SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

SIRP-α (1-300): sc-4345 WB



BACKGROUND

The signal regulatory gene family comprises at least fifteen members which encode the signal-regulatory proteins, or SIRPs. SIRP- α is a transmembrane protein which contains an extracellular portion with three immunoglobulin-like structures and a cytoplasmic region with four potential tyrosine phosphorylation sites. SIRP- α is a substrate for activated receptor tyrosine kinases. In its tyrosine phosphorylated form, SIRP- α binds to SH-PTP2 through SH2 interactions and acts as an SH-PTP2 substrate. SIRP- α has been shown to have negative regulatory effects on cellular responses induced by growth factors, oncogenes and insulin. SIRP- β 1 shares extensive sequence homology with SIRP- α 1 in its extracellular portion but lacks the cytoplasmic portion.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

SIRP- α (1-300) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 60 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 1-300 of SIRP- α of human origin.

PRODUCT

SIRP- α (1-300) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by column chromatography; supplied as 10 μ g in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SIRP- α (1-300) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-6921.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.