

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse C-Reactive Protein/CRP in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse C-Reactive Protein/CRP His20-Ser225 Accession # Q91XB3
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

C-reactive protein (CRP) is a member of the pentraxin family of plasma proteins that are part of the lectin fold superfamily of calcium-dependent, carbohydrate-binding proteins (1). CRP is named for its ability to bind to the C-polysaccharide of *Strep. Pneumoniae*. CRP is characterized by cyclic pentameric structure that contains five identical protomers/subunits, each exhibiting a lectin fold composed of two antiparallel β -sheets with a fattened jellyroll topology. The mouse CRP precursor is 225 amino acids (aa) in length and contains a signal peptide of 19 aa with a mature polypeptide of 206 aa (2, 3). There is one intrachain disulfide bond and no N-linked glycosylation site(s). Although rat CRP is glycosylated at an N-linked site, human, mouse and rabbit CRP all appear to be non-glycosylated (1, 4, 5). In mouse, the protomers are assembled non-covalently to form the pentamer; in rat, two of the five protomers are covalently linked (6). Mature mouse CRP shares 74%, 71%, 79%, and 68% aa sequence identity with rat, human, hamster and guinea pig CRP, respectively. In human, CRP is induced in hepatocytes principally by IL-6 (1). In mouse, IL-6 has very little effect. Mouse CRP induction is due principally to IL-1 (1, 7), with another pentraxin, SAP, being IL-6 inducible (7). CRP exhibits calcium-dependent binding to ligands. Phosphocholine (PCh), a constituent of many bacterial and fungal cell walls, is a principal ligand of CRP. CRP will also bind to the cell membrane of injured necrotic and apoptotic cells. In this context, CRP acts as an opsonin, binding to Fc γ RI and II, and serves as an antiinflammatory agent (8).

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