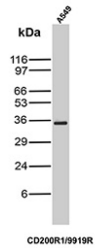
OX2R Antibody / OX-2 receptor / CD200R1 [clone CD200R1/9919R] (V5863)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5863-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5863-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5863SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

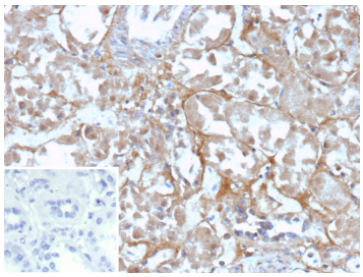
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

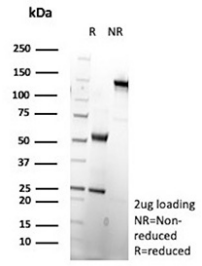
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	CD200R1/9919R
UniProt	Q8TD46
Localization	Cell membrane
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Western Blot: 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of human A549 cell lysate using recombinant OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody (clone CD200R1/9919R). Predicted molecular weight: 19-39 kDa but may be observed at higher molecular weights due to glycosylation.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human renal cell carcinoma stained with recombinant OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody (CD200R1/9919R). Tumor cells show predominantly cytoplasmic staining with variable membranous accentuation, while surrounding stromal elements show minimal signal. Inset: PBS instead of primary antibody; secondary-only negative control. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95oC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of purified recombinant OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody (clone CD200R1/9919R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Description

OX2R antibody targets OX-2 receptor, also known as CD200 receptor 1 (CD200R1), an immunoregulatory cell surface receptor that plays a key role in controlling immune activation and maintaining peripheral tolerance. OX-2 receptor is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily and is predominantly expressed on myeloid lineage cells, including macrophages, dendritic cells, and certain lymphocyte subsets. The receptor interacts with its ligand CD200 (OX-2), delivering inhibitory signals that dampen inflammatory and immune responses.

OX-2 receptor functions as an immune checkpoint molecule by suppressing excessive activation of innate and adaptive immune cells. Engagement of OX2R by CD200 leads to recruitment of intracellular adaptor proteins and downstream signaling pathways that limit pro-inflammatory cytokine production and cellular activation. This regulatory axis is essential for immune homeostasis, helping prevent tissue damage during immune responses while supporting tolerance to self-antigens.

OX2R antibody, also referred to as OX-2 receptor antibody and CD200 receptor 1 antibody in the literature, is commonly used in research settings to examine immune inhibitory pathways and cell surface receptor expression. OX-2 receptor has been studied extensively in the context of immune regulation, transplantation biology, tumor immune evasion, and neuroinflammation. Dysregulation of CD200-CD200R signaling has been associated with altered immune surveillance in cancer and chronic inflammatory conditions, highlighting its relevance in immunology research.

At the cellular level, OX-2 receptor is localized primarily to the plasma membrane, consistent with its role as a ligand-binding inhibitory receptor. Expression patterns vary depending on tissue type and immune cell activation state, with higher levels often observed in immune-rich environments. The receptor is encoded by the CD200R1 gene and is sometimes abbreviated as OX2R in immunology-focused studies and antibody catalogs. Clone CD200R1/9919R is designed to recognize OX-2 receptor for research applications requiring consistent target detection. In studies utilizing OX2R antibody, clone CD200R1/9919R has been incorporated as a molecular tool to support investigations into immune checkpoint signaling and receptor expression profiling.

OX-2 receptor is also referred to by several alternative names, including CD200R, CD200R1, and OX2R, reflecting its long-standing presence in immunological research. Because of its inhibitory function, OX2R antibody is frequently included in studies focused on immune modulation, myeloid cell biology, and mechanisms of immune suppression. Clone CD200R1/9919R provides a defined reagent option for researchers examining OX-2 receptor expression within these biological contexts.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in CHO cells.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment (around amino acids 50-250) of human CD200R1 protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody.

Storage

OX2R/OX-2 receptor antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

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