

Anti-Cortisol antibody [XM210] ab1949

17 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-Cortisol antibody [XM210]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [XM210] to Cortisol
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	Cortisol, $K_a = 1.7 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1}$. XM-210 has some cross-reactivity with cortisone (~0.6%)
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Species independent
Immunogen	Chemical/ Small Molecule corresponding to Cortisol conjugated to Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA).
General notes	<p>Concentration varies from lot to lot and can be provided on request.</p> <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. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	<p>pH: 7.40</p> <p>Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide</p> <p>Constituent: PBS</p>
Purity	Protein A purified
Purification notes	Purified by ion exchange chromatography and tested by electrophoresis.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	XM210
Myeloma	Sp2/0
Isotype	IgG2a

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab1949 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
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

Cortisol is the most potent glucocorticoid produced by the human adrenal. It is synthesized from cholesterol and its production is stimulated by pituitary adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) which is regulated by corticotropin releasing factor (CRF). ACTH and CRF secretions are inhibited by high cortisol levels in a negative feedback loop. In plasma a majority of cortisol is bound with high affinity to corticosteroid binding globulin (CBG or transcortin). Cortisol acts through specific intracellular receptors and affects numerous physiologic systems including immune function, glucose counter regulation, vascular tone, and bone metabolism.

Cellular localization

Secreted

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