



# **CR1 Monoclonal Antibody**

BYmab-05490
IgG
Human;Rat;Mouse;
WB
CR1 C3BR
Complement receptor type 1 (C3b/C4b receptor) (CD antigen CD35)
Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
CR1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
WB 1:500-2000
1 mg/ml
≥90%
-20°C/1 year
224kD
Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Present on erythrocytes, a subset of T cells, mature B cells, follicular dendritic cells, monocytes and granulocytes.
function:Mediates cellular binding of particles and immune complexes that have activated complement.,miscellaneous:This is the sequence of the F allotype of CR1.,online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,polymorphism:CR1 contains a system of antigens called the Knops blood group system. Polymorphisms within this system are involved in malarial rosetting, a process associated with cerebral malaria, the major cause of mortality in Plasmodium falciparum malaria. Common Knops system antigens include McCoy (McC) and Sl(a)/Vil (Kn4, or Swain-Langley; Vil or Villien). Sl(a-) phenotype is more common in persons of African descent and may protect against fatal malaria.,similarity:Belongs to the receptors of complement activation (RCA) family.,similarity:Contains 30 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Present on erythrocytes,

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leukocytes, glomerular podo

#### **Background**

This gene is a member of the receptors of complement activation (RCA) family and is located in the 'cluster RCA' region of chromosome 1. The gene encodes a monomeric single-pass type I membrane glycoprotein found on erythrocytes, leukocytes, glomerular podocytes, and splenic follicular dendritic cells. The Knops blood group system is a system of antigens located on this protein. The protein mediates cellular binding to particles and immune complexes that have activated complement. Decreases in expression of this protein and/or mutations in its gene have been associated with gallbladder carcinomas, mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and sarcoidosis. Mutations in this gene have also been associated with a reduction in Plasmodium falciparum rosetting, conferring protection against severe malaria. Alternate allele-specific splice variants

## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### **Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

### **Products Images**

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