

CUSABIO TECHNOLOGY LLC

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CR1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA783071A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P17927
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human CR1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology;Stem cells
Gene Names	CR1
Clone No.	4D4
Image	



IHC image of CSB-RA783071A0HU diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.17% DAB.

Description

The CR1 recombinant monoclonal antibody generation involves the retrieval of CR1 antibody genes from B cells sourced from immunoreactive rabbits, followed by their amplification and cloning into appropriate phage vectors. These vectors are then introduced into mammalian cell lines, enabling the production of functional antibodies. Subsequently, the CR1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is isolated from the culture supernatant of the transfected cell lines and is purified through affinity chromatography. After rigorous verification, the antibody can be used in ELISA and IHC applications, facilitating the precise detection of

1



human CR1 protein.

Complement Receptor type 1 (CR1) is a multifunctional receptor that plays a central role in regulating the complement system. Its functions include complement cascade regulation, opsonization, immune complex clearance, immune tolerance, and the protection of host cells from complement-mediated damage. It is a critical component of both the innate and adaptive immune responses.