

Recombinant DC-SIGN/CD209 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300179P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

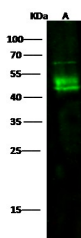
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human DC-SIGN / CD209 protein |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Clone | A1293 |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Buffer | 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS |

Applications

Recommended Dilution

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:1000 |
|-----------|--------------|

Data



Western Blot with DC-SIGN / CD209 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: THP1 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:46 kDa

Calculated-MW:46 kDa

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Storage | This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bag |

Background

This gene encodes a transmembrane receptor and is often referred to as DC-SIGN because of its expression on the surface of dendritic cells and macrophages. The encoded protein is involved in the innate immune system and recognizes numerous evolutionarily divergent pathogens ranging from parasites to viruses with a large impact on public health. The protein is organized into three distinct domains: an N-terminal transmembrane domain, a tandem-repeat neck domain and C-type lectin carbohydrate recognition domain. The extracellular region consisting of the C-type lectin and neck domains has a dual function as a pathogen recognition receptor and a cell adhesion receptor by binding carbohydrate ligands on the surface of microbes and endogenous cells. The neck region is important for homo-oligomerization which allows the receptor to bind multivalent ligands with high avidity. Variations in the number of 23 amino acid repeats in the neck domain of this protein are rare but have a significant impact on ligand binding ability. This gene is closely related in terms of both sequence and function to a neighboring gene (GeneID 10329; often referred to as L-SIGN). DC-SIGN and L-SIGN differ in their ligand-binding properties and distribution. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants.

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