

Recombinant Mouse SIGLEC3/CD33 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041206

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

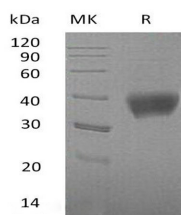
Description

Synonyms	CD33;Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33;Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 3;Siglec-3;Siglec3;gp67
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Asp18-Glu240(Gly236Arg)
Accession	Q63994
Calculated Molecular Weight	25.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	30-45 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

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,pH7.4. 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.

Background

Mouse myeloid cell surface antigen CD33(CD33) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and SIGLEC (sialic

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acid binding Ig-like lectin) family. CD33 contains one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig-like V-type domain. CD33 is a putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. CD33 preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, CD33 may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. CD33 induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia. CD33 is becoming increasingly important as a target of antibody-mediated therapy in acute myeloid leukaemia (AML).