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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Technically
Speaking

CEDARLANE[®]
www.cedarlanelabs.com



Conveniently Delivering You Today's Innovations
for the Science of Tomorrow™

Anti-Human Calgranulin B Monoclonal Antibody

Catalogue#	Format	Size	Concentration	Isotype Control
CL2712A	Ascites	0.5 ml	N/A	CLCMG100
CL2712AP	Purified	200 µg	1.0 mg/ml	CLCMG100
CL2712B	Biotin	100 µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG115
CL2712F	FITC	100 µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG101
CL2712PE	PE	50 µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG104

Isotype: Mouse IgG1

DESCRIPTION:

Cedarlane's Anti-Human Calgranulin B monoclonal antibody reacts with the human Calgranulin B protein. Calgranulin B, also known as MRP-14 and S100A9 is a member of the S100 family of proteins containing 2 EF hand (alpha helix, turn, alpha helix structure) calcium binding motifs. S100 proteins are localized in the cytoplasm and /or nucleus of a wide range of cells and are involved in the regulation of a number of cellular processes such as cell cycle progression and differentiation.

MRP-14 (S100A9) forms a heterodimeric complex with MRP-8 (S100A8) in the cytosol of monocyte and neutrophil cell types circulating in peripheral blood. Calgranulin B is found in elevated levels in the serum of cystic fibrosis cases and is also expressed in the skin of patients with psoriasis, eczematous dermatitis and squamous cell carcinoma. Calgranulin B is also expressed on macrophages in acute inflamed tissues (peridontitis, contact excema). We also sell an ascites purified anti-human Calgranulin B monoclonal antibody, CL2712AP, as well as its respective Biotin, FITC and PE conjugates.

Reported applications of this antibody include flow cytometry, IF, IHC and Western blots.

PRESENTATION:

Ascites: From ascitic fluid.

Purified: Purified IgG buffered in PBS and 0.02% NaN₃. (Purified from ascitic fluid via Protein G Chromatography).

Biotin, FITC, PE: Biotin/FITC/PE conjugated IgG buffered in PBS, 0.02% NaN₃ and EIA grade BSA as a stabilizing protein to bring total protein concentration to 4-5 mg/mL. **Do not freeze PE conjugates.**

STORAGE/STABILITY:

For all formats, store at 4°C. For long term storage (**Ascites, Purified, Biotin, FITC**), aliquot and freeze unused portion at -20°C in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Do not freeze PE conjugates.

Visit our website for your local distributor.

CEDARLANE[®]



www.cedarlanelabs.com

An ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 13485:2003
registered company.

In CANADA: **Toll Free: 1-800-268-5058**

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In the USA: **Toll Free: 1-800-721-1644**

1210 Turrentine Street, Burlington, NC 27215 ph: (336) 513-5135, fax: (336) 513-5138
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SPECIFICATIONS:

Clone: CF-557

Hybridoma Production:

Immunogen: Purified granulocyte antigen of human origin

Donor: human leukocytes

Antigen: Calgranulin B

Fusion Partner: NSO Mouse Myeloma Partner

Specificity: Binds to human Calgranulin B

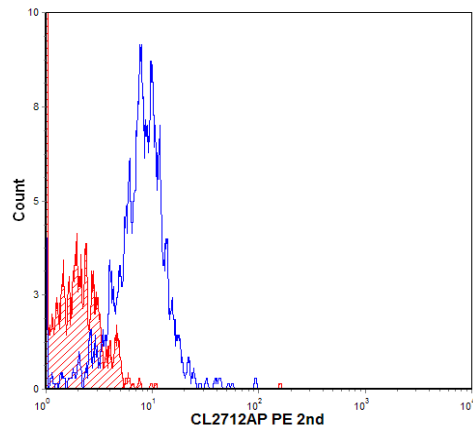
TEST RESULTS:

Tissue Distribution by Flow Cytometry Analysis:

Cell Concentration: 1×10^6 cells per tests

Antibody Concentration Used: $2.0 \mu\text{g}/10^6$ cells

Isotypic Control (shaded): Purified Mouse IgG1 (CLCMG100)



Cell Source: Human Peripheral Blood Leukocytes labeled with CL2712AP and PE Secondary Ab

Percentage of cells stained above control: 74.7%

REFERENCES:

1. Klein et al. 1996. Identification and Functional Separation of Retinoic Acid Receptor Neutral Antagonists and Inverse Agonists. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry* Sept; 271(37):22692-22696.
2. Nagpal et al. 1996. Negative Regulation of Two Hyperproliferative Keratinocyte Differentiation Markers by a Retinoic Acid Receptor-specific Retinoid: Insight into the Mechanism of Retinoid Action in Psoriasis. *Cell Growth and Differentiation* Dec; 7:1783-1791.
3. Thacher et al. 1999. Cell Type and Gene-specific Activity of the Retinoid Inverse Agonist AGN 193109: Divergent Effects from Agonist at Retinoic Acid Receptor γ in Human Keratinocytes. *Cell Growth and Differentiation* Apr; 10:255-262.

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