

DESCRIPTION

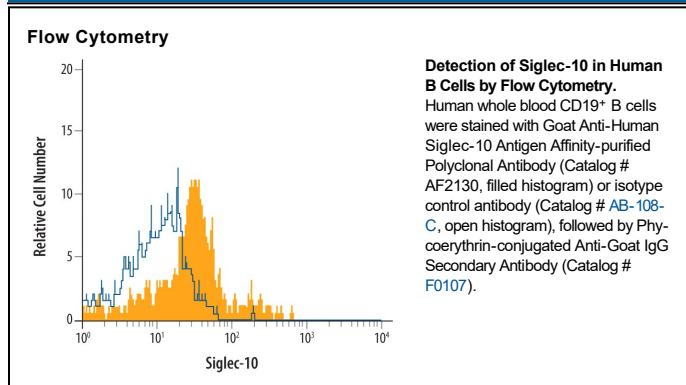
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-10 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Siglec-5 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhSiglec-2, rhSiglec-3, rhSiglec-7, rhSiglec-9, and recombinant mouse Siglec-F is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Siglec-10 Met17-Thr546 Accession # Q96LC7
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Siglec-10 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 2130-SL)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	In a functional ELISA, 1-4 µg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 1.5 µg/mL of biotinylated 6'-Sialyllactose-Polyacrylamide to immobilized Recombinant Human Siglec-10 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 2130-SL) coated at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well). At 30 µg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Siglecs (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectins) are I-type lectins that belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily. They are characterized by an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain which mediates sialic acid binding, followed by a varying number of Ig-like C2-type domains. Siglecs 5-11 constitute the CD33/Siglec-3 related group, and are differentially expressed in the hematopoietic system (1-3). Siglec-G is the apparent ortholog of human Siglec-10 (4). The human Siglec-10 cDNA encodes a 697 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 16 aa signal sequence, a 534 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 126 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD contains one Ig-like V-type domain and four Ig-like C2-type domains, while the cytoplasmic domain contains two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIM) (5-8). Five splice variants of human Siglec-10 differ in their deletions within the ECD. A potentially secreted sixth variant contains the Ig-like V-type domain followed by a 45 aa substitution (5-7, 9). Within the ECD, human Siglec-10 is most closely related to Siglec-5 (42% aa sequence identity). It shares 63% aa sequence identity with mouse Siglec-G. Siglec-10 is expressed on eosinophils, neutrophils, monocytes, and B cells (5, 8) with some splice variants predominating in particular cell types and tissue locations (6, 7, 9). It is up-regulated on eosinophils in mouse models of allergic respiratory inflammation (10). Siglec-10 binds sialated proteins and lipids in α 2,3 or α 2,6 linkage and shows a preference for GT1b gangliosides (7, 11). This binding can be modulated by *cis* interactions of Siglec-10 with sialated molecules expressed on the same cell (7). When tyrosine phosphorylated, the cytoplasmic ITIMs interact with phosphatases SHP-1 and SHP-2 to propagate inhibitory signals (5, 9).

References:

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