

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects Human Procalcitonin in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1057805
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human CGRP synthetic peptide (Tocris (Catalog # 3012) Accession # P10092
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

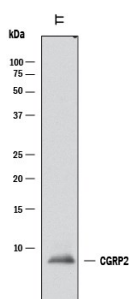
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	TT human medullary thyroid cancer cell line
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed TT human medullary thyroid cancer cell line (positive) and THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line (negative)
ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human Procalcitonin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11323). This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.	

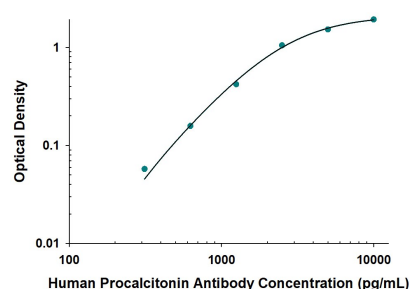
DATA

Western Blot



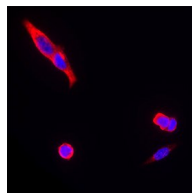
Detection of Human CGRP2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of TT human medullary thyroid cancer cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human CGRP2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11382) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for CGRP2 at approximately ~9 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Western Blot Buffer Group 1.

ELISA

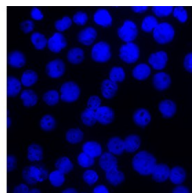


Human CGRP2 ELISA Standard Curve. Recombinant Human CGRP2 protein was serially diluted 2-fold and captured by Mouse Anti-Human CGRP2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11382) coated on a Clear Polystyrene Microplate (Catalog # DY990). Mouse Anti-Human Procalcitonin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11323) was biotinylated and incubated with the protein captured on the plate. Detection of the standard curve was achieved by incubating Streptavidin-HRP (Catalog # DY998) followed by Substrate Solution (Catalog # DY999) and stopping the enzymatic reaction with Stop Solution (Catalog # DY994).

Immunocytochemistry



TT (Positive) cells



THP-1 (Negative) cells

Detection of CGRP2 in TT cells (positive) and THP-1 cells (negative). CGRP2 was detected in immersion fixed TT human medullary thyroid cancer cell line (positive) and absent in THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line (negative) using Mouse Anti-Human CGRP2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11382) at 8 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cell surface. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Calcitonin gene-related peptide or CGRP is a 37-amino acid neuropeptide formed by alternative splicing of the calcitonin/CGRP gene. CGRP is a member of the calcitonin family of peptides consisting of calcitonin, amylin, adrenomedullin, adrenomedullin 2 (intermedin) and calcitonin-receptor-stimulating peptide. CGRP is produced in both peripheral and central neurons and induces vasodilation of a variety of vessels including the coronary, cerebral and systemic vasculature. Its abundance in the CNS also points toward a neurotransmitter or neuromodulator role.