

**Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO12346****Specification**

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**Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00182</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for galectin 9(LGALS9) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3965

**Other Names**

Galectin-9, Gal-9, Ecalectin, Tumor antigen HOM-HD-21, LGALS9

**Calculated MW**

39518 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm . Secreted . May also be secreted by a non-classical secretory pathway. .

**Tissue Specificity**

Peripheral blood leukocytes and lymphatic tissues. Overexpressed in Hodgkin disease tissue.

**Protein Name**

Galectin-9

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human galectin 9 (322-355aa DGQHLFEYYHRLRNLPINRLEVGGDIQLTHVQT), different from the related mouse sequence by eight amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by six amino acids.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** LGALS9

**Function**

Binds galactosides (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18005988" target="\_blank">18005988</a>). Has high affinity for the Forssman pentasaccharide (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18005988" target="\_blank">18005988</a>). Ligand for HAVCR2/TIM3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16286920" target="\_blank">16286920</a>). Binding to HAVCR2 induces T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1) death (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16286920" target="\_blank">16286920</a>). Also stimulates bactericidal activity in infected macrophages by causing macrophage activation and IL1B secretion which restricts intracellular bacterial growth (By similarity). Ligand for P4HB; the interaction retains P4HB at the cell surface of Th2 T-helper cells, increasing disulfide reductase activity at the plasma membrane, altering the plasma membrane redox state and enhancing cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21670307" target="\_blank">21670307</a>). Ligand for CD44; the interaction enhances binding of SMAD3 to the FOXP3 promoter, leading to up-regulation of FOXP3 expression and increased induced regulatory T (iTreg) cell stability and suppressive function (By similarity). Promotes ability of mesenchymal stromal cells to suppress T-cell proliferation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23817958" target="\_blank">23817958</a>). Expands regulatory T-cells and induces cytotoxic T-cell apoptosis following virus infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20209097" target="\_blank">20209097</a>). Activates ERK1/2 phosphorylation inducing cytokine (IL-6, IL-8, IL-12) and chemokine (CCL2) production in mast and dendritic cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24465902" target="\_blank">24465902</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16116184" target="\_blank">16116184</a>). Inhibits degranulation and induces apoptosis of mast cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24465902" target="\_blank">24465902</a>). Induces maturation and migration of dendritic cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25754930" target="\_blank">25754930</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16116184" target="\_blank">16116184</a>). Inhibits natural killer (NK) cell function (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23408620" target="\_blank">23408620</a>). Can transform NK cell phenotype from peripheral to decidual during pregnancy (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25578313" target="\_blank">25578313</a>). Astrocyte derived galectin-9 enhances microglial TNF production (By similarity). May play a role in thymocyte-epithelial interactions relevant to the biology of the thymus. May provide the molecular basis for urate flux across cell membranes, allowing urate that is formed during purine metabolism to efflux from cells and serving as an electrogenic transporter that plays an important role in renal and gastrointestinal urate excretion (By similarity). Highly selective to the anion urate (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted. Note=May also be secreted by a non- classical secretory pathway (By similarity). Secreted by mesenchymal stromal cells upon IFNG stimulation (PubMed:23817958) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08573, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23817958} [Isoform 3]: Secreted

### Tissue Location

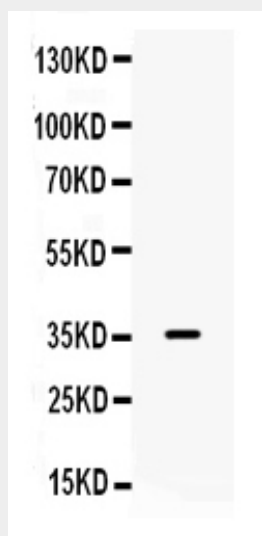
Peripheral blood leukocytes and lymphatic tissues. Expressed in lung, liver, breast and kidney with higher levels in tumor endothelial cells than normal endothelium (at protein level) (PubMed:24333696). Expressed in trophoblast cells in decidua and placenta in pregnancy (at protein level) (PubMed:23242525, PubMed:25578313). Isoform 2 is the most abundant isoform expressed in endothelial cells (PubMed:24333696). Upon endothelial cell activation isoform 2 expression decreases while expression of isoform 3 and isoform 5 increases (PubMed:24333696). Isoform 4 decreases in pathological pregnancy (PubMed:23242525).

### Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Images



Anti- galectin 9 Picoband antibody, ABO12346, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti galectin 9 (ABO12346) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Rat Gaster Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 40KDObserved bind size: 36KD

### Anti-Galectin-9 Antibody - Background

Galectin-9 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the LGALS9 gene. It is mapped to 17q11.2. The galectins are a family of beta-galactoside-binding proteins implicated in modulating cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. The protein encoded by this gene is an S-type lectin. It is overexpressed in Hodgkin's disease tissue and might participate in the interaction between the H&RS cells with their surrounding cells and might thus play a role in the pathogenesis of this disease and / or its associated immunodeficiency. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.