

PE/Cy7 anti-mouse Galectin-9

Catalog # / Size: 1280565 / 25 µg
1280570 / 100 µg

Clone: RG9-35

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

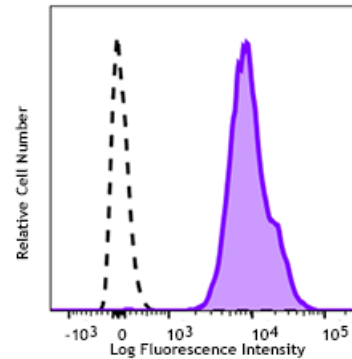
Immunogen: Recombinant mouse galectin-9

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

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

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml



C57BL/6 thymocytes were fixed and permeabilized, then stained with anti-mouse Galectin-9 (clone RG9-35) PE/Cy7 (filled histogram) or Rat IgG2a, κ PE/Cy7 Isotype control (open histogram)

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Clone MIH35 was previously reported as reactive against human CD276 (B7-H3). Upon further in-house testing, it was determined that it does **not** react with human.

Application References: 1. Fukushima A, *et al.* 2008. *Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol.* 146:36. (FA)
2. Hou H, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:110585. [PubMed](#)

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 (Galbeta1-4GlcNAc) and T-antigen (Galbeta1-3GalNAc). 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 Immunol* 6:1245
5. Dunphy JL, *et al.* 2002. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277:14916