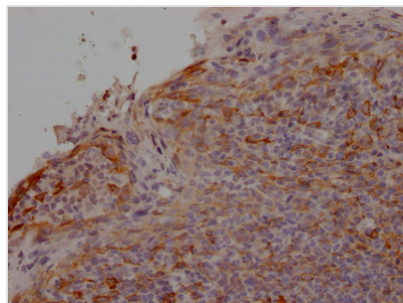




CCR2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA297464A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P41597
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CCR2/CKR2
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Receptor for the CCL2, CCL7 and CCL13 chemokines. Transduces a signal by increasing intracellular calcium ion levels. Alternative coreceptor with CD4 for HIV-1 infection.
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; Cardiovascular; Immunology; Microbiology; Signal transduction
Gene Names	CCR2
Clone No.	6A1

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA297464A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The development of the CCR2 recombinant monoclonal antibody is a complex and precise process that requires several steps. Initially, the CCR2 monoclonal antibody is harvested, and its gene sequence is analyzed. A vector containing the CCR2 monoclonal antibody gene is then constructed and transfected into a host cell line for culturing. A synthetic peptide derived from human CCR2 is



utilized as an immunogen to synthesize the CCR2 monoclonal antibody. The CCR2 recombinant monoclonal antibody is then purified using affinity chromatography to ensure high purity. To verify its specificity, the antibody is assessed using ELISA and IHC assays to confirm its ability to target CCR2 effectively.

CCR2 is an important receptor protein that regulates the migration and activation of immune cells in response to inflammation and injury. It is involved in the recruitment of monocytes and macrophages to sites of inflammation and tissue damage as well as the regulation of immune cell activation and differentiation. CCR2-mediated signaling can promote the activation and differentiation of T cells and dendritic cells, leading to the initiation and maintenance of immune responses. Dysregulation of CCR2 can contribute to various diseases, including inflammation, autoimmune disorders, and cancer.