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anti-CFTR antibody (AA 258-385)

3 Images



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Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	CFTR
Binding Specificity:	AA 258-385
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This CFTR antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed Sections) (IHC (f)), Flow Cytometry (FACS)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment (around aa 258-385) of human CFTRprotein (exact sequence is
	Recombinant fragment (around aa 258-385) of human CFTRprotein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Immunogen:	proprietary)
Immunogen: Clone:	proprietary) CFTR-1643
Immunogen: Clone: Isotype:	proprietary) CFTR-1643 IgG2b
Immunogen: Clone: Isotype:	proprietary) CFTR-1643 IgG2b Recognizes a protein of 165-170kDa, identified as cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance
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Immunogen: Clone: Isotype:	proprietary) CFTR-1643 IgG2b Recognizes a protein of 165-170kDa, identified as cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR). CFTR is composed of two membrane-spanning domains (MSD), two nucleotide-binding domains (NBD), and an R domain. It is structurally similar to multidrug
Immunogen: Clone: Isotype:	proprietary) CFTR-1643 IgG2b Recognizes a protein of 165-170kDa, identified as cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR). CFTR is composed of two membrane-spanning domains (MSD), two nucleotide-binding domains (NBD), and an R domain. It is structurally similar to multidrug resistance (Mdr1) protein and both are members of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette

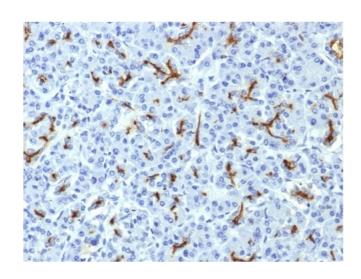
Product Details

Froduct Details	
	epithelia within the pancreas, airway, intestine, bile duct, sweat gland, and male genital ducts.
	CFTR is a valuable marker of human pancreatic duct cell development and differentiation.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Human,
Purification:	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.
Target Details	
Target:	CFTR
Alternative Name:	CFTR (CFTR Products)
Background:	ABC35, ATP Binding Cassette Superfamily C Member 7 (ABCC7), cAMP-dependent chloride channel, CFTR/MRP, Channel conductance-controlling ATPase, Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator, MRP7, TNR CFTR,CFTR (Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator) Cellular localisation: Cell surface. Cytoplasm.
Molecular Weight:	165-170kDa
Gene ID:	1080, 489786, 621460
UniProt:	P13569
Application Details	
Application Notes:	Positive Control: MOLT-4 cells. Human pancreas, kidney or placenta. Known Application: Flow Cytometry (1-2 µg/million cells),Immunohistochemistry (Formalinfixed) (1-2 µg/mL for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95 °C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Concentration:	200 μg/mL
Buffer:	Prepared in 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA and 0.05 % azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
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Handling

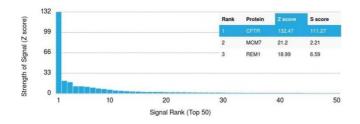
Storage:	4 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Expiry Date:	24 months

Images



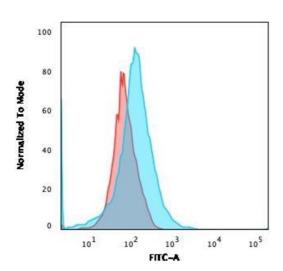
Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with CFTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CFTR/1643).



Protein Array

Image 2. Analysis of Protein Array containing >19,000 fulllength human proteins using CFTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CFTR/1643) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SDs) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SDs) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to



protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.

Flow Cytometry

Image 3. Flow Cytometric Analysis of MOLT-4 cells using CFTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CFTR/1643) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).