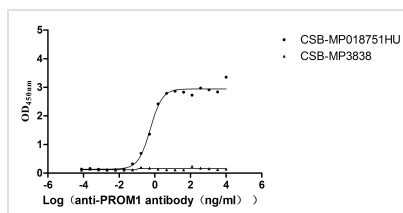




PROM1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA018751MA1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O43490
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PROM1 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	PROM1
Clone No.	5F5

Image



The Binding Activity of PROM1 with Anti-PROM1 recombinant antibody

Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized PROM1 (CSB-MP018751HU(A4)) at 5 µg/mL can bind Anti-PROM1 recombinant antibody, the EC₅₀ is 0.4322-0.7189 ng/mL.

Description

The PROM1 monoclonal antibody was generated using the recombinant human PROM1 protein as the immunogen. To obtain the DNA sequence of the PROM1 monoclonal antibody, the cDNA was sequenced and the gene was cloned into a plasmid vector. This vector was then transfected into a host cell using an appropriate transfection method. The PROM1 recombinant monoclonal antibody was purified using affinity chromatography and its specificity was tested using ELISA. It demonstrated high binding affinity to the recombinant human PROM1 protein (CSB-MP018751HU(A4)) with an EC₅₀ range of 0.4322-0.7189 ng/mL. It can react with human PROM1 protein.

PROM1, also known as CD133, is a glycoprotein that is found on the surface of various cell types, including hematopoietic stem cells, neural stem cells, and



cancer stem cells. Its main function is associated with the maintenance of stemness in these cells. PROM1 has been shown to play a role in the formation and maintenance of membrane protrusions, including microvilli and cilia. It has also been implicated in various cellular processes, such as cell proliferation, cell differentiation, and cell migration. Additionally, PROM1 has been associated with a number of diseases, including cancer and retinal degeneration, and is considered a potential marker for cancer stem cells.