



Mouse Anti-Human CLEC4A monoclonal antibody, clone NN13 (CABT-ZB846)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human CLEC4A
Target	CLEC4A
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CLEC4A protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN13
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, ELISA(det) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB455 - CABT-ZB846 This antibody will detect CLEC4A in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB029]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human CLEC4A. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Dendritic cell immunoreceptor (DCIR), also known as C-type lectin domain family 4 member A (CLEC4A), C-type lectin superfamily member 6 (CLECSF6), is a single-pass type II C-type lectin receptor expressed mainly in dendritic cells (DCs), which is a negative regulator of DC expansion and has a crucial role in maintaining the homeostasis of the immune system. The Dectin-2 family of C-type lectins that includes Dectin-2, BDCA-2, DCIR, DCAR, Clecsf8 and Mincle. These type II receptors contain a single extracellular carbohydrate recognition domain and have diverse functions in both immunity and homeostasis. DCIR is the only member of the family which contains a cytoplasmic signalling motif and has been shown to act as an inhibitory receptor, while BDCA-2, Dectin-2, DCAR and Mincle all associate with FcRgamma chain to induce cellular activation, including phagocytosis and cytokine production. Dectin-2 and Mincle have been shown to act as pattern recognition receptors for fungi, while DCIR acts as an attachment factor for HIV. In addition to pathogen recognition, DCIR has been shown to be pivotal in preventing autoimmune disease by controlling dendritic cell proliferation. DCIR expressed on antigen presenting cells and granulocytes and acts as an inhibitory receptor via an intracellular immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM). It may also be involved via its ITIM motif in the inhibition of B-cell-receptor-mediated calcium mobilization and protein tyrosine phosphorylation. Additionally, DCIR can participate in the capture of HIV-1 and promote infection in trans and in cis of autologous CD4(+) T cells from human immature monocyte-derived DCs. DCIR acts as a ligand for HIV-1 and is involved in events leading to productive virus infection.
Keywords	CLEC4A; C-type lectin domain family 4, member A; DCIR; LLIR

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	CLEC4A; C-type lectin domain family 4, member A; DCIR; LLIR; DDB27; CLECSF6; HDCGC13P; C-type lectin domain family 4 member A; C-type lectin DDB27; lectin-like immunoreceptor
Entrez Gene ID	50856

