

Product datasheet

Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody ab115542

3 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CARD15/NOD2
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, IHC-P, ICC
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human CARD15/NOD2 (C terminal) conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin.
Positive control	Human small intestine tissue; HeLa cell lysate; HeLa cells.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab115542 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 2 - 4 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 115 kDa.
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 3 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
ICC		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml.

Target

Function

Induces NF-kappa-B via RICK (CARDIAK, RIP2) and IKK-gamma. Confers responsiveness to intracellular bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS).

Tissue specificity

Monocytes-specific.

Involvement in disease

Defects in NOD2 are the cause of Blau syndrome (BS) [MIM:186580]. BS is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by early-onset granulomatous arthritis, uveitis and skin rash. Defects in NOD2 are a cause of susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease type 1 (IBD1) [MIM:266600]. IBD1 is a chronic, relapsing inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract with a complex etiology. It is subdivided into Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis phenotypes. Crohn disease may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus, but most frequently it involves the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous; it may contain granulomas or be associated with intestinal or perianal fistulas. In contrast, in ulcerative colitis, the inflammation is continuous and limited to rectal and colonic mucosal layers; fistulas and granulomas are not observed. Both diseases include extraintestinal inflammation of the skin, eyes, or joints.

Defects in NOD2 are the cause of sarcoidosis early-onset (EOS) [MIM:609464]. EOS is a form of sarcoidosis manifesting in children younger than 4 years of age. Sarcoidosis is an idiopathic, systemic, inflammatory disease characterized by the formation of immune granulomas in involved organs. Granulomas predominantly invade the lungs and the lymphatic system, but also skin, liver, spleen, eyes and other organs may be involved. Early-onset sarcoidosis is quite rare and has a distinct triad of skin, joint and eye disorders, without apparent pulmonary involvement. Compared with an asymptomatic and sometimes naturally disappearing course of the disease in older children, early-onset sarcoidosis is progressive and in many cases causes severe complications, such as blindness, joint destruction and visceral involvement.

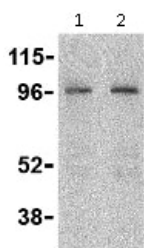
Sequence similarities

Contains 2 CARD domains.
Contains 9 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.
Contains 1 NACHT domain.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm.

Images



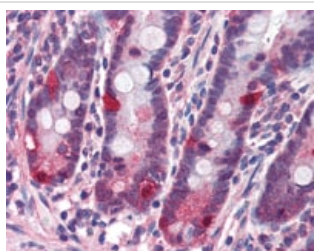
Western blot - Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody
(ab115542)

Lane 1 : Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody (ab115542) at 2 µg/ml

Lane 2 : Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody (ab115542) at 4 µg/ml

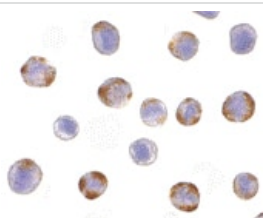
All lanes : HeLa cell lysate

Predicted band size: 115 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody
(ab115542)

ab115542, at 3µg/ml, staining CARD15/NOD2 in Formalin-fixed, Paraffin-embedded Human Small intestine tissue by Immunohistochemistry followed by biotinylated secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen.



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-CARD15/NOD2 antibody (ab115542)

ab115542 at 10µg/ml staining CARD15/NOD2 in HeLa cells by Immunocytochemistry.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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