

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Dectin-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Dectin-1 and recombinant mouse Dectin-2α is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A Phe69-Leu244 Accession # Q6QLQ4
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A (Catalog # 1756-DC)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	In a functional ELISA, 0.1-0.4 µg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 75 ng/mL of biotinylated Laminarin to immobilized Recombinant Mouse Dectin-1/CLEC7A (Catalog # 1756-DC) coated at 250 ng/mL (100 µL/well). At 3 µg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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% aa sequence identity with that of bovine, human, and rat Dectin-1, respectively. It shares 25-34% aa 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).

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