

Human CD200 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0713	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	CD200;CD200 molecule;MOX1;MOX2;MRC;OX-2		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human CD200 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human CD200 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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

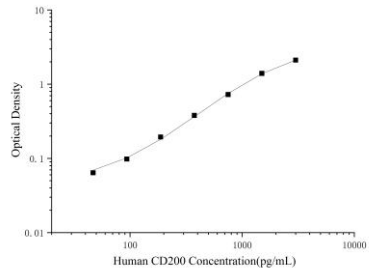
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0713)	
		Human CD200 Capture Antibody	Human CD200 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD200 protein	Recombinant Human CD200 protein
	Swissprot	P41217	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Rabbit	Rabbit
	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	Affinity purification	Affinity purification
	Specificity	Detects Human CD200 in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Human CD200 Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4ug/mL	Human CD200 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human CD200 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

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

Background

CD200, also known as OX2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF). It is a monomorphic cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed on thymocytes, neurons, endothelium, follicular dendritic cells in all lymphoid organs, a subset of CD34+ progenitor cells, and at low levels on some smooth muscle and B lymphocytes. It is not expressed on NK cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or platelets. CD200 costimulates T cell proliferation. It may regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues. The interaction between CD200 (OX2) and CD200 receptor (OX2R) system is of importance in the control of macrophage and granulocyte activation, which may contribute to pathways that suppress and limit macrophage induced inflammatory damage in tissue.

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