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

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033989



Description Species Human Mol Mass 65.3 kDa Accession O9NNX6 Not validated for activity **Bio-activity Properties** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping 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. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. Reconstitution Data

kDa	МК	R
120 90	=	
60	-	-
40	-	
30		

> 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 pp 120. 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.

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