

FITC anti-human Siglec-9

Catalog # / Size: 2357560 / 100 tests
2357555 / 25 tests

Clone: K8

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

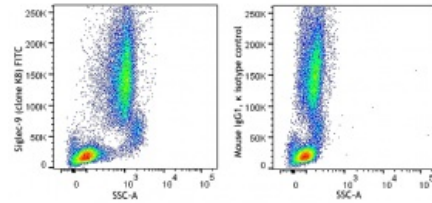
Immunogen: Recombinant Siglec-9 fused to Fc region of human IgG

Reactivity: Human

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



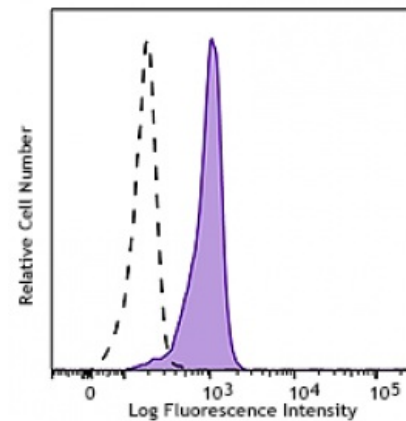
Human peripheral blood lymphocytes

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 μ l per million cells or 5 μ l per 100 μ l 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: immunofluorescence staining², Western blotting², immunoprecipitation², and ELISA³.



Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with Siglec-9 (clone K8) FITC (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1

Application References: 1. Ikehara Y, *et al.* 2004. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279:43117.
2. von Gunten S, *et al.* 2005. *Blood* 106:1423.

Description: Siglecs are cell surface receptors belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily that recognize sugar antigens. The extracellular domain of siglec-9 contains an IgV region, which binds sialic acid, followed by two IgC regions. Siglec 9 and siglec 6-8,10-12 are CD33 (siglec 3) like siglecs, which have two ITIMs in the cytoplasmic tails, suggesting their functional involvement in signal transduction. It is highly expressed on neutrophils and monocytes, and at lower levels on the subpopulations of T and B lymphocytes and NK cells. Siglec-9 plays a role in negative regulation of T cell activation, and it also affects neutrophil apoptosis.

Antigen References: 1. Ikehara Y, *et al.* 2004. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279:43117.
2. von Gunten S, *et al.* 2005. *Blood* 106:1423.