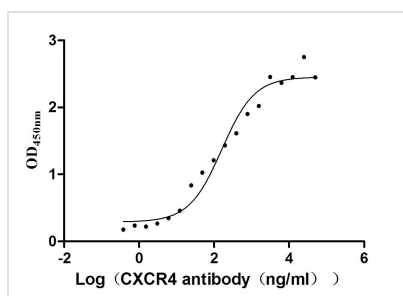




# CXCR4 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA006254MA01HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P61073
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CXCR4 protein
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	hIgG4(S228P)
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Immunology
<b>Gene Names</b>	CXCR4
<b>Clone No.</b>	2D4

## Image



The Binding Activity of Human CXCR4 with Anti-CXCR4 recombinant Antibody  
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human CXCR4 (CSB-MP006254HU(F1)) at 10 µg/mL can bind Anti-CXCR4 recombinant antibody, the EC<sub>50</sub> is 101.7-253.6 ng/mL.

## Description

The production of the CXCR4 recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a complex procedure that includes various stages. First, the CXCR4 monoclonal antibody is harvested, and its gene sequence is analyzed. Next, the CXCR4 monoclonal antibody gene is incorporated into a plasmid vector and then transfected into a host cell line for culture. The immunogen used for the CXCR4 monoclonal antibody production is a recombinant human CXCR4 protein. The CXCR4 recombinant monoclonal is purified using affinity chromatography from cell culture supernatant, and its specificity is evaluated by performing ELISA. It can react to human CXCR4 protein.



CXCR4 is a G protein-coupled receptor protein that binds to the chemokine CXCL12. It plays a crucial role in cell migration, proliferation, and survival, particularly in immune cells and cancer cells. CXCR4 is involved in various physiological processes, including hematopoiesis, angiogenesis, organogenesis, and immune surveillance. Dysregulation of CXCR4 signaling has been associated with various diseases, including cancer, HIV infection, and inflammatory disorders.