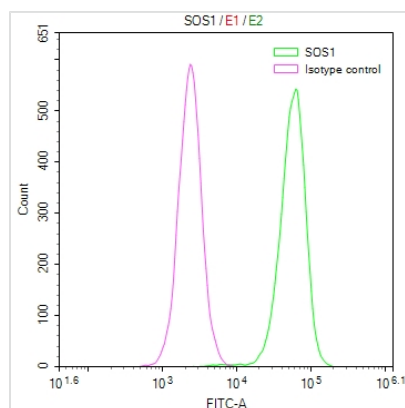




SOS1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA561936A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q07889
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human SOS1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC: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	Cancer;Signal transduction
Gene Names	SOS1
Clone No.	2B2

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HeLa cells stained with CSB-RA561936A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The SOS1 recombinant monoclonal antibody production is a meticulously coordinated process involving recombinant DNA and in vitro cloning. The genes encoding both SOS1 antibody's heavy and light chains are seamlessly incorporated into expression vectors, which are transfected into host cells, facilitating the recombinant antibody's expression within a cell culture environment. Following expression, the antibody undergoes purification from the supernatant of transfected host cell lines through an affinity-chromatography



purification method. This antibody shows reactivity with the human SOS1 protein. It can be used in ELISA and FC applications.

SOS1 is a critical signaling protein that activates Ras, a central player in cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation. Its role in signal transduction pathways has broad implications for various physiological processes and diseases, making it an important target for research into cancer and other disorders.