

**CD33-FC recombinant protein**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD3085
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Purity :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD33
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 (Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 3) (Siglec-3) (gp67) (CD antigen CD33)
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid:18-259,with FC tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	945
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P20138
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Function :</b>	<p>Sialic-acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin (Siglec) that plays a role in mediating cell-cell interactions and in maintaining immune cells in a resting state (PubMed:10611343, PubMed:11320212, PubMed:15597323). Preferentially recognizes and binds alpha-2,3- and more avidly alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid-bearing glycans (PubMed:7718872). Upon engagement of ligands such as C1q or sialylated glycoproteins, two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) located in CD33 cytoplasmic tail are phosphorylated by Src-like kinases such as LCK (PubMed:10887109, PubMed:28325905). These phosphorylations provide docking sites for the recruitment and activation of protein-tyrosine phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (PubMed:10206955, PubMed:10556798, PubMed:10887109). In turn, these phosphatases regulate downstream pathways through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules (PubMed:102</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<p>[Isoform CD33M]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform CD33m]: Peroxisome . Note=CD33m isoform does not localize to cell surfaces but instead accumulates in peroxisomes. .</p>

**Expression :** Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells. In the brain, CD33 is mainly expressed on microglial cells.

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