

CLEC4M Antibody

Catalog No: #43297

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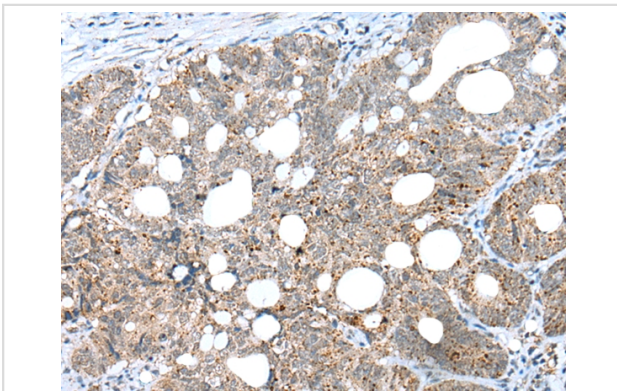
Description

Product Name	CLEC4M Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CLEC4M protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human CLEC4M
Target Name	CLEC4M
Other Names	CD299; LSIGN; CD209L; L-SIGN; DCSIGNR; HP10347; DC-SIGN2; DC-SIGNR
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q9H2X3 Gene ID: 10332
Uniprot	Q9H2X3
GeneID	10332;
Concentration	1.5mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20-1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using #43297 at dilution 1/20,

Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only