

ARG22418 anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD209 / DC-SIGN This antibody recognizes an epitope within the extracellular domain of human DC-SIGN. DC-SIGN was designated CD209 at the 7th leucocyte typing workshop. Rabbit anti Human CD209 antibody detects a band of approximately 44 kDa by western blot.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Sheep
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD209 / DC-SIGN
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 277-293 of human DC-SIGN.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CDSIGN; Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing non-integrin 1; CLEC4L; DC-SIGN; CD antigen CD209; CD209 antigen; DC-SIGN1; C-type lectin domain family 4 member L

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	WB	1 - 2 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

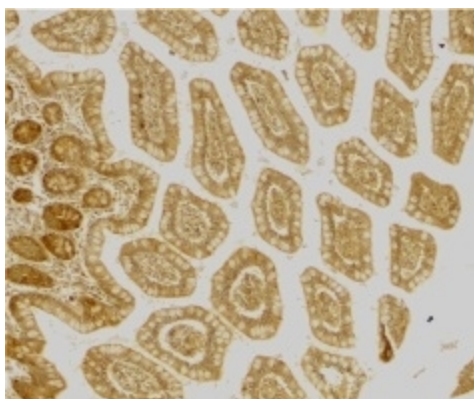
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD209
Gene Full Name	CD209 molecule
Background	<p>This gene encodes a transmembrane receptor and is often referred to as DC-SIGN because of its expression on the surface of dendritic cells and macrophages. 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 rare but 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 10332; often referred to as L-SIGN). DC-SIGN and L-SIGN differ in their ligand-binding properties and distribution. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009]</p>
Function	<p>Pathogen-recognition receptor expressed on the surface of immature dendritic cells (DCs) and involved in initiation of primary immune response. Thought to mediate the endocytosis of pathogens which are subsequently degraded in lysosomal compartments. The receptor returns to the cell membrane surface and the pathogen-derived antigens are presented to resting T-cells via MHC class II proteins to initiate the adaptive immune response. Probably recognizes in a calcium-dependent manner high mannose N-linked oligosaccharides in a variety of pathogen antigens, including HIV-1 gp120, HIV-2 gp120, SIV gp120, ebolavirus glycoproteins, cytomegalovirus gB, HCV E2, dengue virus gE, Leishmania pifanoi LPG, Lewis-x antigen in Helicobacter pylori LPS, mannose in Klebsiella pneumoniae LPS, di-mannose and tri-mannose in Mycobacterium tuberculosis ManLAM and Lewis-x antigen in Schistosoma mansoni SEA.</p> <p>On DCs it is a high affinity receptor for ICAM2 and ICAM3 by binding to mannose-like carbohydrates. May act as a DC rolling receptor that mediates transendothelial migration of DC presursors from blood to tissues by binding endothelial ICAM2. Seems to regulate DC-induced T-cell proliferation by binding to ICAM3 on T-cells in the immunological synapse formed between DC and T-cells. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	46 kDa

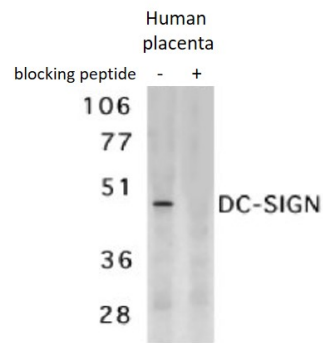
Images



ARG22418 anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN antibody IHC image

Immunohistochemistry: Human small intestine stained with ARG22418 anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN antibody.

ARG22418 anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN antibody WB image



Western blot: Human placenta tissue lysate in the absence (lane 1) and presence (lane 2) of blocking peptide stained with ARG22418 anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN antibody.