

PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-mouse Galectin-9

Catalog # / Size: 1280560 / 100 µg
1280555 / 25 µg

Clone: RG9-35

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

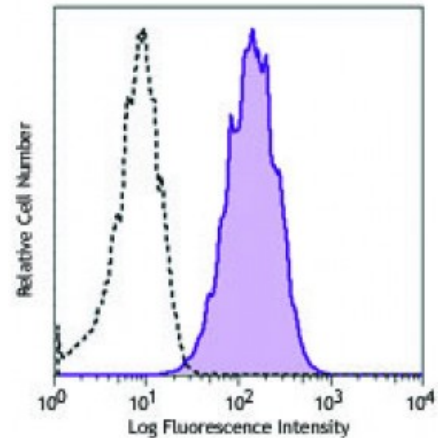
Immunogen: Recombinant mouse galectin-9

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse thymocytes were fixed, permeabilized and then stained with Galectin-9 (clone RG9-35) PerCP/Cy5.5 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ PerCP/Cy5.5 isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.06 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Application References: 1. Fukushima A, *et al.* 2008. *Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol.* 146:36. (FA)

Description: Galectin-9 is a mammalian lectin with a molecular weight of 40 kD that has two conserved carbohydrate recognition domains (CRDs) and forms homodimers. It recognizes N-acetyllactosamine (Galβ1-4GlcNAc) and T-antigen (Galβ1-3GalNAc). Tim-3 has been reported as its ligand. Galectin-9 is expressed by lymphocytes, dendritic cells, granulocytes, eosinophils, astrocytes, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and thymus epithelial cells. It may be retained intracellularly or transported to the cell surface whereby cleavage generates a soluble form. Galectin-9 is involved in events such as cell aggregation, adhesion, chemotaxis, and apoptosis, and is important for the regulation of the immune response. Galectin-9 induces regulatory T cells, and suppresses Th1 and Th17 responses.

Antigen References: 1. Klibi J, *et al.* 2009. *Blood* 113:1957.
2. Seki M, *et al.* 2008. *Clin. Immunol.* 127:78.
3. Tsuboi Y, *et al.* 2007. *Clin. Immunol.* 124:221.
4. Zhu C, *et al.* 2005. *Nat. Immu*