

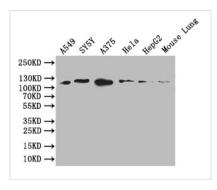




DDR2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA289302A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q16832
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human DDR2
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:2000
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	Neuroscience;Cardiovascular
Gene Names	DDR2
Clone No.	9A9

Image



Positive WB detected in: A549 whole cell lysate, SY5Y whole cell lysate, A375 whole cell lysate, HEPG2 whole cell lysate, Mouse Lung tissue

lysate

All lanes: DDR2 antibody at 1:1000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 96 kDa Observed band size: 110 kDa

Description

The DDR2 recombinant monoclonal antibody synthesis is a meticulously orchestrated process. It all starts with in vitro cloning, where the genes encoding both DDR2 antibody's heavy and light chains are seamlessly incorporated into expression vectors. Following this, the expression vectors are introduced into host cells, enabling the recombinant antibody's expression within a cell culture environment. After expression, the antibody is carefully purified from the supernatant of transfected host cell lines, utilizing an affinity-chromatography purification method. This antibody can recognize both human and mouse DDR2 proteins in ELISA, WB, and FC applications.



CUSABIO TECHNOLOGY LLC

🕜 Tel: +1-301-363-4651 🛛 Email: cusabio@cusabio.com 🌔 Website: www.cusabio.com 🍵



DDR2 is a collagen receptor and receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a pivotal role in cell adhesion, migration, and tissue remodeling processes. Its functions are essential for normal development, tissue maintenance, and physiological responses to collagen-rich environments. Dysregulation of DDR2 signaling can have implications for various pathological conditions.