

Product Name: Recombinant Human SIRPB2 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH2161

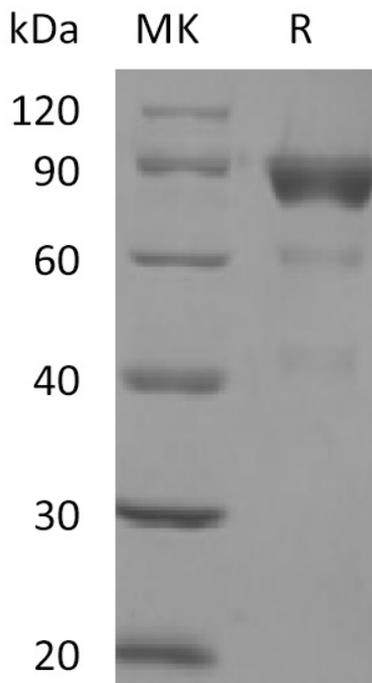


Summary

Name	SIRPB2/SIRPG
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Signal-regulatory Protein Beta-2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln33-Gly287 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q5JXA9
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	55.2 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

dJ776F14.2; PTPN1L; PTPNS1L3; Signal-Regulatory Protein Beta 2; Signal-Regulatory Protein Beta-2; SIRP beta 2; SIRP-beta-2; SIRPG

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 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.