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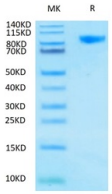
Recombinant human SIGLEC9 protein, C-hFc (HEK293)

Catalog Number:	bs-47195P
Concentration:	＞0.5 mg/ml
AA Seq:	18-348/463
Predicted MW:	62.8
Detected MW:	Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 80-110 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.
Tags:	C-hFc
Activity:	Not tested
Endotoxin:	<1.0 EU/μg as determined by LAL
Purity:	>95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE
Purification:	AC
Form:	Lyophilized
Storage:	Lyophilized from 0.22um filtered solution in PBS (pH7.4) with 5mM DTT. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before Lyophilization. Stored at -70°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	Two families of mammalian lectin-like adhesion molecules bind glycoconjugate ligands in a sialic acid-dependent manner: the selectins and the sialoadhesins. The sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin superfamily lectins, designated siglecs or sialoadhesins, are immunoglobulin superfamily members recognizing sialylated ligands. The common sialic acids of mammalian cells are N-acetyl-neuraminic acid (Neu5Ac) and N-glycolyl-neuraminic acid (Neu5Gc). Siglec-1 mediates local cell-cell interactions in lymphoid tissues and can be detected at contact points of macrophages with other macrophages, sinus-lining cells and reticulum cells. Siglec-7, highly expressed in monocytes and resident blood cells, but not in parenchymatous cells, mediates inhibition of natural killer cell cytotoxicity. Siglec-9 is closely homologous to Siglec-7; the gene encoding it maps to chromosome 19q13.41 in humans. It is highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes (but not eosinophils), liver, bone marrow, placenta and spleen. Siglec-8, a type I membrane protein, is selectively expressed on human eosinophils, basophils and mast cells, where it regulates their function and survival.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Recombinant human siglec 9 Protein on Tris-Bis PAGE under reduced condition. The purity is greater than 95%.