10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CD299 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99602

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9H2X3
Other Accession	Q9H2X3
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	45350
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD299
Epitope Specificity	101-200/399
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 glycoproteins, HCV E2, and human SARS coronavirus S protein.
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	10332

Other Names	CD209L; CD299; DC-SIGN2; DC-SIGNR; DCSIGNR; HP10347; L-SIGN; LSIGN; CLC4M_HUMAN; CLEC4M; CD209 antigen-like protein 1; DC-SIGN-related protein (DC-SIGNR); Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin 2 (DC-SIGN2); Liver/lymph node-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin (L-SIGN); CD209L1; C-type lectin domain family 4 member M; CD299 antigen; C-type lectin domain family 4, member M
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	CLEC4M
Synonyms	CD209L, CD209L1, CD299
Function	Probable pathogen-recognition receptor involved in peripheral immune surveillance in liver. May mediate the endocytosis of pathogens which are subsequently degraded in lysosomal compartments. Is a receptor for ICAM3, probably by binding to mannose-like carbohydrates.
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 6]: Secreted. [Isoform 10]: Secreted.
Tissue Location	Predominantly highly expressed in liver sinusoidal endothelial cells and in lymph node. Found in placental endothelium but not in macrophages. Expressed in type II alveolar cells and lung endothelial cells.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.