SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-Asialo-GM1

Catalog # / Size: 1330015 / 25 µg
1330020 / 100 µg

Clone: Poly21460

Isotype: Rabbit IgG

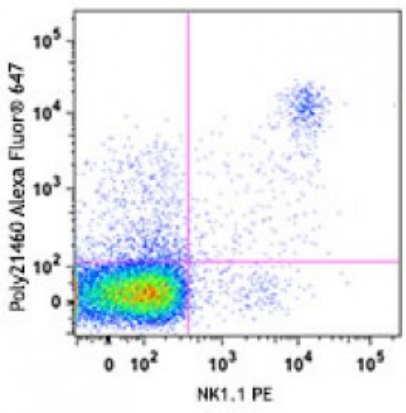
Immunogen: Asialo-GM1

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Non-human primate,Other,Rat

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

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

Concentration: NULL



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with NK1.1 PE and anti-Asialo-GM1 (clone Poly21460) Alexa Fluor® 647.

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 ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

Application Notes: This antibody recognizes asialo-GM1. It does not react with other glycolipids, such as GM1 and Asialo-GM2.

This antibody can partially block IL-12 induced IFN-γ production but does not affect other systemic action of IL-12.

Application References:

1. Naiki M, *et al.* 1974. *J. Immunol.* 113:84.
2. Kasai M, *et al.* 1981. Nature. 291:334. (Depletion)
3. Nishikado H, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 186:5766. (Depletion)
4. Zhou G, *et al.* 2013. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 43:929. (Depletion)

Description: GM1 is a ganglioside, a type of glycosphingolipid with a single sialic acid group. Asialo-GM1 is a GM1 derivative without a sialic acid group. It is expressed on NK cells, basophils, monocytes/macrophages, and T cells. It is particularly expressed on very early thymocytes, but the expression decreases as the cells mature and become Thy-1$^+$. The highest expression is detected on neuronal tissues. This molecule has been shown to be involved in microbial pathogenesis. Antibodies specific for Asialo-GM1 are elevated in dementia, lupus, and Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Antigen References:

1. Stein-Douglas K, *et al.* 1979. *J. Exp. Med.* 143:822.
2. Kasai M, *et al.* 1980. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 10:175.
3. Young WW Jr, *et al.* 1980.&n

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