

Recombinant Human DC-SIGN/CD209 (N-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033989

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

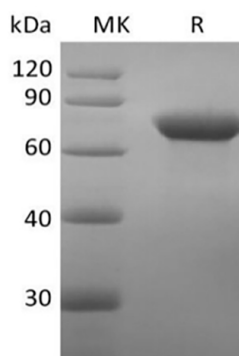
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human DC-SIGN;CD209 protein Gln59-Ala404, with an N-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	65.3 kDa
Observed MW	75 kDa
Accession	Q9NNX6
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD209 is also known as CLEC4L, DC-SIGN and CD209 antigen, is a type II transmembrane protein on DCs with a C-type lectin extracellular domain, is capable of binding ICAM-3 on resting T cells in the secondary lymphoid organs, providing the initial contact between these cells during the establishment of cell-mediated immunity. The DC-SIGN/CD209 lectin domain binds mannose oligosaccharides on pathogens including HIV as well as self glycoproteins including ICAMs (2, 4). DC-SIGN/CD209 binds to butyrophilin 2A1 and this interaction can be blocked by HIV gp120. DC-SIGN/CD209 is expressed on dendritic cells (DC) and inflammatory macrophages and contributes to antigen presentation. It is not only a pattern recognition receptor but implicated in immunoregulation of DCs. It has important role in mediating DC adhesion, migration, inflammation, activating primary T cell, triggering immune response and participating in immune escape of pathogens and tumors.