

## CD209 Antibody

Catalog No: #43296

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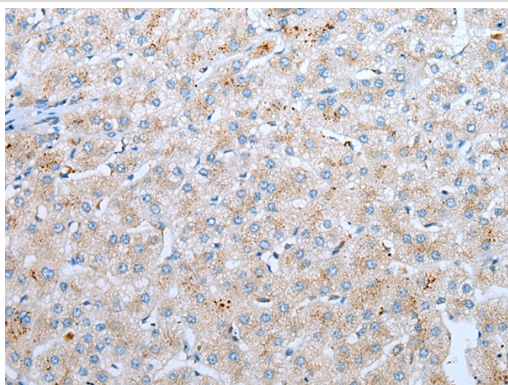
## Description

Product Name	CD209 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CD209 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human CD209
Target Name	CD209
Other Names	CDSIGN; CLEC4L; DC-SIGN; DC-SIGN1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q9NNX6Gene ID: 30835
Uniprot	Q9NNX6
GeneID	30835;
Concentration	1.2mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

## Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:10-1:50

## Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using #43296 at dilution 1/20,

## Background

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.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only