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PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD329 Antibody[K8]

Catalog Number: AN00319J

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

Description

Reactivity Human Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1, κ

Clone No. K8

Isotype Control PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792J]

Conjugation PerCP/Cyanine 5.5

Conjugation Information PerCP/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the blue laser (488 nm) and detected

using an optical filter centered near 675 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

Applications Recommended usage

FCM Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount

of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for

individual use.

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 Siglec-9; Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin-9;

 Uniprot ID
 Q9Y336

 Gene ID
 27180

Background Siglecs are cell surface receptors belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily that

Web: www.elabscience.cn

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.