

Antibody to Complement receptor 1 (CR1) (9H3) MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Catalog Number: AB-V24

Quantity: 100 micrograms

Format: PBS (0.14 M Sodium Chloride; 0.003 M Potassium Chloride; 0.002 M Potassium

Phosphate; 0.01 M Sodium Phosphate; pH 7.4), no preservative.

Host: Mouse Clone: 9H3

Immunogen: human complement receptor 1 (CR1)

Background: The complement system is a group of small proteins found in the blood, primarily synthesized by the liver and circulating as inactive precursors. Upon activation by various triggers, proteases cleave specific components to release cytokines and initiate a cascade that amplifies the immune response. This process ultimately leads to the formation of the membrane attack complex, which can lyse target cells. The CR1 gene encodes a monomeric, single-pass type I membrane glycoprotein expressed on erythrocytes, leukocytes, glomerular podocytes, and splenic follicular dendritic cells. CR1 mediates the binding of immune cells to complement-activated particles and complexes. Altered expression or mutations in CR1 have been linked to several diseases, including gallbladder carcinoma, mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and sarcoidosis.

Specificity & Preparation: Mouse IgG1 (9H3) and IgG2a (7G9) monoclonal antibodies generated against human complement receptor 1 (CR1) and recognizing human CR1 expressed on red cells and other cells as well.

Usage: Applications include flow cytometry. Working dilutions must be determined by end user.

Storage: Store antibody at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Gently spin down material 5-10 seconds in a microfuge before use.

Selected References:

1. Ferguson PJ, Reist CJ, Martin EN, Johnson C, Greene KL, Kuhn S, Niebur J, Emlen W, Taylor RP (1995) Antigen-based heteropolymers. A potential therapy for binding and clearing autoantibodies via erythrocyte CR1. Arthritis Rheum 38(2):190-200. doi: 10.1002/art.1780380207 PMID: 7848309

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