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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human Siglec-5 (C-6His-Flag-Fc) EBT-EPT208

Artikelname	Recombinant Human Siglec-5 (C-6His-Flag-Fc)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT208
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT208
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT208-10
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Human Sialic Acid-binding Ig-like Lectin 5 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu17-Thr434 is expressed with a 6His, Flag, Fc tag at the C-terminus....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 74.1 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 90-110 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	O15389
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung	Redissolve: 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.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Background: Human Siglec-5 are I-type(Ig-type) lectins belonging to the Ig superfamily. They are characterized by an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain which mediates sialic acid binding, followed by varying numbers of Ig-like C2-type domains. SIGLEC5 has also been designated CD170, they are expressed by monocytic or myeloid lineage cells, and also found at high levels in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, bone marrow and at lower levels in lymph node, lung, appendix, placenta, pancreas and thymus. SIGLEC5 are expressed by monocytes and neutrophils but absent from leukemic cell lines representing early stages of myelomonocytic differentiation. Siglec5 to 11 share a high degree of sequence similarity with CD33/Siglec3 both in their extracellular and intracellular regions. They are collectively referred to as CD33-related Siglecs. One remarkable feature of the CD33-related Siglecs is their differential expression pattern within the hematopoietic system. This fact, together with the presence of two conserved immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) in their cytoplasmic tails, suggests that CD33-related Siglecs are involved in the regulation of cellular activation within the immune system.
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