

## DESCRIPTION

**Source** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human SIRP gamma/CD172g protein  
Glu29-Pro360, with a C-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # Q9P1W8

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Glu29

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 38 kDa

## SPECIFICATIONS

**SDS-PAGE** 38-48 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
When Recombinant Human CD47 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 4670-CD) is immobilized at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL (100  $\mu$ L/well), Recombinant Human SIRP $\gamma$ /CD172g binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 0.3-3.6  $\mu$ g/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1  $\mu$ g 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  $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 500  $\mu$ g/mL in PBS.

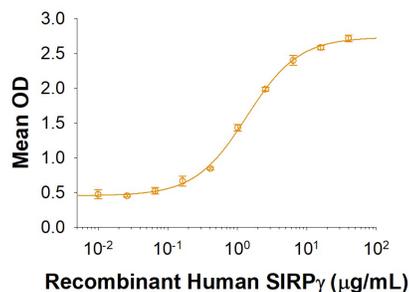
**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage**

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

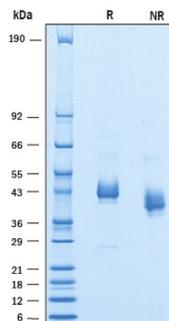
## DATA

### Binding Activity



When Recombinant Human CD47 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 4670-CD) is immobilized at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL, Recombinant Human SIRP $\gamma$ /CD172g (Catalog # 9999-SB) binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 0.6-3.6  $\mu$ g/mL.

### SDS-PAGE



2  $\mu$ g/lane of Recombinant Human SIRP $\gamma$ /CD172g was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 38-48 kDa.

## 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, human SIRP $\gamma$  isoform 1 shares 78% aa identity with human SIRP $\beta$ 1, and appears to have structurally similar orthologs only in rhesus monkey and chimpanzee (100% and 91% aa identity, respectively) (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 shows adhesion 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 mechanism (1, 2, 6). However, SIRP $\gamma$ -mediated adhesion appears to promote antigen-specific T cell proliferation and co-stimulate 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. vanBeek, 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.