Anti-Human CRP (#5M33)

20230310DS

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	**101-M279**
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant CRP.

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	CRP; PTX1

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is a member of the Pentraxin family of proteins that are characterized by a cyclic, non-covalent, pentameric structure. IL-6, IL-1 beta, and glucocorticoids induce hepatic C-Reactive Protein synthesis and release. In humans, C-Reactive Protein is a major acute phase protein, increasing by 1,000-fold within 24 to 48 hours of infection, inflammation or tissue damage. C-Reactive Protein exhibits calcium-dependent binding of its principle ligand, phosphocholine, a constituent of bacterial and fungal cell walls. Upon ligand binding, C-Reactive Protein initiates the activation of the complement cascade and binds Fc gamma RI (CD64) and Fc gamma RIIA (CD32a) on phagocytes to activate phagocytic responses. In mouse, C-Reactive Protein is expressed at very low levels and is not an acute phase reactant.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_000558.2
Uniprot ID:	P02741
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_000567.2

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#5M33)
Isotype	IgG2
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	Human recombinant C-Reactive Protein (CRP)
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS

Application/Handling

Reconstitution: Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute the antibody with 500 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 200 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20°C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

Capture Ab

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!