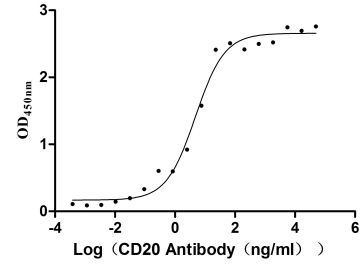
MS4A1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA015007A1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P11836
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MS4A1 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	hIgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	MS4A1
Clone No.	8A9

Image



The Binding Activity of Human CD20 with Anti-CD20 recombinant Antibody
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human CD20 (CSB-MP01$_{50}$07HU) at 2 μg/mL can bind Anti-CD20 recombinant antibody, the EC_{50} is 3.243-7.085 ng/mL.

Description

The generation of the MS4A1 recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a meticulous step-by-step process to ensure its exceptional quality and specificity. It begins with the isolation of B cells from an immunized animal, where the recombinant human MS4A1 protein is used as the immunogen. Total RNA is extracted from these B cells and converted into cDNA through reverse transcription. The MS4A1 antibody genes are then amplified using specific primers designed for the antibody constant regions and inserted into an expression vector. This vector is subsequently introduced into host cells via transfection to facilitate the production of the MS4A1 recombinant monoclonal antibody. After a period of cell culture, the antibody is harvested from the

supernatant and purified using affinity chromatography, resulting in a highly purified form suitable for various applications. ELISA is conducted to validate the antibody's specificity and functionality in detecting human MS4A1 protein. This stringent production process ensures the generation of a reliable and effective MS4A1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, essential for a wide range of MS4A1-related research.