

Product datasheet for **SM066B**

Siglec1 Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MOMA-1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MOMA-1
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml (1/400-1/800). Does not react on routinely processed Paraffin Sections. Recommended Positive Control: Mouse spleen.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Mouse lymph node tissue



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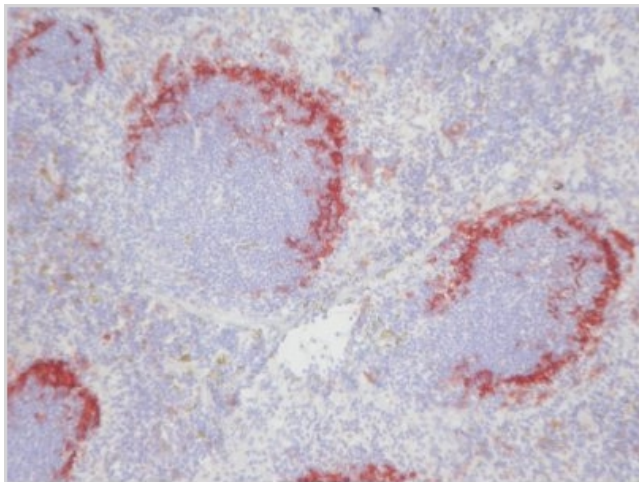
Specificity:	<p>Monoclonal antibody MOMA-1 is a useful marker for the identification of macrophage subpopulations in various organs, mostly characterized by a high level of non-specific esterase expression. Staining is particularly noteworthy with the metallophilic macrophages adjacent to the marginal zone of the spleen.</p> <p>MOMA-1 is also very suitable for differentiation of non-metallophilic marginal zone macrophages as detected by the monoclonal antibody ER-TR9 (Cat# BM4011). In addition, MOMA-1 detects macrophages at inflammatory sites and is positive with Kupffer cells.</p> <p>The antigen is differentially induced in in vitro derived macrophages depending on the colony-stimulating factor applied (IL-3 > M-CSF > GM-CSF). The antigen detected by MOMA-1 is CD169, also known as Sialoadhesin.</p> <p>Antigen Distribution</p> <p>Isolated Cells: No reactivity of MOMA-1 was found with dendritic cells, peritoneal resident macrophages, peritoneal exudate cells, bone marrow or blood cells.</p> <p>Tissue Sections: Distinct macrophage subpopulations of lymphoid organs express the antigen. In the spleen, they are localized at the marginal sinus forming a ring around the periarteriolar lymphocyte sheath and follicular areas at the inner side of marginal zones. In lymph nodes, they are localized in the sinusoids and medullary cords, but not within follicular areas or paracortex. In Peyer's patches they are localized in the interfollicular areas at the serosal side. Kupffer cells in the liver can be clearly stained by MOMA-1. No MOMA-1-positive macrophages were found in the thymus, brain, kidney, liver, skin or heart. In non-lymphoid organs, the antigen is only found on a macrophage subpopulation in the lamina propria of the villi of the small intestine.</p>
Formulation:	<p>PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 5 mg/ml BSA Preservative: 0.05% Proclin™150</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 0.5 ml distilled water (= 0.4 mg/ml Stock Solution)
Concentration:	0.4 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	<p>Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 1, sialoadhesin

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 20612 Mouse Q62230](#)

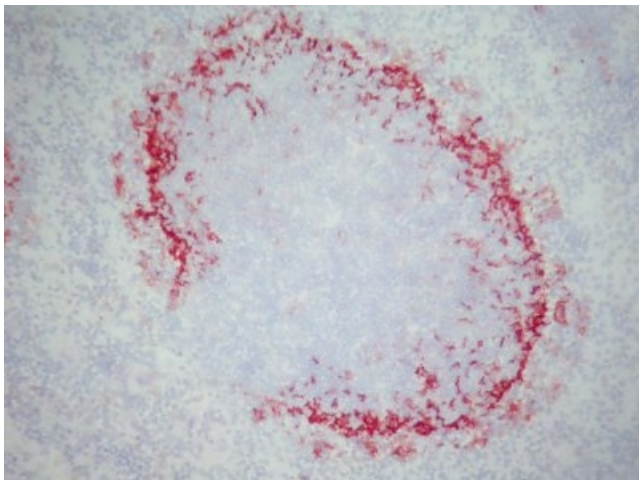
Background: The sialoadhesin family has 4 members: CD22, a B cell specific marker; myelin associated glycoprotein (MAG), which is expressed on oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells; CD33, a myeloid differentiation antigen; and sialoadhesin, which is expressed only by a subpopulation of tissue macrophages. Involved in cell-cell interactions, sialoadhesin is structurally related to the 3 other listed members of the sialoadhesin family. CD169 is a sialic acid binding site of sialoadhesin. CD169 is a macrophage receptor expressed on stromal macrophages in many tissues, particularly found in lymph nodes, bone marrow and spleen. Metallophilic macrophages are a subpopulation of mature resident tissue macrophages. They show high non specific esterase activity and can be distinguished from splenic marginal zone macrophages by antibody staining and the lack of FITC-Ficoll uptake.

Synonyms: Sialoadhesin, Siglec-1

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry: Metallophilic Macrophages antibody staining of Mouse Spleen Frozen Section.



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