

DESCRIPTION

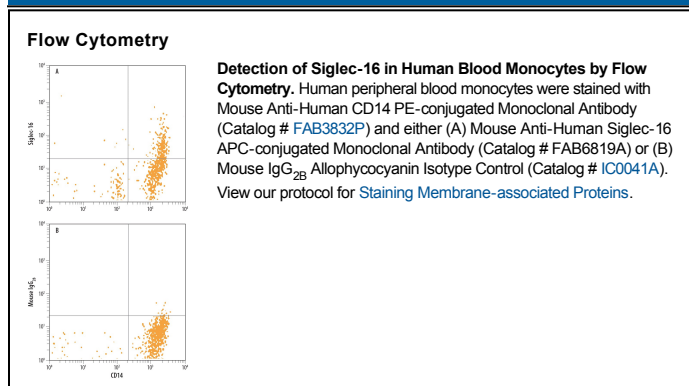
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Siglec-16 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 706022
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide PPARLSWTWGEQTVGPSQSPDGVQLQPRV corresponding to Pro369-Val398 Accession # A6NMB1
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Siglec-16 (Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 16) is a 58-60 kDa member of the CD33-related SIGLEC family of proteins. It is expressed on macrophages and microglia, and based on Siglec-11, likely binds to an α2,8-linked sialic acid motif. Although Siglec-16 is assumed to have arisen from a Siglec-11 gene duplication and conversion, it is not an inhibitory receptor but an activating one, and possesses a transmembrane (TM) Lys that interacts with DAP12. Mature human Siglec-16 is a 465 amino acid (aa) type I TM glycoprotein. It contains a 418 aa extracellular region (aa 17-434) that shows one V-type (aa 19-122) plus three C2-type (aa 147-424) Ig-like domains, and a short 26 aa cytoplasmic tail. Notably, Siglec-16 exists as a pseudogene in approximately 50% of surveyed population. There is no Siglec-16 counterpart in either rodent or distant primate such as Rhesus monkey. The extracellular domain (ECD) of human Siglec-16 shares 94% aa identity with the ECD of human Siglec-11.