

Rabbit Anti-CRP/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL0155R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-CRP/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的 C-反应蛋白抗体
Alias	C-reactive protein; C Reactive Protein; C reactive protein pentraxin related; CRP; MGC88244; PTX 1; PTX1.
Research Area	Cardiovascular immunology Signal transduction Apoptosis Growth factors and hormones
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse(predicted:Rat,Dog,Pig,Rabbit)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	25kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRP (151-200aa)
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: Pentraxins are plasma proteins characterized by their pentameric discoid assembly and their Ca ²⁺ dependent ligand binding, such as Serum amyloid P component (SAP) and C-reactive Protein (CRP), which are cytokine-inducible acute-phase proteins implicated in innate immunity. CRP binds to ligands containing phosphocholine, SAP binds to amyloid fibrils, DNA, chromatin, fibronectin, C4-binding proteins and glycosaminoglycans. "Long" pentraxins

have N-terminal extensions to the common pentraxin domain; one group, the neuronal pentraxins, may be involved in synapse formation and remodeling, and they may also be able to form heteromultimers.

Function:

Displays several functions associated with host defense: it promotes agglutination, bacterial capsular swelling, phagocytosis and complement fixation through its calcium-dependent binding to phosphorylcholine. Can interact with DNA and histones and may scavenge nuclear material released from damaged circulating cells.

Subunit:

Homopentamer. Pentaxin (or pentraxin) have a discoid arrangement of 5 non-covalently bound subunits.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Found in plasma.

Similarity:

Belongs to the pentaxin family.
Contains 1 pentaxin domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1401](#) Human

[Omim: 123260](#) Human

[SwissProt: P02741](#) Human

[Unigene: 76452](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

C 反应蛋白 CRP (C-reactive protin) 是与 C 性肺炎球菌的多糖起反应的一种蛋白, 在某些细菌的感染过程中出现在血浆中。

CRP 是在一些病理性情况下出现于病人血清中的一种 glycoprotein, 特别是在伴有肯炎症和组织坏死疾病的急性期。血清中出现的这种异常蛋白

能和肺炎 C-多糖体发生沉淀反应，当疾病好转或缓解时，CRP 减低或消失。

临床意义:

(1)各种急性化脓性炎症、菌血症、组织坏死(心肌梗塞、手术、严重创伤、烧伤等)、恶性 Tumour、结缔组织病、肾移植后急性排异反应、急性风湿热、风湿性关节炎、类风湿性关节炎、心肌炎急性期、肺炎、肺结核、系统性红斑狼疮、急性肝炎和阑尾炎等，血清中 CRP 含量可增高，它的出现比其它急性期的反应物质早，所以对疾病的早期诊断很有帮助。

CRP 可以鉴别细菌炎症或者是病毒性炎症。细菌性炎症 CRP 可以明显增高，而病毒性炎症 CRP 的血清含量一般都在正常范围。