

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human Siglec-3/CD33 protein
Met17-His259, with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P20138.2

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met17

Predicted Molecular Mass 28 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 44-49 kDa, under reducing conditions

Activity Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of human red blood cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.8 µg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

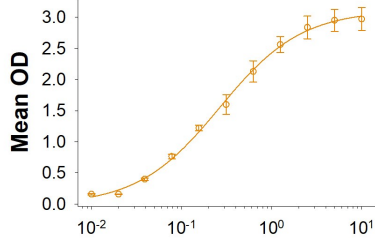
Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA

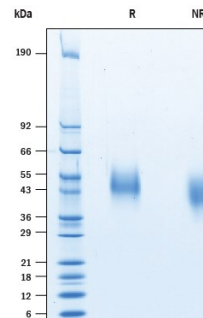
Bioactivity



Recombinant Human Siglec-3/CD33 (µg/mL)

Recombinant Human Siglec-3/CD33 His-tag (Catalog # 10375-SL) supports the adhesion of human red blood cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.8 µg/mL.

SDS-PAGE



2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Siglec-3/CD33 His-tag (Catalog # 10375-SL) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 44-55 kDa.

BACKGROUND

Siglecs (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectins) 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 (1, 2). Eleven human Siglecs have been cloned and characterized. They are sialoadhesin/CD169/Siglec-1, CD22/Siglec-2, CD33/Siglec-3, Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG/Siglec-4a) and Siglecs 5 to 11 (1-3). To date, no Siglec has been shown to recognize any cell surface ligand other than sialic acids, suggesting that interactions with glycans containing this carbohydrate are important in mediating the biological functions of Siglecs. Siglecs 5 to 11 share a high degree of sequence similarity with CD33/Siglec-3 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 (1, 2). 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. Human Siglec-3 is alternatively known as myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 and GP67. Human Siglec-3 cDNA encodes a 364 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a hydrophobic signal peptide, an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain, one Ig-like C2-type domain, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail (1, 4). Siglec-3 expression is restricted to cells of myelomonocytic lineage (2). It binds sialic acid preferring α 2,3-linkage over α 2,6-linkage (5). Studies indicated that Siglec-3 recruits SHP-1 and SHP-2 to its ITIMs (6, 7). When co-cross-linking with Fc γ R1, Siglec-3 inhibits tyrosine phosphorylation and calcium mobilization, suggesting Siglec-3 can mediate inhibitory signals (7).

References:

1. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) *Trends Immunol.* **22**:337.
2. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) *Immunology* **103**:137.
3. Angata, T. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:24466.
4. Simmons, D. and B. Seed (1988) *J. Immunol.* **141**:2797.
5. Freeman, S.D. *et al.* (1995) *Blood* **85**:2002.
6. Taylor, V.C. *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* **274**:11505.
7. Ulyanova, T. *et al.* (1999) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **29**:3440.