

**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AH13293****Specification**

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**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9NNX6</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">278694</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2b, kappa
Calculated MW	45775

**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 30835**Other Names**

CD209; CDSIGN; CIRE; CLEC4L; DC-SIGN; DC-SIGN1; DCSIGN; Dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3 Grabbing Non-integrin 1; HIV GP120 Binding Protein; SIGN-R1; SIGNR5

**Application Note**

IHC-P ~ ~ N/A  
IF ~ ~ 1:50 ~ 200  
FC ~ ~ 1:10 ~ 50

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA &amp; 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA &amp; azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CD209**Synonyms** CLEC4L**Function**

Pathogen-recognition receptor expressed on the surface of immature dendritic cells (DCs) and involved in initiation of primary immune response. Thought to mediate the endocytosis of pathogens which are subsequently degraded in lysosomal compartments. The receptor returns to

the cell membrane surface and the pathogen-derived antigens are presented to resting T-cells via MHC class II proteins to initiate the adaptive immune response.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 5]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein [Isoform 7]: Secreted. [Isoform 9]: Secreted. [Isoform 11]: Secreted.

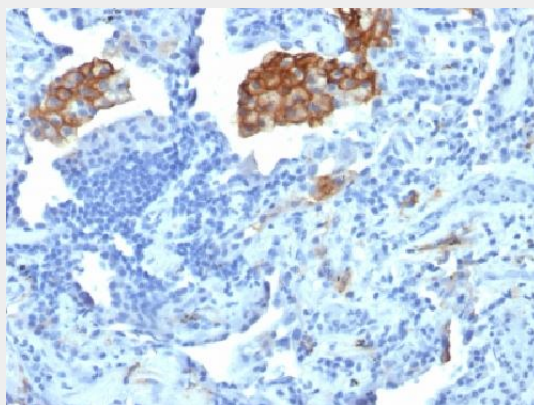
**Tissue Location**

Predominantly expressed in dendritic cells and in DC-residing tissues. Also found in placental macrophages, endothelial cells of placental vascular channels, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and THP-1 monocytes.

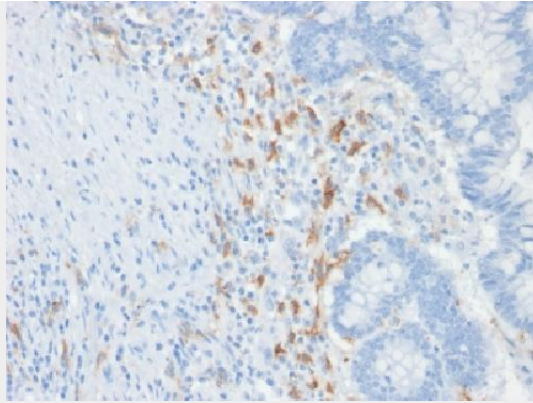
**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

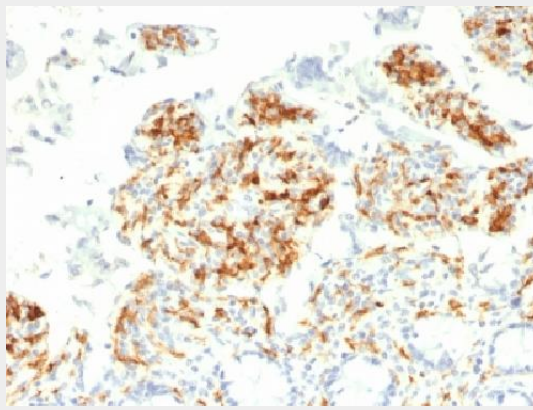
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Images**

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lung Carcinoma stained with CD209 Monoclonal Antibody (C209/1781).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with CD209 Monoclonal Antibody (C209/1781).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Small Intestine stained with CD209 Monoclonal Antibody (C209/1781).

#### **Anti-CD209 / DC-SIGN Antibody - Background**

DC-SIGN is a transmembrane receptor that is expressed on the surface of dendritic cells and macrophages. It is involved in the innate immune system and recognizes numerous evolutionarily divergent pathogens ranging from parasites to viruses. 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.