



Armenian Hamster Anti-Mouse CD209b (SIGN-R1) Monoclonal antibody, clone 22D1 (CABT-L4481)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The 22D1 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CD209b also known as SIGN-R1. CD209b is a 37 kDa type II transmembrane C-type lectin receptor.
Target	Mouse CD209b (SIGN-R1)
Immunogen	C-terminal peptide of mouse SIGN-R1
Isotype	IgG, κ
Source/Host	Armenian Hamster
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	22D1
Purification	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	in vivo SIGN-R1 blockade, IHC-F, WB, FC
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 μM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	5 mg

Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free] Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The 22D1 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CD209b also known as SIGN-R1. CD209b is a 37 kDa type II transmembrane C-type lectin receptor. CD209b is expressed on the surface of splenic marginal zone and lymph node medullary macrophages and is commonly used as a marker for these cells. The CD209b protein is involved in the innate immune response, it binds to and initiates uptake of various microorganisms by recognizing high-mannose-containing glycoproteins on their envelopes. The 22D1 antibody has been reported to block CD209b in vivo.
Keywords	CD209B;CD209b antigen;CD209 antigen-like protein B;DC-SIGNR1;DC-SIGN-related protein 1;OtB7;SIGNR1;mSIGNR1;1810030I22Rik

GENE INFORMATION

Official Symbol	CD209b antigen
Synonyms	CD209B; CD209b antigen; CD209 antigen-like protein B; DC-SIGNR1; DC-SIGN-related protein 1; OtB7; SIGNR1; mSIGNR1; 1810030I22Rik
References	Zinselmeyer, B. H., et al. (2013). "PD-1 promotes immune exhaustion by inducing antiviral T cell motility paralysis." J Exp Med 210(4): 757-774. PubMed;