Purified Anti-Human/Monkey CD180 Antibody[MHR73-11], Functional Grade

catalog number: AN003260

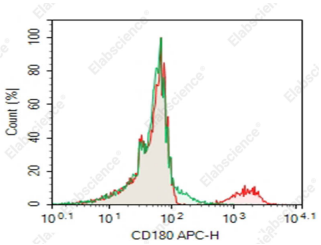
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

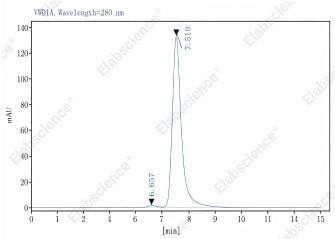
Reactivity	Human;Monkey
Immunogen	Recombinant Human/Monkey CD180 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	MHR73-11
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume

Data



Human/Monkey peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human/Monkey CD180 Antibody[MHR73-11], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥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

CD180, also known as RP105, is a 105 kD member of the toll-like receptor (TLR) family and is expressed on most B cells, monocytes/macrophages and dendritic cells. The TLR family's structural characteristics are critically involved in protein-protein signaling interactions leading to the activation of the innate immune system. Additionally, MD-1, a secretory protein, associates with CD180 (RP105) at the cell surface and this complex, in conjunction with TLR4, recognizes bacterial LPS. The human CD180 (RP105) gene maps to 5q12. The MHR73-11 antibody is able to activate B cells and to protect against irradiation- or dexamethasone-induced apoptosis.

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.