Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human SIGLEC15/CD33L3 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES4975

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4975

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q6ZMC9

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	27.4 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	30-40 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Human Siglec5-His at 10µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Biotinylated Human MAG-His(Cat: PKSM041303). The ED50 of Human Siglec5-His is 6.2ug/ml .
Purity:	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20℃, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 PBS，150mMNacl，0.3%chaps，5% Trehalose,pH 7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 15; Siglec5; CD33 antigen-like 3; CD33L3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Phe20-Thr263

Background:

Human Siglec5 is a transmembrane glycoprotein in the Siglec family. Siglecs are type I transmembrane proteins where the NH3+-terminus is in the extracellular space and the COO?-terminus is cytosolic. Each Siglec contains an N-terminal V-type immunoglobulin domain (Ig domain) which acts as the binding receptor for sialic acid. These lectins are placed into the group of I-type lectins because the lectin domain is an immunoglobulin fold. All Siglecs are extended from the cell surface by C2-type Ig domains which have no binding activity. Siglecs differ in the number of these C2-type domains. Human Siglec5 consists of a 244 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two Ig-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 44 aa cytoplasmic domain. Siglec5 function is important for osteoclast formation and TRANCE/RANK Ligand signaling in osteoclasts.