

Purified Anti-Human CD200R1 Antibody[OX-108], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F14750

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

Description

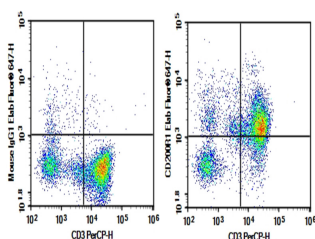
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD200R1 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	OX-108
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

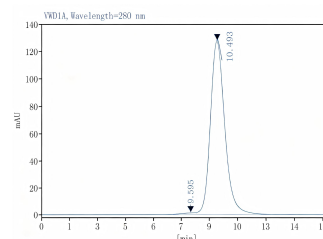
FCM	2 μ g/mL (0.5 \times 10 ⁶ -1 \times 10 ⁶ cells)
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μ g Purified Anti-Human CD200R1 Antibody[OX-108], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μ g Mouse IgG1, κ

Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD3 PerCP-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity \geq 95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

CD200R, also known as OX2R, is a membrane glycoprotein with up to 70% of its weight derived from N-linked glycosylation. CD200R is expressed primarily by monocytes and neutrophils but also by other leukocytes including T lymphocytes and mast cells. The interaction between CD200 and CD200R may contribute to pathways that suppress and limit macrophage induced inflammatory damage in tissue. Studies suggest that CD200-CD200R interaction may be involved in the control of myeloid cellular function. Levels of expression on resting peripheral blood cells are relatively low.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

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