

Product datasheet for **RC226695L3V**

DC SIGN (CD209) (NM_001144896) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DC SIGN (CD209) (NM_001144896) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DC SIGN
Synonyms:	CDSIGN; CLEC4L; DC-SIGN; DC-SIGN1; hDC-SIGN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001144896
ORF Size:	1140 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226695).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001144896.1 , NP_001138368.1
RefSeq Size:	4256 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1143 bp
Locus ID:	30835
UniProt ID:	Q9NNX6
Cytogenetics:	19p13.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
MW:	43.3 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a C-type lectin that functions in cell adhesion and pathogen recognition. This receptor recognizes a wide range of evolutionarily divergent pathogens with a large impact on public health, including leprosy and tuberculosis mycobacteria, the Ebola, hepatitis C, HIV-1 and Dengue viruses, and the SARS-CoV acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. The protein is organized into four distinct domains: a C-terminal carbohydrate recognition domain, a flexible tandem-repeat neck domain, a transmembrane region and an N-terminal cytoplasmic domain involved in internalization. This gene is closely related in terms of both sequence and function to a neighboring gene, CLEC4M (Gene ID: 10332), also known as L-SIGN. The two genes differ in viral recognition and expression patterns, with this gene showing high expression on the surface of dendritic cells. Polymorphisms in the neck region are associated with protection from HIV-1 infection, while single nucleotide polymorphisms in the promoter of this gene are associated with differing resistance and susceptibility to and severity of infectious disease, including rs4804803, which is associated with SARS severity. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]