

Mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A PE-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 218820

Catalog Number: FAB17561P 100 TESTS

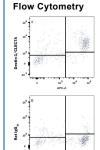
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Mouse		
Specificity	Detects mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinat human (rh) Dectin-1 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Dectin-2 or rhDLEC is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 218820		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A Phe69-Leu244 Accession # Q6QLQ4		
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm		
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Shee (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



Detection of Dectin-1/CLEC7A in Mouse Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry. Mouse whole blood monocytes were stained with Rat Anti-Mouse Gr-1/Ly-6G APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB1037A) and either (A) Rat Anti-Mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB17561P) or (B) Rat IgG_{2A} Phycoerythrin Isotype Control (Catalog # IC006P). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

GR-1/Ly-6G

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze.

• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.



Mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A PE-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 218820

Catalog Number: FAB17561P 100 TESTS

BACKGROUND

Dectin-1, also known as CLEC7A and the β-glucan receptor, is a 43 kDa type II transmembrane C-type lectin that functions in the innate immune response to fungal pathogens. Although Dectin-1 resembles other CLEC molecules structurally, it binds ligands in a calcium-independent manner (1, 2). Mature mouse Dectin-1 is a 244 amino acid (aa) glycoprotein that consists of a short ITAM-containing cytoplasmic tail, a transmembrane segment, and a stalk and carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD) in the extracellular domain (3). The CRD of mouse Dectin-1 shares 61%, 60%, and 87% as sequence identity with that of bovine, human, and rat Dectin-1, respectively. It shares 25%-34% as sequence identity with the CRD of other subgroup members CLEC-1, CLEC-2, CLEC9A, CLEC12B, LOX-1, and MICL. Mouse Dectin-1 is alternately spliced, generating a variant that lacks the stalk region (4). Mouse Dectin-1 is expressed on monocytes, macrophages, and neutrophils, and on some populations of dendritic cells and T cells (5). It is upregulated on macrophages by GM-CSF, IL-4, or IL-13 and downregulated by dexamethasone, IL-10, or LPS (6). The CRD selectively binds β-glucan polymers, a major component of yeast and mycobacterial cell walls (7). Yeast β-glucan is accessible to Dectin-1 only at sites of cell budding, and Dectin-1 does not recognize the filamentous form of yeast (8). Dectin-1 mediates the phagocytosis of zymosan particles and intact yeast (8-10). It co-localizes with TLR2 in the presence of zymosan, and the two receptors cooperate in ligand recognition and the propagation of proinflammatory signaling (9, 11-13). Dectin-1 interaction with the tetraspanin CD37 increases its stability on the cell membrane and inhibits ligand-induced signaling (14). Genetic knockout of Dectin-1 in mice increases their susceptibility to pathogenic infection (15, 16).

References:

- 1. Kanazawa, N. (2007) J. Dermatol. Sci. 45:77.
- 2. Brown, G.D. (2006) Nat. Rev. Immunol. 6:33.
- 3. Ariizumi, K. et al. (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:20157.
- Heinsbroek, S.E.M. et al. (2006) J. Immunol. 176:5513.
- 5. Taylor, P.R. et al. (2002) J. Immunol. 169:3876.
- 6. Willment, J.A. et al. (2003) J. Immunol. 171:4569.
- Palma, A.S. et al. (2006) J. Biol. Chem. 281:5771.
- 8. Gantner, B.N. et al. (2005) EMBO J. 24:1277.
- Gantner, B.N. *et al.* (2003) J. Exp. Med. **197**:1107.
 Kennedy, A.D. *et al.* (2007) Eur. J. Immunol. **37**:467.
- 11. Brown, G.D. et al. (2003) J. Exp. Med. 197:1119.
- 12. Yadav, M. and J.S. Schorey (2006) Blood 108:3168.
- 13. Suram, S. et al. (2006) J. Biol. Chem. 281:5506.
- 14. Meyer-Wentrup, F. et al. (2007) J. Immunol. 178:154.
- 15. Saijo, S. et al. (2007) Nat. Immunol. 8:39.
- 16. Taylor, P.R. et al. (2007) Nat. Immunol. 8:31.