

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Galectin-8 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1003601
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Galectin-8 Met1-Trp317 Accession # O00214
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.

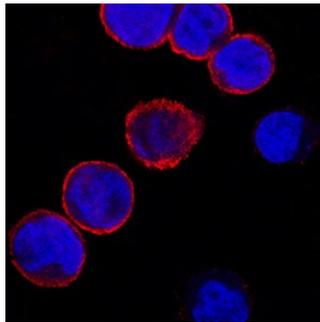
APPLICATIONS

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
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



Galectin-8 in U937 Human Cell Line.
Galectin-8 was detected in immersion fixed U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line using Mouse Anti-Human Galectin-8 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB13051) at 8 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cell surfaces. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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	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. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The galectins constitute a large family of carbohydrate-binding proteins with specificity for N-acetyl-lactosamine-containing glycoproteins. At least 14 mammalian galectins, which share structural similarities in their carbohydrate recognition domains (CRD), have been identified to date. The galectins have been classified into the prototype galectins (-1, -2, -5, -7, -10, -11, -13, -14), which contain one CRD and exist either as a monomer or a noncovalent homodimer. The chimera galectins (Galectin-3) containing one CRD linked to a nonlectin domain, and the tandem-repeat Galectins (-4, -6, -8, -9, -12) consisting of two CRDs joined by a linker peptide. Galectins lack a classical signal peptide and can be localized to the cytosolic compartments where they have intracellular functions. However, via one or more as yet unidentified non-classical secretory pathways, galectins can also be secreted to function extracellularly. Individual members of the galectin family have different tissue distribution profiles and exhibit subtle differences in their carbohydrate-binding specificities. Each family member may preferentially bind to a unique subset of cell-surface glycoproteins (1-4).

Galectin-8, also known as prostate carcinoma tumor antigen 1 (PCTA1) in human, is a tandem repeat-type galectin. Prototype (single CRD) isoforms arising through alternate gene splicing have also been identified (5). Galectin-8 is highly expressed in lung carcinomas, certain forms of prostate carcinomas, as well as other tumor cells. It binds to a subset of cell surface integrins to modulate ECM-integrin interactions. As a soluble ligand, Galectin-8 can inhibit cell adhesion (6). Immobilized Galectin-8, however, has also been shown to promote cell adhesion (7). Human and mouse Galectin-8 share approximately 80% amino acid sequence identity (4).

References:

1. Rabinovich, A. *et al.* (2002) *TRENDS in Immunol.* **23**:313.
2. Rabinovich, A. *et al.* (2002) *J. Leukocyte Biology* **71**:741.
3. Hughes, R.C. (2002) *Biochimie* **83**:667.
4. R&D Systems' Cytokine Bulletin, Summer, 2002.
5. Bidon, N. *et al.* (2001) *Gene* **274**:253.
6. Hadari, Y. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:3447.
7. Levy, Y. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:31285.