

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human PSGL-1/CD162 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 688124
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human PSGL-1/CD162 Gln42-Gly295 Accession # Q14242
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

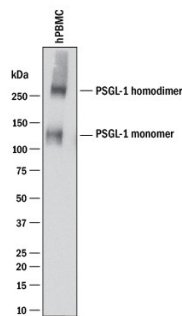
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	2.0 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-25 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-25 µg/mL	See Below

**ELISA** This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Sheep Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # [AF3345](#)).

*This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human PSGL-1/CD162 DuoSet ELISA (Catalog # [DY3345-05](#)) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.*

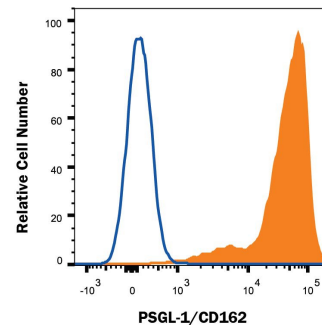
## DATA

### Western Blot



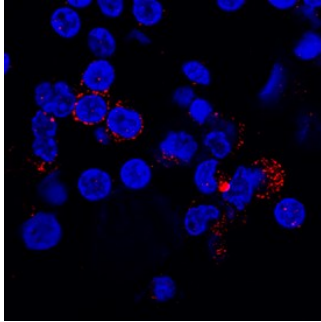
**Detection of Human PSGL-1/CD162 by Western Blot.** Western blot shows lysates of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # [HAF018](#)). A specific band was detected for PSGL-1/CD162 monomer at approximately 110-120 and PSGL-1/CD162 homodimer at approximately 250-260 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using [Immunoblot Buffer Group 1](#).

### Flow Cytometry



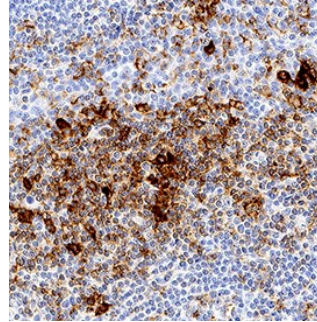
**Detection of PSGL-1/CD162 in Human Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes by Flow Cytometry.** Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # [MAB0041](#), open histogram) followed by anti-Mouse IgG PE-conjugated secondary antibody (Catalog # [F0102B](#)). View our protocol for [Staining Membrane-associated Proteins](#).

## Immunocytochemistry



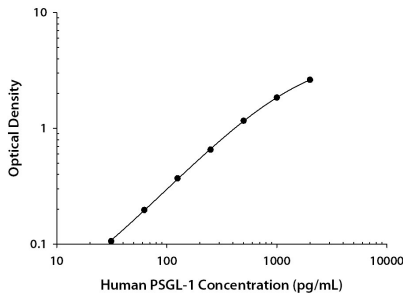
**PSGL-1/CD162 in Human PBMCs.** PSGL-1/CD162 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962) at 5 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

## Immunohistochemistry



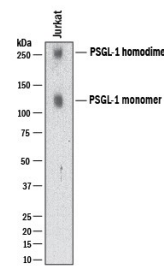
**PSGL-1/CD162 in Human Tonsil.** PSGL-1/CD162 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962) at 5 µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # Catalog # VC001). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to lymphocytes. View our protocol for [IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents](#).

## ELISA



**Human PSGL-1/CD162 ELISA Standard Curve.** Recombinant Human PSGL-1/CD162 protein was serially diluted 2-fold and captured by Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962) coated on a Clear Polystyrene Microplate (Catalog # Catalog # DY990). Sheep Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # Catalog # AF3345) was biotinylated and incubated with the protein captured on the plate. Detection of the standard curve was achieved by incubating Streptavidin-HRP (Catalog # Catalog # DY998) followed by Substrate Solution (Catalog # Catalog # DY999) and stopping the enzymatic reaction with Stop Solution (Catalog # Catalog # DY994).

## Western Blot



### Detection of Human PSGL-1/CD162 by Western Blot.

Western blot shows lysates of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line and Ramos human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human PSGL-1/CD162 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB9962) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). Specific bands were detected for PSGL-1/CD162 at approximately 120, 250 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Western Blot Buffer Group 1.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Human PSGL-1 (P-Selectin Glycoprotein Ligand-1; also CD162), is a 120 kDa mucin-type glycoprotein that plays a key role in leukocyte adhesion (1-3). It is synthesized as a 412 amino acid (aa) preproprecursor that contains a 17 aa signal sequence, a 24 aa propeptide, a 279 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment and a 71 aa cytoplasmic region (4, 5). Following cleavage of the pre- and prosegments, it is expressed as a 240 kDa disulfide-linked homodimer. The extreme N-terminus (aa 1-16 of the mature molecule) contains one threonine (aa 16) and three tyrosines (aa 5, 7, and 10) that are involved in ligand binding. The Thr residue allows for O-linked glycosylation in the form of a core-2 structure (GalNAc-Gal) linked in a  $\beta$ 1,6 bond to a sialylated Lewis X motif (GlcNAc linked to both Fuc and Gal with a terminal sialic acid residue) (1, 2, 5, 6, 7). The three tyrosine residues allow for sulfation (8, 9). When binding to P-selectin, Tyr sulfation and glycosylation are essential. Tyr7 provides the most efficient sulfate moiety, while Fuc and sialic acid are essentially mandatory (7). When binding to E-selectin, only carbohydrate is needed, while both carbohydrate and Tyr10 are used for L-selectin binding (6, 8). There are 16 decameric aa repeats in the ECD of the longform of PSGL-1. This form is referred to as the A allele, and represents 65 - 80% of the population. Alleles B and C show deletions of decameric repeats #2 (aa 132-141) plus #9 and 10 (aa 222-241), respectively. Shorter forms may show weaker binding to P-selectin (9, 10). Soluble forms of PSGL-1 are also known. Neutrophil elastase will cleave somewhere within repeats #5-9, while cathepsin G cleaves after Tyr7 (11). The loss of Tyr5 and 7 should impact binding affinity. PSGL-1 is found on virtually all leukocytes and macrophages/DC's (1). Although there is similarity in the organization of the ECD between species, there is little aa identity. Human PSGL-1 ECD shares 51%, 52% and 43% aa sequence identity with equine, canine and mouse ECD, respectively.

**References:**

1. Yang, J. *et al.* (1999) *Thromb. Haemost.* **81**:1.
2. Cummings, R.D. (1999) *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* **32**:519.
3. McEver, R.P. and R.D. Cummings (1997) *J. Clin. Invest.* **100**:485.
4. Sako, D. *et al.* (1993) *Cell* **75**:1179.
5. Veldman, G.M. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:16470.
6. Bernimoulin, M.P. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:37.
7. Leppanen, A. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:39569.
8. Sako, D. *et al.* (1995) *Cell* **83**:323.
9. Afshar-Kharghan, V. *et al.* (2001) *Blood* **97**:3306.
10. Lozano, M.L. *et al.* (2001) *Br. J. Haematol.* **115**:969.
11. Gardiner, E.E. *et al.* (2001) *Blood* **98**:1440.