10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-LGALS9 / Galectin 9 Antibody (aa1-323)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18544

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	O00182
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	39518
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	3965
Alias Symbol	LGALS9
Other Names	LGALS9, Gal-9, HUAT, Galectin 9, Galectin-9, LGALS9A, Tumor antigen HOM-HD-21, Ecalectin
Target/Specificity	Human LGALS9 / Galectin 9
Reconstitution & Storage	Caprylic acid and ammonium sulfate precipitation
Precautions	Anti-LGALS9 / Galectin 9 Antibody (aa1-323) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LGALS9
Function	Binds galactosides (PubMed: 18005988). Has high affinity for the Forssman pentasaccharide (PubMed:18005988). Ligand for HAVCR2/TIM3 (PubMed:16286920). Binding to HAVCR2 induces T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1) death (PubMed:16286920). 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:21670307). 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:23817958). Expands regulatory T-cells and induces cytotoxic T-cell apoptosis following virus infection (PubMed:20209097). Activates ERK1/2 phosphorylation inducing cytokine (IL-6, IL-8, IL-12) and chemokine (CCL2) production in mast and dendritic cells (PubMed:16116184, PubMed:24465902). Inhibits degranulation and induces apoptosis of mast cells (PubMed:24465902). Induces maturation and migration of dendritic cells (PubMed:16116184, PubMed:25754930). Inhibits natural killer (NK) cell function (PubMed:23408620). Can transform NK cell phenotype from peripheral to decidual during pregnancy (PubMed:25578313). 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).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.