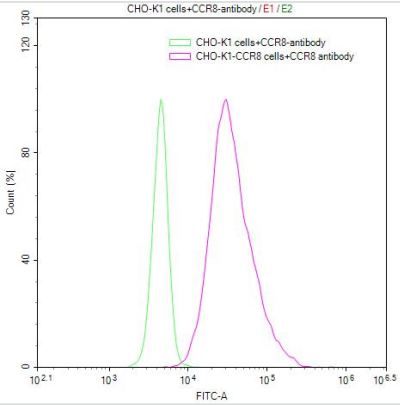
CCR8 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA004847MA2HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P51685
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CCR8 protein
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
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	hIgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology;Microbiology
Gene Names	CCR8
Clone No.	2C10

Image



Untransfected CHO-K1 cells surface (green line) and transfected Human CCR8 CHO-K1 stable cells surface (red line) were stained with anti-CCR8 antibody (2µg/1*10^6cells), washed and then followed by FITC-conjugated anti-Human IgG Fc antibody and analyzed with flow cytometry.

Description

The creation of the CCR8 recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a meticulous process to ensure its exceptional quality and specificity. B cells are initially isolated from the spleen of an immunized animal, with the recombinant human CCR8 protein used as the immunogen. RNA is then extracted from the B cells and converted into cDNA through reverse transcription. The CCR8 antibody genes are amplified using specific primers targeting the antibody constant regions and inserted into an expression vector. This vector is

subsequently transfected into host cells to facilitate the production of the CCR8 recombinant monoclonal antibody. Following a period of cell culture, the antibody is harvested from the cell culture supernatant and purified using affinity chromatography, resulting in a highly purified form suitable for various applications. CUSABIO performs FC to validate the antibody's specificity and functionality in detecting human CCR8 protein. Through this rigorous production process, a reliable and effective CCR8 recombinant monoclonal antibody is generated, playing a critical role in diverse CCR8-related research.