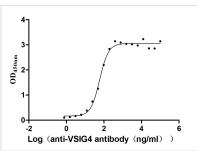


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VSIG4 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA896869MA1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q9Y279
Immunogen	Recombinant Human VSIG4 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
lsotype	hlgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	VSIG4
Clone No.	12D12
Image	The Binding Activity of VSIG4 with anti-VSIG4



The Binding Activity of VSIG4 with anti-VSIG4 antibody

Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human VSIG4(CSB-MP896869HU) at 2 µg/ml can bind Anti-VSIG4 recombinant antibody, the EC₅₀ is 51.14-68.73 ng/mL.

Description

The recombinant human VSIG4 protein was used as the immunogen to produce the VSIG4 monoclonal antibody. Obtaining the DNA sequence of the VSIG4 monoclonal antibody by sequencing the cDNA and then cloning the gene into a plasmid vector. The plasmid vector containing the VSIG4 monoclonal antibody gene is transfected into the host cell using a suitable transfection method. The VSIG4 recombinant monoclonal antibody underwent affinity-chromatography purification. It is only reactive with the human species. Its specificity has been tested in ELISA. It can bind to the recombinant human VSIG4 protein (CSB-MP896869HU) with the EC₅₀ of 51.14-68.73 ng/mL.

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The VSIG4 protein mainly regulates immune responses by interacting with immune cells such as T cells and macrophages. It is known to act as a costimulatory molecule, enhancing T cell activation, and also as an inhibitory molecule, suppressing the function of macrophages. VSIG4 has been shown to play a role in the regulation of autoimmune responses, tumor immunity, and infectious diseases. It is also involved in the clearance of apoptotic cells and the maintenance of tissue homeostasis.