

Product datasheet

Human DC-SIGN peptide ab6092

Overview

Product name Human DC-SIGN peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Additional sequence information 17 amino acids near the extracellular domain of human DC-SIGN

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab6092** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-DC-SIGN antibody ([ab5716](#))

Form Liquid

Additional notes The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of anti-CD209 ([ab5716](#)). It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 min at 37°C. Stable for one year.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide

Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2

General Info

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. Probably recognizes in a calcium-

dependent manner high mannose N-linked oligosaccharides in a variety of pathogen antigens, including HIV-1 gp120, HIV-2 gp120, SIV gp120, ebolavirus glycoproteins, cytomegalovirus gB, HCV E2, dengue virus gE, Leishmania pifanoi LPG, Lewis-x antigen in Helicobacter pylori LPS, mannose in Klebsiella pneumoniae LPS, di-mannose and tri-mannose in Mycobacterium tuberculosis ManLAM and Lewis-x antigen in Schistosoma mansoni SEA. On DCs it is a high affinity receptor for ICAM2 and ICAM3 by binding to mannose-like carbohydrates. May act as a DC rolling receptor that mediates transendothelial migration of DC precursors from blood to tissues by binding endothelial ICAM2. Seems to regulate DC-induced T-cell proliferation by binding to ICAM3 on T-cells in the immunological synapse formed between DC and T-cells.

Tissue specificity

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.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.

Domain

The tandem repeat domain, also called neck domain, mediates oligomerization.

Cellular localization

Secreted and Cell membrane.

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