

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 IgG
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.

DilutionWB~~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 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

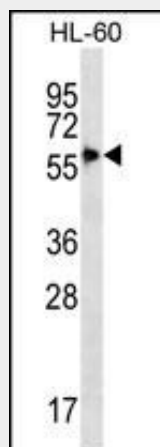
Expressed by peripheral blood leukocytes (neutrophils and monocytes but not eosinophils). Found in liver, fetal liver, bone marrow, placenta, spleen and in lower levels in skeletal muscle, fetal brain, stomach, lung, thymus, prostate, brain, mammary, adrenal gland, colon, trachea, cerebellum, testis,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

SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

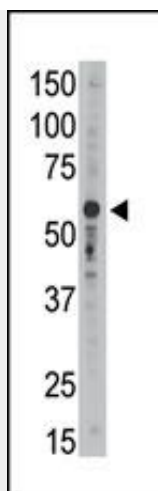
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

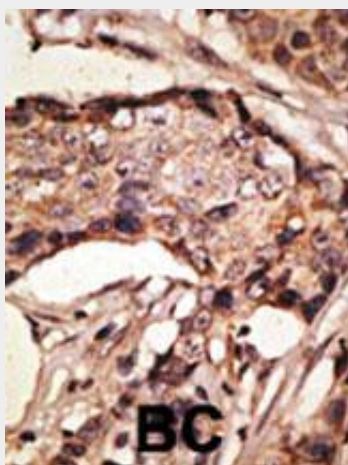
SIGLEC9 Antibody (C-term) - Images



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.



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 cord. 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).