

**PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-mouse CD169 (Siglec-1)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1312120 / 100 µg  
1312115 / 25 µg

**Clone:** 3D6.112

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ

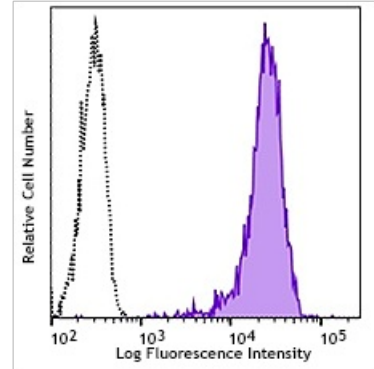
**Immunogen:** Purified Native Sialoadhesin from spleen

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle™ 594 and unconjugated antibody.

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

**Concentration:** 0.2 mg/ml



C57BL/6 mouse bone marrow cells were stained with Ly-6G FITC and CD169 (clone 3D6.112) PE/Dazzle™ 594 (left panel) or rat IgG2a, κ PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control (right).

**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 ≤0.125 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining in frozen tissue sections<sup>1</sup> and immunofluorescence microscopy<sup>1,2</sup>.

- Application References:**
1. Chow A, *et al.* 2011. *J. Exp. Med.* 208:261.
  2. Asano K, *et al.* 2011. *Immunity* 34:85.
  3. Xiong YS, *et al.* 2009. *Clin. Biochem.* 42:1057.
  4. Varki A, *et al.* 2009. *Glyco*

**Description:** CD169, also known as Siglec-1 and Sialoadhesin (Sn), is a type I lectin containing 17 immunoglobulin (Ig) domains (one variable domain and 16 constant domains). CD169 binds to sialic acids, which can be found on PSGL-1, CD43, CD206, and CD227. By its affinity to  $\alpha$ 2, 3-linked sialic acid, it is involved in macrophage binding to different cell types such as granulocytes, monocytes, NK, B, and T cells. CD169 was initially identified as a sialic acid-dependent sheep erythrocyte receptor (SER) on resident bone marrow cells of mice. It has been identified as highly expressed on resident bone marrow macrophages which plays an important role in retention of stem cells in mesenchymal stem cell niche. It is also found on some specific subsets of tissue macrophages in spleen, lymph nodes, bone marrow, liver, colon, lungs, and cancer cells. Evidence suggest that CD169-positive macrophages serve as lymph node-resident APCs to dominate early activation of tumor antigen-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and invariant NK cell.

- Antigen**
- References:**
1. Chow A, *et al.* 2011. *J. Exp. Med.* 208:261.
  2. Asano K, *et al.* 2011. *Immunity* 34:85.
  3. Xiong YS, *et al.* 2009. *Clin. Biochem.* 42:1057.
  4. Varki A, *et al.* 2009. *Glycoconj. J.* 26:231.
  5. Rempel H, *et al.* 2008. *PLoS One* 3:e1967.
  6. Crocker PR, *et al.* 2001. *Trends Immunol.* 22:337.
  7. Hartnell A, *et al.* 2001. *Blood* 97:288.
  8. Crocker PR, *et al.* 1985. *J. Exp. Med.* 162:993.