abcam

ab275886

Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR23853-132
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.048 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Lgals9

Function

Binds galactosides (By similarity). Has high affinity for the Forssman pentasaccharide (By similarity). Ligand for HAVCR2/TIM3 (By similarity). Binding to HAVCR2 induces T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1) death (By similarity). Also stimulates bactericidal activity in infected macrophages by causing macrophage activation and IL1B secretion which restricts intracellular bacterial growth (PubMed:20937702). 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 (PubMed:25065622). Promotes ability of mesenchymal stromal cells to suppress T-cell proliferation (By similarity). Expands regulatory T-cells and induces cytotoxic T-cell apoptosis following virus infection (By similarity). Activates ERK1/2 phosphorylation inducing cytokine (IL-6, IL-8, IL-12) and chemokine (CCL2) production in mast and dendritic cells (By similarity). Inhibits degranulation and induces apoptosis of mast cells (By similarity). Induces maturation and migration of dendritic cells (By similarity). Inhibits natural killer (NK) cell function (PubMed:23408620). Can transform NK cell phenotype from peripheral to decidual during pregnancy (By similarity). Astrocyte derived galectin-9 enhances microglial TNF production (PubMed:25158758). 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). Isoform 2. Acts as an eosinophil chemoattractant (By similarity). It also inhibits angiogenesis (By similarity). Suppresses IFNG production by natural killer cells.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Notes

ab275886 is the carrier-free version of ab275877.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Galectin-9 also known as Gal-9 or LGALS9 is a β-galactoside-binding lectin with a molecular mass of around 40 kDa. It shows expression in various tissues including the thymus spleen and liver. The galectin-9 protein is involved in cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions where it binds to glycoproteins and glycolipids. Researchers

	commonly use methods like Galectin-9 ELISA to measure its levels in different biological samples.
Biological function summary	Galectins like galectin-9 play essential roles in regulating diverse immune responses. Galectin-9 acts within the immune system by modulating inflammation and apoptosis. It acts as both a pro-apoptotic factor for T cells and a protein mediator in innate immune functions. Galectin-9 proteins can form complexes with other lectins and cell surface receptors contributing to cellular signaling processes.
Pathways	Galectin-9 is integral to the immune system's functional networks. It participates in the T-cell regulation pathways and the innate immunity pathways. In these pathways it interacts with other proteins like TIM-3 which mediates T-cell apoptosis and contributes to immune tolerance. These interaction networks play important roles in maintaining the body's immune homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	Galectin-9 has associations with autoimmune diseases and cancer. Its regulatory effects on T cells connect it to autoimmune conditions where abnormal T-cell activation occurs. In cancer the alteration in galectin-9 expression levels affects tumor immunity. The interaction of galectin-9 with other proteins like TIM-3 is important in cancer progression making it a target of interest for therapeutic interventions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

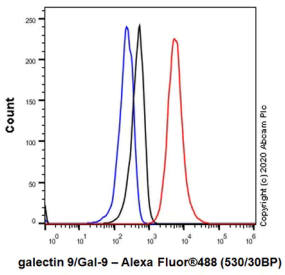
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images

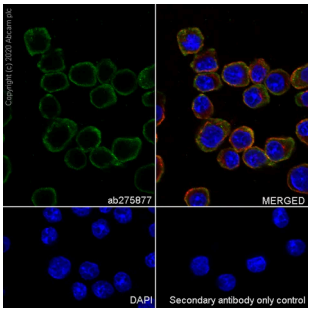


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] - BSA and Azide free (ab275886)

Galectin 9/Gal-9 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody

This data was developed using ab275877, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized EL4.IL-2 (mouse lymphoma T lymphocyte) cells labelling galectin 9/Gal-9 with ab275877 at 1/500 dilution (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) isotype control (Black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue).

A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

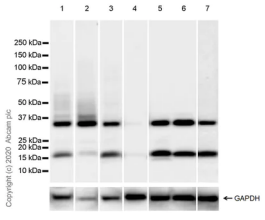


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] - BSA and Azide free (ab275886)

Galectin 9/Gal-9 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody

This data was developed using ab275877, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized EL4.IL-2 cells labelling galectin 9/Gal-9 with ab275877 at 1/50 (12.28 µg/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing membranous and cytoplasmic staining in EL4.IL-2 cell line. The staining pattern observed is consistent with what has been described in the literature (PMID: 28750861). ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] - BSA and Azide free (ab275886)

Galectin 9/Gal-9 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody

This data was developed using ab275877, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: Bands of 40KDa and 36KDa respectively represent two different isoforms.

Band of 15KDa may represents the cleaved form.

The molecular weight observed is consistent with what has been described in the literature (PMID: 9038233, 11886844, 22805533, 15811318).

Low expression: mouse brain (PMID: 9038233).

Samples are non-boiled as boiling may cause protein aggregates.

Exposure time: Lanes 1-2: 5.5 seconds; Lanes 3-6: 37 seconds; Lanes 7: 3 minutes.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] (ab275877) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse thymus tissue lysate at 40 µg

Lane 2:
Mouse liver tissue lysate at 40 µg

Lane 3:
Mouse lung tissue lysate at 40 µg

Lane 4:
Mouse brain tissue lysate at 40 µg

Lane 5:
EL4.IL-2 (mouse lymphoma t lymphocyte) whole cell lysate at 40 µg

Lane 6:
RAW 264.7 (mouse abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate at 40 µg

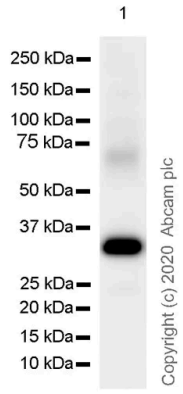
Lane 7:
NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate at 40 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 15 kDa, 36 kDa, 40 kDa



Western blot - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] - BSA and Azide free (ab275886)

This data was developed using ab275877, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 15 seconds.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-galectin 9/Gal-9 antibody [EPR23853-132] (ab275877) at 1/1000 dilution

All lanes:
Recombinant mouse galectin 9/Gal-9 protein, 20 ng

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

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