Human CRP Antibody

E1S0003

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) is a member of the Pentraxin family of proteins that are characterized by a cyclic, non-covalent, pentameric structure. IL-6, IL-1 beta, and glucocorticoids induce hepatic C-Reactive Protein synthesis and release. In humans, C-Reactive Protein is a major acute phase protein, increasing by 1,000-fold within 24 to 48 hours of infection, inflammation or tissue damage. C-Reactive Protein exhibits calcium-dependent binding of its principle ligand, phosphocholine, a constituent of bacterial and fungal cell walls. Upon ligand binding, C-Reactive Protein initiates the activation of the complement cascade and binds Fc gamma RI (CD64) and Fc gamma RIIA on phagocytes to activate phagocytic responses.

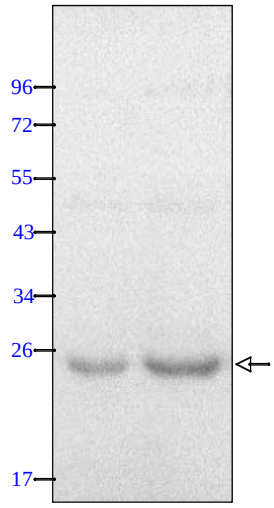
Catalog Number: E1S0003-1, E1S0003-2

Quantity: 50ug/50uL, 100ug/100uL

Specificity/Sensitivity: Human CRP antibody detects human serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) on Western analysis and do not cross-react with other pentraxin proteins.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing mice with purified human CRP protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A chromatography.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
WB, IP	Human	~25 Kd	Mouse monoclonal



Western blot analysis of protein extracts from a human serum sample (diluted more than 4000 fold). The primary antibody was diluted 1:2000 before applied to the blotting membrane. The detected human CRP protein has an apparent molecular weight of 25 KD.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Immuoprecipitation: 1:50-100;

Western Blotting: 1:1,000-2,000.
Antibody diluent: PBST-5% non-fat milk or BSA.

Storage condition: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 6-months if stored at –20°C.

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