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SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP1627B

Specification

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	O9Y336
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**50082**
Antigen Region	**385-415**

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27180

Other Names
Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 9, Siglec-9, CDw329, Protein FOAP-9, CD329, SIGLEC9

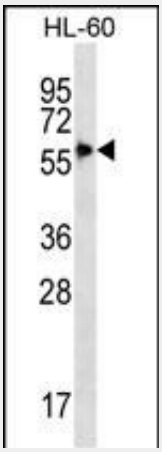
Target/Specificity
This SIGLEC9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 385-415 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SIGLEC9.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

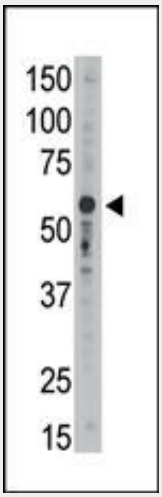
Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or



SIGLEC9 Antibody (Cat. #AP1627b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the SIGLEC9 antibody detected the SIGLEC9 protein (arrow).



The anti-Siglec9 C-term Pab (Cat. #AP1627b) is used in Western blot to detect Siglec9 in mouse liver tissue lysate.

therapeutic procedures.

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name SIGLEC9

Function
Putative adhesion molecule that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3- or alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface.

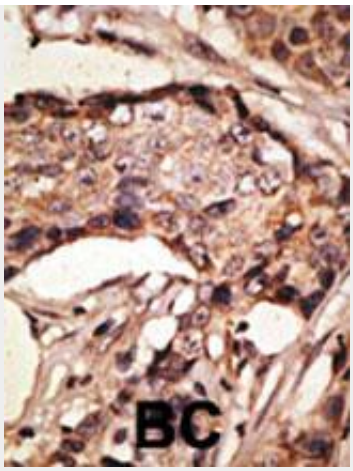
Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location
Expressed by peripheral blood leukocytes (neutrophils and monocytes but not eosinophils). Found in liver, fetal liver, bone marrow, placenta, spleen and in lower levels in skeletal muscle, fetal brain, stomach, lung, thymus, prostate, brain, mammary, adrenal gland, colon, trachea, cerebellum, testis, small intestine and spinal cordon

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Background

SIGLEC9 is a putative adhesion molecule that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. It preferentially binds to alpha-2,3- or alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. This protein is expressed by peripheral blood leukocytes (neutrophils and monocytes but not eosinophils). It is found in liver, fetal liver, bone marrow, placenta, spleen and in lower levels in skeletal muscle, fetal brain, stomach, lung, thymus, prostate, brain, mammary, adrenal gland, colon, trachea, cerebellum, testis, small intestine and spinal cordon. SIGLEC9 contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - References

Clark, H.F., et al., Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270 (2003). Zhang, J.Q., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(29):22121-22126 (2000). Foussias, G., et al., Genomics 67(2):171-178

(2000). Angata, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(29):22127-22135 (2000). Yousef, G.M., et al., Anticancer Res. 19 (4B), 2843-2852 (1999).