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CD209/DC-SIGN Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96542

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8CJ91
Other Accession	Q8CJ91
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37112
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse DC-SIGN/CD209
Epitope Specificity	81-180/238
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.
SUBUNIT	Homotetramer. Binds to many viral surface glycoproteins such as HIV-1 gp120, HIV-2 gp120, SIV gp120, ebolavirus envelope glycoproteins, cytomegalovirus gB, HCV E2 and dengue virus major envelope protein E.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a transmembrane receptor and is often referred to as L-SIGN because of its expression in the endothelial cells of the lymph nodes and liver. 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 common and 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 30835; often referred to as DC-SIGN or CD209). DC-SIGN and L-SIGN differ in their ligand-binding properties and distribution. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009]

Additional Information

Gene ID	69165

Other Names	CD209_HUMAN; CD209; C-type lectin domain family 4 member L; Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin 1 (DC-SIGN | DC-SIGN1); CLEC4L; C209B_MOUSE; Cd209b; DC-SIGN-related protein 1 (DC-SIGNR1); OtB7; C209A_MOUSE; Cd209a; Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin (DC-SIGN); Cire; CD209_MACMU; Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin 1 (DC-SIGN1); CD209 molecule; CD209 antigen
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	Cd209b
Function	Probable pathogen-recognition receptor. May mediate the endocytosis of pathogens which are subsequently degraded in lysosomal compartments. May recognize in a calcium-dependent manner high mannose N-linked oligosaccharides in a variety of pathogen antigens. Is a receptor for ICAM3, probably by binding to mannose-like carbohydrates.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in skin, spleen and lung, probably in a subset of dendritic cells. Detected in spleen extrafollicular paracortical areas including the red pulp and marginal zones, and at lower levels, in the follicular area. Detected in skin suprabasal areas adjacent to the epidermis and in epidermal cell layer

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