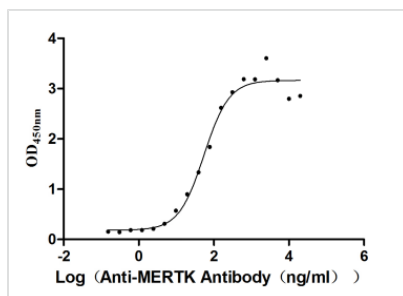




MERTK Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA621519A1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q12866
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MERTK protein
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	hIgG4(S228P)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience;Signal transduction
Gene Names	MERTK
Clone No.	8H11

Image



The Binding Activity of MERTK with anti-MERTK antibody.

Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized MERTK at 2 µg/mL can bind anti-MERTK antibody(CSB-RA621519A1HU), the EC₅₀ is 41.31-72.08 ng/mL.

Description

To produce the MERTK recombinant monoclonal antibody, the MERTK monoclonal antibody gene is first sequenced, and the gene is then cloned into a plasmid vector. Next, the recombinant vector is transfected into a host cell line, and the MERTK recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the cell culture supernatant through affinity chromatography. Finally, the purified antibody is tested and characterized. The MERTK monoclonal antibody is generated from MERTK antibody-producing hybridomas, with a recombinant human MERTK protein being used as the immunogen during production. This MERTK recombinant monoclonal antibody is recommended for use in detecting human MERTK protein in ELISA.



MERTK mainly regulates various cellular processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, survival, and phagocytosis of apoptotic cells. Specifically, MERTK plays a crucial role in the clearance of apoptotic cells by promoting phagocytosis, which is important for the maintenance of tissue homeostasis and the prevention of autoimmune diseases. Additionally, MERTK is involved in the regulation of innate immune responses, including the production of cytokines and chemokines. Dysregulation of MERTK has been linked to various diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, and autoimmune disorders.