Human MBP-C Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0266 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms MBL2, COLEC1, HSMBPC, MBL, MBL2D, MBP, MBP-C, MBP1, MBPD

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human MBP-C Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human MBP-C Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

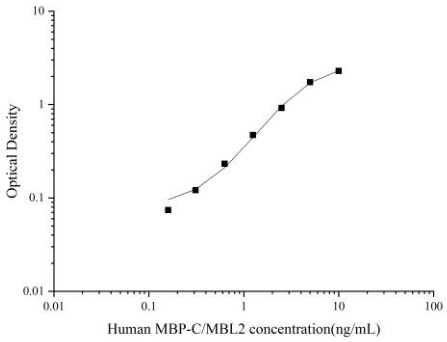
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0266)	
		Human MBP-C Capture Antibody	Human MBP-C Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human MBP-C protein	Recombinant Human MBP-C protein
	Swissprot	P11226	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human MBP-C in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human MBP-C Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4μg/mL	Human MBP-C Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human MBP-C Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

MBL2 (Mannose Binding Lectin 2) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with MBL2 include Chronic Infections, Due To Mbl Deficiency and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Among its related pathways are Complement Pathway and Innate Immune System. GO annotations related to this gene include calcium ion binding and calcium-dependent protein binding. An important paralog of this gene is SFTPD.This gene encodes the soluble mannose-binding lectin or mannose-binding protein found in serum. The protein encoded belongs to the collectin family and is an important element in the innate immune system. The protein recognizes mannose and N-acetylglucosamine on many microorganisms, and is capable of activating the classical complement pathway. Deficiencies of this gene have been associated with susceptibility to autoimmune and infectious diseases.