

**Galectin 9 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP51317****Specification**

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**Galectin 9 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00182</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	36 KDa
Antigen Region	51 - 110

**Galectin 9 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3965**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Galectin 9

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**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/16116184" target="\_blank">16116184</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24465902" target="\_blank">24465902</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/16116184" target="\_blank">16116184</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25754930" target="\_blank">25754930</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

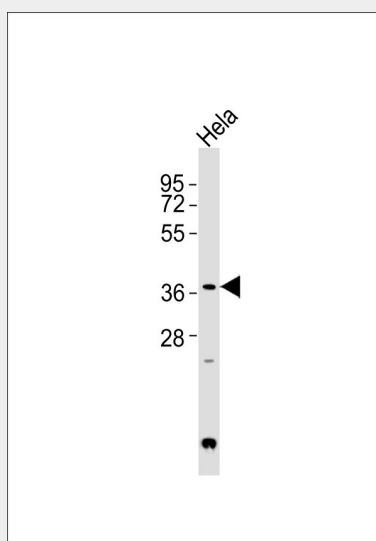
Peripheral blood leukocytes and lymphatic tissues. Expressed in lung, liver, breast and kidney with higher levels in tumor endothelial cells than normal endothelium (at protein level) (PubMed:24333696). Expressed in trophoblast cells in decidua and placenta in pregnancy (at protein level) (PubMed:23242525, 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).

#### 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](#)

#### Galectin 9 Antibody - Images



Anti-Galectin 9 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + HeLa whole cell lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 40 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **Galectin 9 Antibody - Background**

Binds galactosides. Has high affinity for the Forssman pentasaccharide. May play a role in thymocyte-epithelial interactions relevant to the biology of the thymus. Inhibits cell proliferation. It is a ligand for HAVCR2/TIM3. Induces T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1) death. Isoform Short acts as an eosinophil chemoattractant.

#### **Galectin 9 Antibody - References**

Tuereci O., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272:6416-6422(1997).  
Kato S., et al. Submitted (SEP-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Matsumoto R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 273:16976-16984(1998).  
Nakajima H., et al. Submitted (OCT-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Akiyama S., et al. Submitted (MAR-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.