

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived cynomolgus monkey SIRP gamma/CD172g protein		
	Cynomolgus Monkey SIRP $\gamma$ /CD172g (Glu29-His360) Accession # XP_005568591.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Glu29		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	63 kDa		

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	82-90 kDa, under reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit anti-CD3-induced proliferation of stimulated human T cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1-8 $\mu$ g/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 $\mu$ g/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**

<p><b>Bioactivity</b></p> <p>Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey SIRP<math>\gamma</math>/CD172g Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10265-SG) inhibits anti-CD3-induced proliferation of human T cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1-8 <math>\mu</math>g/mL.</p>	<p><b>SDS-PAGE</b></p> <p>2 <math>\mu</math>g/lane of Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey SIRP<math>\gamma</math>/CD172g Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10265-SG) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 82-90 kDa and 170-190 kDa, respectively.</p>
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#### BACKGROUND

Signal regulatory protein gamma (SIRP gamma, designated CD172g), also called SIRP beta 2, is a monomeric 45-47 kDa type I transmembrane protein belonging to the SIRP/SHPS (CD172) family of the Ig superfamily (1-5). SIRP members are "paired receptors" with homology in the extracellular domain but variability in the C-terminus and signaling function (1, 2). The 387 amino acid (aa) SIRP gamma sequence contains a 28 aa potential signal sequence, a 332 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with four potential N-glycosylation sites, a 23 aa transmembrane domain and a 4 aa cytoplasmic sequence. SIRP gamma contains one V-type Ig-like domain that contains a J-like sequence and two C1-type Ig-like domains within its ECD (1, 2). Isoforms that lack one (isoform 2, 276 aa) or two (isoform 3, 170 aa) membrane-proximal C-type Ig-like domains have been described (5). Within the ECD, cynomolgus monkey SIRP gamma isoform 1 shares 91% aa identity with human SIRP gamma (2). SIRP gamma is the only SIRP known to be expressed on T cells, CD56<sup>bright</sup> NK cells and activated NK cells; it is not expressed on myeloid cells (5, 6). It binds to CD47, but at lower affinity than SIRP alpha (6). Expression of SIRP gamma on T cells suggests a role as an accessory protein interacting with CD47-expressing antigen presenting cells (5, 6). Unlike SIRP alpha that has cytoplasmic ITIM domains, and SIRP beta 1 that interacts with DAP-12, SIRP gamma does not contain any obvious signaling motif (1, 2, 6). However, SIRP gamma-mediated adhesion appears to promote antigen-specific T cell proliferation and costimulate T cell activation (5). Engagement of CD47 by SIRP gamma was shown to induce apoptosis on T cell and monocyte cell lines (6).

#### References:

1. Barclay, A.N. & M.H. Brown (2006) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **6**:457.
2. van Beek, E.M. *et al.* (2005) *J. Immunol.* **175**:7781.
3. van den Berg, T.K. *et al.* (2005) *J. Immunol.* **175**:7788.
4. Ichigotani, Y. *et al.* (2000) *J. Hum. Genet.* **45**:378.
5. Piccio, L. *et al.* (2005) *Blood* **105**:2421.
6. Brooke, G. *et al.* (2004) *J. Immunol.* **173**:2562.