

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-1/CD169 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Siglec-1/CD169 Ser20-Gln1641 Accession # Q9BZZ2
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

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 44 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, and a second isoform with a substituted cytoplasmic domain. Siglec-1 expression is restricted to lymph node and splenic macrophages, plus some tissue macrophages (3). The adhesive function of Siglec-1 is supported by the N-terminal Ig-like domain which shows a selectivity for α2,3-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).

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