

## **Product datasheet for TA308815**

## DC SIGN (CD209) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Reactivity: Human
Host: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 210 and 404 of DC-

SIGN (Uniprot ID#Q9NNX6)

**Formulation:** 0.1M Tris, 0.1M Glycine, 10% Glycerol (pH7). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.

Concentration: lot specific

**Purification:** Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.

Conjugation: Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store at -20°C as received.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**Predicted Protein Size:** 46 kDa

Gene Name: CD209 molecule

Database Link: NP 001138371

Entrez Gene 30835 Human

Q9NNX6



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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 (GenelD 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.

Synonyms: CDSIGN; CLEC4L; DC-SIGN; DC-SIGN1

**Note:** Seq homology of immunogen across species: Human (100%)

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome