

Product Data Sheet

Siglec-3/CD33 Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc-Myc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72021
Synonyms:	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 3 Siglec-3; gp67; CD33; SIGLEC3;
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P20138 (D18-H259)
Gene ID:	945
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 92 kDa

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	DPNFWLQVQESVTVQEGLCVLVPCTFFHPIPYYDKNSPVHGYWFREGAIISRDSPVATNKLDQEVQEETQGRFRLLGDPSRNNCSLSIVDARRRDNGSYFFRMERGSTKYSYKSPQLSVHVTDLTHRPKILIPGTLEPGHSKNLTCSVSWACEQGTPPIFSWLSAAPTSLGPRTTHSSVLIITPRPQDHGTNLTCQVKFAGAGVTTERTIQLNVTYVPQNPTTGIFPGDGSGKQETRAGVVH
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized CD33 at 2 μg/mL can bind Anti-CD33 rabbit monoclonal antibody and the EC ₅₀ of human CD33 protein is 0.4375-0.6651 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US;may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The Siglec-3/CD33 protein, a sialic-acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin, plays a crucial role in mediating cell-cell interactions and maintaining immune cells in a resting state. It exhibits a preference for recognizing and binding alpha-2,3- and more avidly alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid-bearing glycans. Upon engagement with ligands like C1q or sialylated

glycoproteins, two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) within CD33's cytoplasmic tail undergo phosphorylation by Src-like kinases such as LCK. These phosphorylated ITIMs serve as docking sites for recruiting and activating protein-tyrosine phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2, which, in turn, regulate downstream pathways through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. CD33's repressive effect on monocyte activation involves phosphoinositide 3-kinase/PI3K. Structurally, the protein forms homodimers through disulfide linkages and interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation. It also engages with C1QA via its C-terminus, activating CD33 inhibitory motifs.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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