

Rabbit Anti-CRP/C Reactive Protein Polyclonal: RC0241

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: C Reactive Protein is a major acute phase reactant synthesized primarily in the liver hepatocytes. It is a plasma protein involved in host defense by promoting agglutination, bacterial capsular swelling, phagocytosis and complement fixation through its calcium-dependent binding to phosphorylcholine. It also scavenges nuclear material released from damaged circulating cells. The concentration of CRP in plasma increases greatly during acute phase response to tissue injury, infection or other inflammatory stimuli. CRP has two isoforms produced by alternative splicing. Studies have revealed that among other markers of inflammation, CRP shows the strongest association with cardiovascular events. Measurements of CRP in the patients with ischemic heart disease provide a novel method for detecting individuals at high risk of plaque rupture.

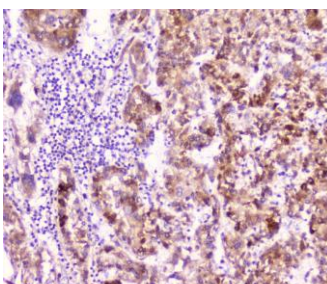
Specifications:

Clone: Polyclonal
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human, mouse
 Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of human C Reactive Protein (QTMSRKA FVFPKESDTSYVSLKAPLTKPLKA)
 Localization: Secreted
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CRP/C Reactive Protein Concentrated	RC0241	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Human liver
 Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: Overnight @ 4°C
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human liver stained with anti-CRP using DAB

References:

1. Eicosapentaenoic acid in the form of phospholipid exerts superior anti-atherosclerosis effects than its triglyceride form in ApoE^{-/-} mice. Zhang L, et al. Food & Function. 2019
2. A C-reactive protein immunosensor based on platinum nanowire/titania nanotube composite sensitized electrochemiluminescence. Rong Z et al. Talanta, 205, 120135, 2019.
3. Eicosapentaenoic acid-enriched phospholipids improve atherosclerosis by mediating cholesterol metabolism. Ding, Lin, et al. Journal of Functional Foods 32: 90-97, 2017.

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