) at 5 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc,Avitag (Cat. No. SIA-C82F3) with a linear range of 1-78 ng/mL (QC tested).



Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc, Avitag Conc. (μg/mL)

Immobilized Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CD47, His Tag (Cat. No. CD7-C52H1) at 5 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Biotinylated Cynomolgus SIRP alpha Protein, Fc,Avitag (Cat. No. SIA-C82F3) with a linear range of 0.005-0.313 μ g/mL (Routinely tested).

Background

Tyrosine-protein phosphatase non-receptor type substrate 1 (SHPS1) is also known as CD172 antigen-like family member A (CD172a), Macrophage fusion receptor, MyD-1 antigen, Signal-regulatory protein alpha (SIRPA or SIRP alpha) or p84, is a member of the SIRP family, and also belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIRP alpha is Ubiquitous and highly expressed in brain. SIRPA / CD172a is immunoglobulin-like cell surface receptor for CD47 and acts as docking protein and induces translocation of PTPN6, PTPN11 and other binding partners from the cytosol to the plasma membrane. SIRPA / SHPS-1 supports adhesion of cerebellar neurons, neurite outgrowth and glial cell attachment and may play a key role in intracellular signaling during synaptogenesis and in synaptic function By similarity. SIRPA / MyD1 involved in the negative regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase-coupled cellular responses induced by cell adhesion, growth factors or insulin and mediates negative regulation of phagocytosis, mast cell activation and dendritic cell activation. CD47 binding prevents maturation of immature dendritic cells and inhibits cytokine production by mature dendritic cells.

Clinical and Translational Updates

