Datasheet: MCA2316GA

BATCH NUMBER 165183

Description:	MOUSE ANTI PIG CD169
Specificity:	CD169
Other names:	SIALOADHESIN
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	3B11/11
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	0.1 mg

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	▪			1/10 - 1/100
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA			▪	
Immunoprecipitation	▪			
Western Blotting	▪			

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 - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% sodium azide (NaN_3)

Carrier Free	Yes
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml
Immunogen	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 (Bullido *et al.* 1997). 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 (Delputte *et al.* 2006) and as a targeted receptor for the delivery of toxins and antigens (Delputte *et al.* 2011) . 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 1x10^6 cells in 100µl
Histology Positive Control Tissue	Porcine spleen
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. J Virol. 80 (17): 8763-77. 3. Perdiguero, B. *et al.* (2008) Vaccinia virus A34 glycoprotein determines the protein composition of the extracellular virus envelope. J Virol. 82 (5): 2150-60.

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. Dev 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. J Virol. 87: 9538-46.
7. Costa-Hurtado, M. *et al.* (2013) Changes in macrophage phenotype after infection of pigs with *Haemophilus parasuis* strains with different levels of virulence. Infect Immun. 81 (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. Nat Biotechnol. 34 (1): 20-2.
10. Singleton, H. *et al.* (2016) Establishing Porcine Monocyte-Derived Macrophage and Dendritic Cell Systems for Studying the Interaction with PRRSV-1. Front Microbiol. 7: 832.
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. PLoS Pathog. 13 (2): 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. J Virol. 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. Int J Biol Sci. 15 (2): 481-492.
14. Li, P. *et al.* (2020) Susceptibility of porcine pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. J Vet Med Sci. 82 (9): 1404-9.
15. Álvarez, B. *et al.* (2023) Porcine Macrophage Markers and Populations: An Update. Cells. 12 (16) :2103.

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

Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at:
https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA2316GA
10040

Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)	RPE
Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)	RPE
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)	FITC
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...)	Alk. Phos., DyLight®488, DyLight®550, DyLight®650, DyLight®680, DyLight®800, FITC, HRP
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...)	FITC
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...)	HRP
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...)	FITC, HRP

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL (MCA928)

North & South America Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com

Worldwide Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com

Europe Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com

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

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