

# Human Siglec-1/CD169 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG<sub>1</sub> Clone # 908102

Catalog Number: FAB5197G

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-1/CD169 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 908102		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Siglec-1/CD169 Ser20-Gln1641 Accession # Q9BZZ2		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm		
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

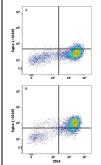
### APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	5 μL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA

# Flow Cytometry



Detection of Siglec-1/CD169 in Human PBMCs by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), (A) resting, or (B) treated with 20 ng/mL Recombinant Human IFN-γ (Catalog # 285-IF) for 24 hours, were stained with Mouse Anti-Human Siglec-1/CD169 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB5197G) and Mouse Anti-Human CD14 APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB3832A). Quadrant markers were set based on control antibody staining (Catalog # IC002G). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND	

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze.

• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.





# Human Siglec-1/CD169 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG, Clone # 908102

Catalog Number: FAB5197G 25 Tests

#### BACKGROUND

Siglecs are sialic acid specific I-type lectins that belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Structurally, they are transmembrane proteins with an N-terminal Ig-like V-set domain followed by varying numbers of Ig-like C2-set domains (1, 2). Human Siglec-1, also known as sialoadhesin and CD169, is a 175-185 kDa glycoprotein. It contains a 1622 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-set domain and 16 Ig-like C2-set domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 47 aa cytoplasmic domain (3). Within the ECD, human Siglec-1 shares approximately 70% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Siglec-1. Alternate splicing generates a potentially soluble form of the ECD, while a second isoform shows a substituted cytoplasmic domain. Siglec-1 expression occurs on monocytes, dendritic cells, and macrophages of various organs and tissues, including liver, spleen, lung, and gut. The adhesive function of Siglec-1 is supported by the N-terminal Ig-like domain which shows a selectivity for d2,3-linked sialic acid residues (3-5). Siglec-1 binds a number of sialylated molecules including the mannose receptor, MGL1, MUC1, PSGL-1, and different glycoforms of CD43 (6-9). Its binding capacity can be masked by endogenous sialylated molecules (10, 11). The sialylated and sulfated N-linked carbohydrates that modify Siglec-1 itself are required for ligand binding (6, 7). Siglec-1 is expressed on dendritic cells following rhinovirus exposure, and these DC promote T cell anergy (12). It is also induced on circulating monocytes during systemic sclerosis and HIV-1 infection (13-15). Siglec-1 can trap HIV-1 particles for trans infection of permissive cells (14).

#### References:

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