

Datasheet: MCA2316A647

Description:	MOUSE ANTI PIG CD169:Alexa Fluor® 647
Specificity:	CD169
Other names:	SIALOADHESIN
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	3B11/11
Isotype:	lgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	-			Neat - 1/10

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Pig		
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugate	ed to Alexa Fluor® 64	7 - liquid
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nn
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared supernatant	by affinity chromatog	raphy on Protein A
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered sa	aline	
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide (l	NaN ₃)	
Stabilisers	1% bovine serum albu	ımin	
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.08	5 mg/ml	

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Porcine alveolar macrophages.

External Database Links

UniProt:

A7LCJ3 Related reagents

Entrez Gene:

397623 SIGLEC-1 Related reagents

Synonyms

SA, SN

Fusion Partners

Spleen cells from immunized BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the mouse X63-Ag.8.653 myeloma cell line.

Specificity

Mouse anti Pig CD169, clone 3B11/11 recognizes porcine CD169, also known as sialoadhesin or Siglec-1, a member of the sialic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin (Siglec) family. CD169 was originally identified in mice and identified as the sialic acid dependent Sheep erythrocyte receptor (Crocker et al.1986). CD169 has subsequently been identified in rat (van den Berg et al. 1992), human (Mucklow et al. 1995) and pig (Vanderheijden et al. 2003).

Mouse anti Porcine CD169, clone 3B1/11 was originally raised as part of a panel of anti porcine macrophage monoclonal antibodies raised against isolated porcine alveolar macrophages (<u>Bullido et al. 1997</u>). Immunohistochemical analysis indicated restriction to macrophage populations mainly in the spleen, lymph nodes, liver and Peyer's patches.

Originally described as a non phagocytic intercellular adhesion receptor, work on porcine CD169 indicated that it may play a role as a viral adhesion receptor (<u>Delputte et al. 2006</u>) and as a targeted receptor for the delivery of toxins and antigens (<u>Delputte et al. 2011</u>).

Mouse anti pig CD169, clone 3B11/11 detects a band of approximately 190 kDa in alveolar macrophage extracts under non-reducing conditions (Revilla et al 2009).

Flow Cytometry

Use 10µl of the suggested working dilution to 1x10⁶ cells in 100µl

References

- 1. Thacker, E. *et al.* (2001) Summary of workshop findings for porcine myelomonocytic markers. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 80 (1-2): 93-109.
- 2. Perdiguero, B. & Blasco, R. (2006) Interaction between vaccinia virus extracellular virus envelope A33 and B5 glycoproteins. <u>J Virol. 80 (17): 8763-77.</u>
- 3. Perdiguero, B. *et al.* (2008) Vaccinia virus A34 glycoprotein determines the protein composition of the extracellular virus envelope. <u>J Virol. 82 (5): 2150-60.</u>
- 4. Revilla, C. *et al.* (2009) Targeting to porcine sialoadhesin receptor improves antigen presentation to T cells. Vet Res. 40 (3): 14.
- 5. Ezquerra, A. *et al.* (2009) Porcine myelomonocytic markers and cell populations. <u>Dev</u> Comp Immunol. 33 (3): 284-98.
- 6. Prather, R.S. *et al.* (2013) An Intact Sialoadhesin (Sn/SIGLEC1/CD169) Is Not Required for Attachment/Internalization of the Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus. <u>J Virol. 87: 9538-46.</u>

- 7. Costa-Hurtado, M. *et al.* (2013) Changes in macrophage phenotype after infection of pigs with *Haemophilus parasuis* strains with different levels of virulence. <u>Infect Immun. 81</u> (7): 2327-33.
- 8. Rodríguez-Gómez IM *et al.* (2015) PRRSV-infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells express high levels of SLA-DR and CD80/86 but do not stimulate PRRSV-naïve regulatory T cells to proliferate. Vet Res. 46: 54.
- 9. Whitworth, K.M. *et al.* (2016) Gene-edited pigs are protected from porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. <u>Nat Biotechnol. 34 (1): 20-2.</u>
- 10. Singleton, H. *et al.* (2016) Establishing Porcine Monocyte-Derived Macrophage and Dendritic Cell Systems for Studying the Interaction with PRRSV-1. <u>Front Microbiol. 7: 832.</u>
- 11. Burkard, C. *et al.* (2017) Precision engineering for PRRSV resistance in pigs: Macrophages from genome edited pigs lacking CD163 SRCR5 domain are fully resistant to both PRRSV genotypes while maintaining biological function. <u>PLoS Pathog. 13 (2)</u>: e1006206.
- 12. Wells, K.D. *et al.* (2017) Replacement of Porcine CD163 Scavenger Receptor Cysteine-Rich Domain 5 with a CD163-Like Homolog Confers Resistance of Pigs to Genotype 1 but Not Genotype 2 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus. <u>J Virol.</u> 91 (2): pii: e01521-16.
- 13. Chen, J. *et al.* (2019) Generation of Pigs Resistant to Highly Pathogenic-Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus through Gene Editing of CD163. <u>Int J Biol Sci.</u> 15 (2): 481-492.
- 14. Li, P. *et al.* (2020) Susceptibility of porcine pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. <u>J Vet Med Sci. 82 (9): 1404-9.</u>
 15. Álvarez, B. *et al.* (2023) Porcine Macrophage Markers and Populations: An Update. Cells. 12 (16):2103.
- 16. Durazo-Martinez, K. *et al.* (2024) Porcine peritoneal macrophages are susceptible to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infection. <u>Front Microbiol. 15: 1505900.</u>

Further Reading

1. Piriou-Guzylack, L. (2008) Membrane markers of the immune cells in swine: an update. Vet Res. 39: 54.

Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee

12 months from date of despatch

Acknowledgements

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Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at:

https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA2316A647

10041

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL: Alexa Fluor® 647 (MCA928A647)

 North & South
 Tel: +1 800 265 7376
 Worldwide
 Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700
 Europe
 Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21

 America
 Fax: +1 919 878 3751
 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739
 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M414439:221207'

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