

DESCRIPTION

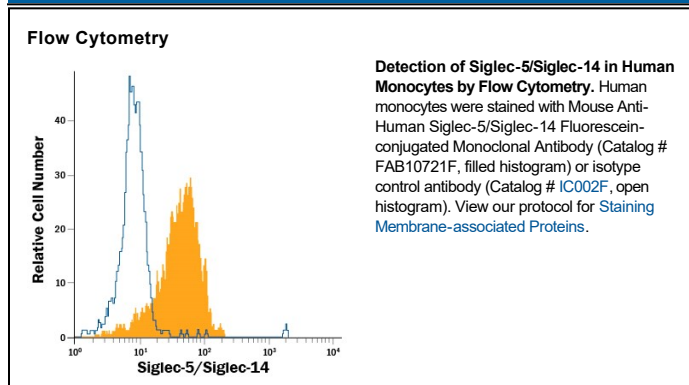
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-5 in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Siglec-14 is observed and no cross-reactivity with rhSiglec-3, rhSiglec-7, or rhSiglec-9 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 194128
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Siglec-5 Lys18-Thr434 Accession # O15389
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
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	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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 (Sialic acid binding Ig-like Lectins) are a subgroup of the immunoglobulin superfamily that interact with sialic acids in glycoproteins and glycolipids. Siglec-5, also known as CD170, binds to alpha-2,3- and alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid with similar affinity. It occurs as a disulfide-linked dimer of approximately 140 kDa with the highest expression levels in monocytes and neutrophils. Siglec-5 has an inhibitory motif within its cytoplasmic domain. Siglec-14 is an activating receptor that shares 99.5% aa sequence identity with Siglec-5 through the first two extracellular Ig domains and displays a similar glycan binding preference.