

DESCRIPTION

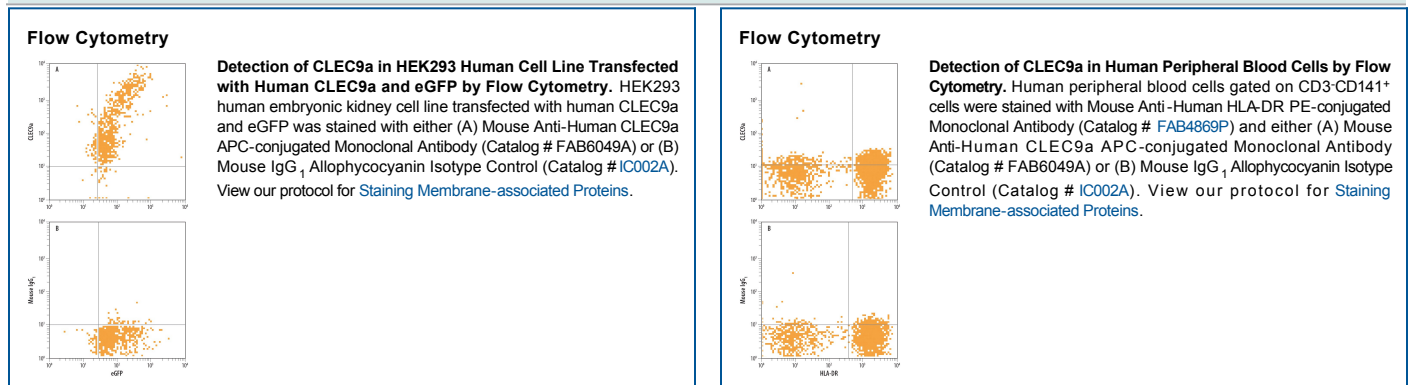
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CLEC9a in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CLEC1, 2, 2A, 3B, 10A, 12B, 14A, rhCD302/CLEC13a, rhM1CL, or recombinant mouse CLEC9a is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 683409
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CLEC9a Lys57-Val241 Accession # Q6UXN8
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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 μL/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

CLEC9a (C-type lectin domain family 9 member A), also known as DNGR-1, is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein member of the C-type lectin superfamily (1, 2). Mature human CLEC9a consists of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain with an ITAM-like motif, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 185 extracellular domain (ECD) that contains a stalk region and one C-type lectin domain (CTLD) (3-5). Within the ECD, human CLEC9a shares 57% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat CLEC9a. Although the CTLD of CLEC9a structurally resembles that of other C-type lectins, it lacks the conserved residues that typically mediate calcium and carbohydrate binding. CLEC9a is expressed as a disulfide-linked homodimer of approximately 50 kDa N-glycosylated subunits (3, 5). Human CLEC9a expression is restricted to a subpopulation of BDCA-3⁺ conventional dendritic cells (cDC) and CD16⁻ monocytes (3-5). BDCA-3⁺ cDC are analogous to mouse CD8⁺ cDC which are specialized in antigenic cross-presentation in complex with MHC class I molecules (6). In mouse, CLEC9a is additionally expressed on plasmacytoid dendritic cells (4, 5). CLEC9a ligation enhances antigen uptake and processing, leading to presentation on MHC class I and cytotoxic T cell (CTL) priming (3-5). In mouse, CLEC9a recognizes normally intracellular determinant(s) of necrotic cells and mediates their uptake by the dendritic cell (7). The subsequent antigenic cross-presentation to CTL is important for clearing necrotic cellular debris (7). CLEC9a signaling triggers activation of the tyrosine kinase Syk (3, 7).

References:

1. Huysamen, C. and G.D. Brown (2009) FEMS Microbiol. Lett. **290**:121.
2. Geijtenbeek, T.B.H. *et al.* (2004) Annu. Rev. Immunol. **22**:33.
3. Huysamen, C. *et al.* (2008) J. Biol. Chem. **283**:16693.
4. Caminschi, I. *et al.* (2008) Blood **112**:3264.
5. Sancho, D. *et al.* (2008) J. Clin. Invest. **118**:2098.
6. Dudziak, D. *et al.* (2007) Science **315**:107.
7. Sancho, D. *et al.* (2009) Nature **458**:899.