

APC anti-human CD169 (Sialoadhesin, Siglec-1)

Catalog # / 2330035 / 25 tests
Size: 2330040 / 100 tests

Clone: 7-239

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

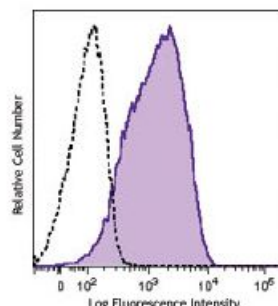
Immunogen: Human Rhinovirus (HRV14) infected, monocyte derived-DCs

Reactivity: Human

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

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



IFN- γ + TNF- α -stimulated human monocytes (day-3) were stained with CD169 (clone 7-239) APC (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ APC 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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting and inhibition of erythrocyte-rosetting with cells expressing CD169.

Application References: 1. Kirchberger S, et al. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:1145.
 2. Schrauf C, et al. 2009. *J. Immunol.* 183:4440.

Description: CD169, also known as Siglec-1 and Sialoadhesin (Sn), is a 210 kD type I single membrane-spanning glycoprotein. It is the largest member of the Siglec family, consisting of 1709 amino acids and belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD169 is expressed by macrophages and dendritic cells. By its affinity to α 2,3-linked sialic acid, it is involved in macrophage binding to different cell types such as granulocytes, monocytes, NK, B and T cells. Several CD169 counter receptors, such as CD227 on human breast cancer cells, CD43 on T cells and CD206 on macrophages, have been reported.

Antigen References: 1. Xiong YS, et al. 2009. *Clin. Biochem.* 42:1057.
 2. Varki A, et al. 2009. *Glycoconj J.* 26:231.
 3. Rempel H, et al. 2008. *PLoS One.* 3:e1967.
 4. Crocker PR, et al. 2001. *T*