Anti-Claudin-18, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody

Summary

Code	300-518-001
Immunogen	Recombinant human Claudin-18
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c fused to Human IgG1 Fc(mutation)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Human Claudin-18
Cross-Reactivity	Cross-reactivity with cynomolgus Claudin-18
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C, (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Stable for 12 months at -20°C

Description

Anti-Claudin-18, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody is designed for detecting human Claudin-18 specifically. Anti-Claudin-18, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody is recombinant VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c fused to Human IgG1 Fc. Based on ELISA, Anti-Claudin-18, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody reacts with human Claudin-18, and has reactivity with cynomolgus Claudin-18.

Background

Claudin-18 (CLDN18) belongs to the large claudin family of proteins, which are tetraspan transmembrane proteins of tight junctions. Claudins exhibit specific patterns of expression in different tissues. Claudin-18 is specifically expressed in the stomach and lung. Claudin-18 has two alternatively spliced variants, Claudin-18.1 and Claudin-18.2. Claudin-18.2 is a highly selective gastric lineage marker that determines the gastric phenotype in a neoplastic condition, whereas Claudin-18.1 is lung specific. Altered Claudin-18 expression has been reported in various human malignancies, including gastric cancer, lung adenocarcinoma, and pancreatic neoplasm.
Using antibody with Fc(mutation), the background from Fc receptors will be eliminated.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency
Increased sensitivity and higher affinity
Animal-free production

Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:4,000-1:10000
Flow Cytometry	1:200-1:1000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.