SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE anti-human Galectin-9

Catalog # / Size: 2344525 / 25 tests
2344530 / 100 tests

Clone: 9M1-3

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

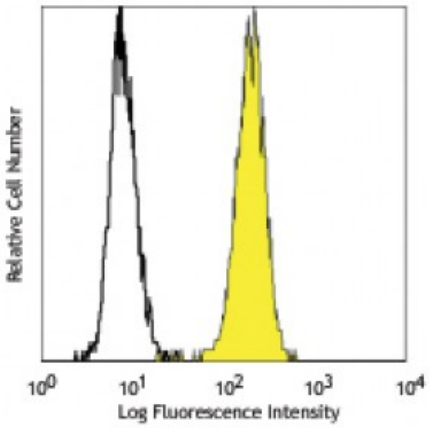
Immunogen: Recombinant peptide from C-terminus of Galectin-9

Reactivity: Human

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



Human acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell line MOLT-4 intracellularly stained with 9M1-3 PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or 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: cell surface staining for flow cytometry1 and blocking of TIM-3 binding to galectin-91.

Application References:
1. Klibi J, *et al.* 2009. *Blood* 113:1957. (FC, Block)
2. Sada-Ovalle I, *et al.* 2012. *J. Immunol.* 189:5896. PubMed

Description: Galectin-9 is a mammalian lectin with a molecular weight around 50 kD. It is a member of the β-galactoside-binding family. With two conserved carbohydrate recognition domains (CRDs), galectin-9 binds small β-galactosides as well as complex glycoconjugates. HAVCR2/TIM3 has been reported as one of its ligands. Galectin-9 may be retained intracellularly or transported to the cell surface where it can be cleaved to generate a soluble form. Galectin-9 is expressed by lymphocytes, dendritic cells, granulocytes, eosinophils, astrocytes, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and thymus epithelial cells. It can be induced by cytokines in various cell types and is involved in cell aggregation, adhesion, chemotaxis, and apoptosis; galectin-9 induces regulatory T cells and suppresses Th1 and Th17 responses.

Antigen References:
1. Seki M, *et al.* 2008. *Clin. Immunol.* 127:78.
2. Tsuboi Y, *et al.* 2007. *Clin. Immunol.* 124:221.
3. Zhu C, *et al.* 2005. *Nat. Immunol.* 6:1245.
4. Dunphy JL, *et al.* 2002.

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