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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-SIRPα/Signal Regulatory Protein Alpha [MD344]: MC0054, MC0054RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) SHP1 and SHP2 are critical regulators in the intracellular signaling pathways that result in cell responses such as mitosis, differentiation, migration, survival, transformation or death. SHP2 is a signal transducer for several receptor tyrosine kinases and cytokine receptors. A novel SHP2 associated glycoprotein was recently cloned from human, rat, mouse and cattle by several labs and was designated SIRPa, SHPS1, MyD1, BIT and p84. SIRPa is a new gene family containing at least fifteen members. SIRPa is a substrate of many activated tyrosine kinases such as insulin receptor, EGFR, PDGFR and src, and a specific docking protein for SHP2. SIRPa has regulatory effects on cellular responses induced by serum, growth factors, insulin, oncogenes, growth hormones and cell adhesion and plays a general role in different physiological and pathological processes.

Specifications

Clone:	MD344
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Epitope corresponding to human SIRPα C-terminus aa 475-503
Localization:	Cytoplasm, nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, IP, WB

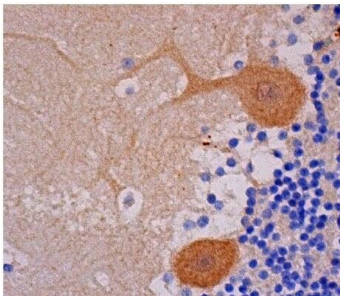
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SIRPα/Signal Regulatory Protein Alpha Concentrated	MC0054	1 ml
SIRPα/Signal Regulatory Protein Alpha Prediluted	MC0054RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Cerebellum tissue, testis, placenta
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human cerebellum tissue stained with anti-SIRPα using DAB

References:

1. Reprogramming of TAMs via the STAT3/CD47-SIRPα axis promotes acquired resistance to EGFR-TKIs in lung cancer. | Lu, J. et al. Cancer Lett. 564: 216205, 2023.
2. SIRPα blockade improves the antitumor immunity of radiotherapy in colorectal cancer. Kai Ji, et al. Nature - cell death discovery. 09 June 2023

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