

## PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Anti-Mouse CD170 Antibody[S17007L]

Catalog Number: AN00629P

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone No.	S17007L
Isotype Control	PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822P]
Conjugation	PE/Elab Fluor® 594
Conjugation Information	PE/Elab Fluor® 594 is designed to be excited by the blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 620 nm (e.g., a 610/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

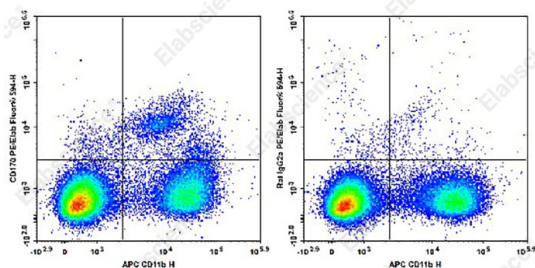
### Applications

FCM

### Recommended usage

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

### Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine bone marrow cells with APC Anti-Mouse/Human CD11b Antibody and PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Anti-Mouse CD170 Antibody[S17007L] (left) or PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

### Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

Alternate Names	OBBP2;CD33L2;OB-BP2
Uniprot ID	Q920G3

### For Research Use Only

**Gene ID**

8778

**Background**

CD170, also known as Siglec-F, Siglec-5, is a member of the Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin family, type I single pass transmembrane protein, with 4 extracellular Ig-like domains and 2 ITIM motifs in the cytoplasmic domain; preferentially binds [alpha]-2,3-linked sialic acid. Siglec F is expressed in eosinophils, alveolar macrophages and intestinal microfold (M) cells and induces apoptosis of the lung eosinophils during allergic asthma.