OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for DDX0200A647-100

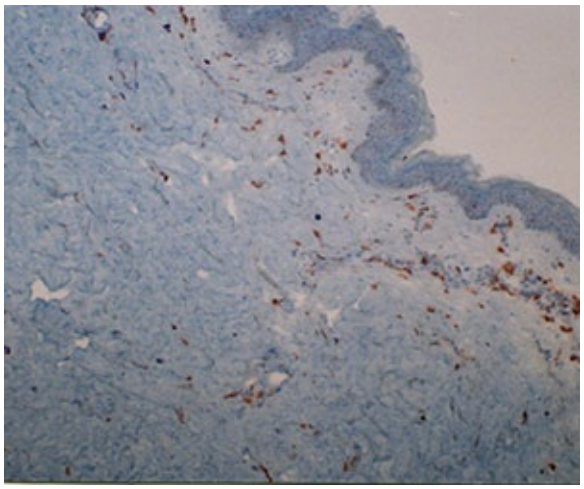
DC SIGN (CD209) (Extracell. Dom.) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 118A8.05]

Product data:

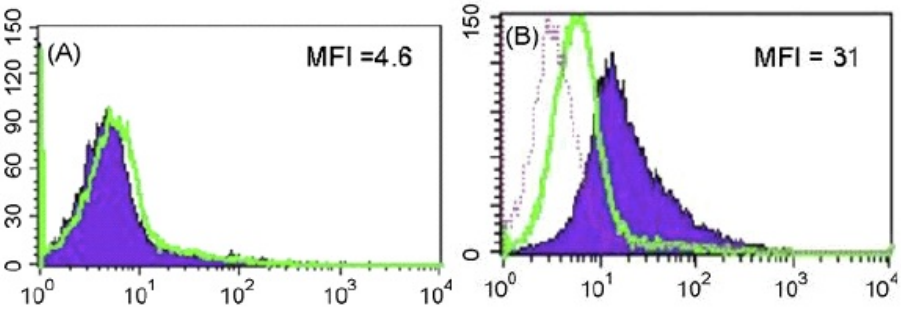
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	118A8.05
Applications:	FC
Recommend Dilution:	**Surface Flow cytometry**
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	human (GMCSF + TNF) DC subset
Specificity:	human (epitope in extracellular domain
Formulation:	Label: Alexa Fluor 647 State: 100 µg in 200 µl / 50 µg in 100 µl PBS 50% glycerol
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Conjugation:	Alexa Fluor 647
Gene Name:	CD209 molecule
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 30835 Human
Background:	We have generated an antibody recognizing an antigen which has a tissular distribution and a size (western blot) identical to DC-SIGN. This antibody does not recognize DC-SIGN 1 expressed in HeLa cells. DCSIGN (“DC Specific, ICAM-3 Grabbing, Nonintegrin”) / CD209 is a type II membrane protein with an external mannose-binding C-type lectin domain, DC-SIGN is expressed by immature and mature dendritic cells (DC). In the skin, DC-SIGN+ DC are exclusively located in the dermis. DC-SIGN binds to ICAM-3 on resting T cells, establishing DC-T cell contact and adaptive immunity. DC-SIGN is a high affinity receptor for HIV gp120, allowing HIV capture and transmission to CD4+ T cells. In addition to HIV, DC-SIGN is a receptor for a number of other viral and cellular pathogens including Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, and is a major player in microbial evasion of the immune system. (Geijtenbeek, T et al, Cell; 2000; 100: 587-597; van Kooyk Y et al, Nat. Rev. Immunol.; 2003; 3: 697-709)
Synonyms:	DCSIGN1, DCSIGN, DC-SIGN1, CLEC4L, Dendritic Cell Marker

View online »

Product images:



IHC staining of human skin frozen section with clone 118A8 (DX0200)



DC-SIGN-like expression on monocyte-derived DCs subsets. Blood monocytes were cultured in different conditions to obtain $CD1a^+$ cells or $CD14^+$ cells. Subsets were analyzed forDC-SIGN-like expression. (MuellerC., Courtesy)