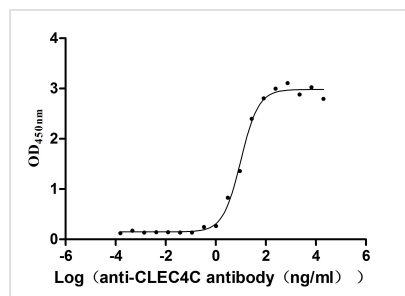




CLEC4C Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA855470MA1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q8WTT0
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CLEC4C 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	Others
Gene Names	CLEC4C
Clone No.	7B8

Image



The Binding Activity of CLEC4C with anti-CLEC4C antibody
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human CLEC4C (CSB-MP855470HUH7) at 2 µg/mL can bind Anti-CLEC4C recombinant antibody?the EC₅₀ is 7.658-12.99 ng/mL.

Description

The CLEC4C recombinant monoclonal antibody was produced through a series of steps. Initially, the CLEC4C antibody genes were incorporated into plasmid vectors. These engineered plasmid vectors were subsequently introduced into appropriate host cells, utilizing exogenous protein expression technology to enable antibody production. Following this, the CLEC4C recombinant monoclonal antibody underwent purification using affinity chromatography and underwent thorough validation for its suitability in ELISA assays. During functional ELISA testing, it was established that this CLEC4C recombinant monoclonal antibody demonstrated a strong binding affinity for the human CLEC4C protein (CSB-MP855470HUH7) at a concentration of 2 µg/mL, with an



EC₅₀ falling within the range of 7.658 to 12.99 ng/mL.

CLEC4C is primarily expressed in the liver and lymph nodes and plays a significant role in the immune system. The main function of CLEC4C protein is to serve as a pattern recognition receptor in the immune system, helping to recognize and respond to pathogens by binding to their carbohydrate structures. CLEC4C also plays a role in antigen presentation, immune regulation, and cell adhesion.