

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human Siglec-9 protein		
	Human Siglec-9 (Gln18-Gly348) Accession # Q9Y336	DIEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	No results obtained: Gln18 predicted		
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	62.7 kDa (monomer)		

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	90-100 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of human red blood cells. Kelm, S. <i>et al.</i> (1994) Current Biology 4:965. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 10.0-100 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Siglecs(1) (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectins) are I-type (Ig-type) lectins belonging to the Ig superfamily. They are characterized by an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain which mediates sialic acid binding, followed by varying numbers of Ig-like C2-type domains (1, 2). Eleven human Siglecs have been cloned and characterized. They are sialoadhesin/CD169/Siglec-1, CD22/Siglec-2, CD33/Siglec-3, Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG/Siglec-4a) and Siglec-5 to -11 (1 - 4). To date, no Siglec has been shown to recognize any cell surface ligand other than sialic acids, suggesting that interactions with glycans containing this carbohydrate are important in mediating the biological functions of Siglecs. Siglecs 5 to 11 share a high degree of sequence similarity with CD33/Siglec-3 both in their extracellular and intracellular regions. They are collectively referred to as CD33-related Siglecs. One remarkable feature of the CD33-related Siglecs is their differential expression pattern within the hematopoietic system (2, 3). This fact, together with the presence of two conserved immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) in their cytoplasmic tails, suggests that CD33-related Siglecs are involved in the regulation of cellular activation within the immune system.

The cDNA of human Siglec-9 encodes a 463 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a hydrophobic signal peptide, an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain, two Ig-like C2-type domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail (5, 6). In peripheral blood leukocytes, Siglec-9 is expressed on neutrophils, monocytes, a fraction of NK cells, B cells, and a minor subset of CD8+ T cells (5). It binds equally well to both 2,3- and 2,6-linked sialic acid (5, 6). Siglec-9 is closely related to Siglec-7, and they share ~80% amino acid sequence identity. The gene encoding siglec-9 was mapped to chromosome 19q13.4.

References:

1. Crocker, P.R. *et al.* (1998) Glycobiology 8:v.
2. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) Trends Immunol. 22:337.
3. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) Immunology 103:137.
4. Angata, T. *et al.* (2002) J. Biol. Chem. 277:24466.
5. Zhang, J.Q. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:22121.
6. Angata, T. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:22127.