Purified Anti-Mouse CD209b Antibody[22D1], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F10220**

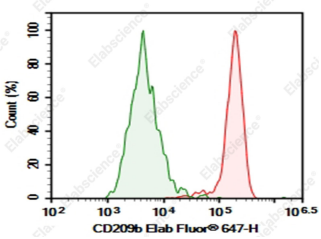
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

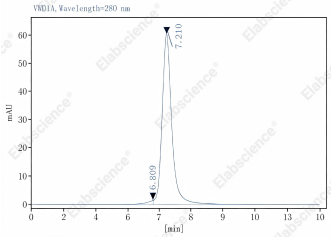
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD209b protein
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone	22D1
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Mouse peritoneal macrophages were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD209b Antibody[22D1], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Armenian Hamster IgG, κ Isotype Control(Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Armenian Hamster IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze/thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CD209B, also known as SIGN-R1, is a mouse C-type lectin receptor predominantly expressed on macrophages in the spleen marginal zone and lymph nodes medulla. CD209B is a mouse homolog of human CD209/DC-SIGN and is involved in innate immune response. CD209B mediates the recognition and uptake of pathogen products, such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS), pneumococcal polysaccharides, and dextrans. CD209B has been demonstrated to facilitate the clearance of encapsulated pneumococcus by directly binding to C1q and activating complement through an immunoglobulin independent pathway.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Leen Moens, et al. Infect Immun. 2007 Dec;75(12):5748-52.