

# Siglec-9 Recombinant Mouse mAb

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Catalog # AP94314

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IF, ICC
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Recombinant
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1, Kappa
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein G
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SUBCELLULAR LOCATION</b>	Membrane.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family. Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	Two families of mammalian lectin-like adhesion molecules bind glycoconjugate ligands in a sialic acid-dependent manner: the selectins and the sialoadhesins. The sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin superfamily lectins, designated siglecs or sialoadhesins, are immunoglobulin superfamily members recognizing sialylated ligands. The common sialic acids of mammalian cells are N-acetyl-neuraminic acid (Neu5Ac) and N-glycolyl-neuraminic acid (Neu5Gc). Siglec-1 mediates local cell-cell interactions in lymphoid tissues and can be detected at contact points of macrophages with other macrophages, sinus-lining cells and reticulum cells. Siglec-7, highly expressed in monocytes and resident blood cells, but not in parenchymatous cells, mediates inhibition of natural killer cell cytotoxicity. Siglec-9 is closely homologous to Siglec-7; the gene encoding it maps to chromosome 19q13.41 in humans. It is highly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes (but not eosinophils), liver, bone marrow, placenta and spleen. Siglec-8, a type I membrane protein, is selectively expressed on human eosinophils, basophils and mast cells, where it regulates their function and survival.

## Additional Information

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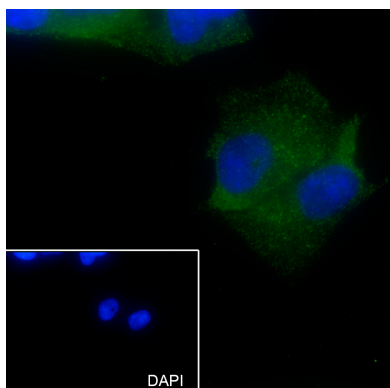
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Expressed by peripheral blood leukocytes (neutrophils and monocytes but not eosinophils). Found in liver, fetal liver, bone marrow, placenta, spleen and in lower levels in skeletal muscle, fetal brain, stomach, lung, thymus, prostate, brain, mammary, adrenal gland, colon, trachea, cerebellum, testis, small intestine and spinal cord.
<b>Dilution</b>	ICC/IF=1:50, Flow-Cyt=1:50-1:100

<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

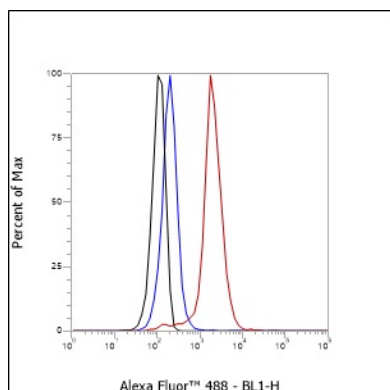
## Background

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## Images



Cell line: HepG2 Fixative: 100% Ice-cold methanol  
Permeabilization: 0.1% Triton X-100 Primary Ab dilution: 1:50 Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight  
Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue) Comment: Color green is the positive signal for AP94314



Specimen: PBMC Fixative: Unfixed Permeabilization: None Primary Ab dilution: 1:100 Secondary Ab: Goat anti Mouse IgG Unlabelled control: The cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Black line). Isotype control: Mouse monoclonal IgG1 (Blue line). Comment: Line red is the positive signal for AP94314

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