

CRTR2 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C36327



Package Size: #C36327-AF350 100ul #C36327-AF405 100ul #C36327-AF488 100ul
 #C36327-AF555 100ul #C36327-AF594 100ul #C36327-AF647 100ul
 #C36327-AF680 100ul #C36327-AF750 100ul #C36327-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	CRTR2 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CRTR2 protein.
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human CRTR2 receptor 1
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	OX2R; MOX2R; CD200R; HCRTR2; Cell surface glycoprotein CD200 receptor 1; CD200 cell surface glycoprotein receptor; Cell surface glycoprotein OX2 receptor 1; CD200R1; CD200R, CRTR2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8TD46NCBI Gene ID:131450NCBI Protein#:BC069661
Uniprot	Q8TD46
GeneID	131450;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

This gene encodes a receptor for the OX-2 membrane glycoprotein. Both the receptor and substrate are cell surface glycoproteins containing two immunoglobulin-like domains. This receptor is restricted to the surfaces of myeloid lineage cells and the receptor-substrate interaction may function as a myeloid downregulatory signal. Mouse studies of a related gene suggest that this interaction may control myeloid function in a tissue-specific manner. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only