

CLEC4M rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00010332-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human CLEC4M peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human CLEC4M is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human CLEC4M peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — CLEC4M

Entrez GeneID [10332](#)

GeneBank Accession# [CLEC4M](#)

Gene Name CLEC4M

Gene Alias CD209L, CD299, DC-SIGN2, DC-SIGNR, DCSIGNR, HP10347, L-SIGN, LSIGN, MGC129964, MGC47866

Gene Description C-type lectin domain family 4, member M

Omim ID [605872](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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

Other Designations

CD209 antigen-like|CD299 antigen|dendritic cell-specific ICAM-3-grabbing nonintegrin 2|liver/lymph node-specific ICAM-3 grabbing non-integrin|mannose binding C-type lectin DC-SIGNR

Disease

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- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)

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