

DESCRIPTION

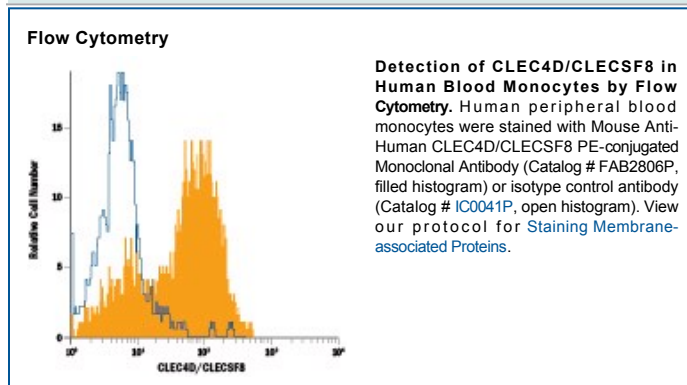
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CLEC4D/CLECSF8 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CLECSF9, rhCLECSF13, rhOCIL, or rhOCILrp2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 413512
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CLEC4D/CLECSF8 Gly52-Asn215 Accession # Q8WXI8
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 Sheet (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 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

CLEC4D (C-type lectin domain family 4 member D), also known as CLECSF8, CLEC-6, and MCL, is a 30 kDa type II transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that belongs to the CLR (C-type Lectin Receptor) family of molecules. It is synthesized as a 215 amino acid (aa) protein that contains a 17 aa N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa TM segment, and a 177 aa C-terminal extracellular region. The extracellular region shows a short stalk and a 118 aa CRD (carbohydrate recognition domain). The nature of its carbohydrate ligand is unknown. CLEC4D is restricted to monocytes/macrophages and serves as an endocytic receptor. Homodimers and homotrimers form on the cell surface. The human CLEC4D extracellular region shares 63% aa sequence identity with the mouse extracellular region.