

## Product datasheet for **AM10021FC-N**

### Bromodeoxyuridine / BrDU Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BRDU206]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BRDU206
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for Immunohistochemistry and Immunocytochemistry (Frozen or Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections and cell smears) For IHC dilute concentrated antibody at 1/50-1/100, use streptavidin-biotin system or polymer system, incubate 30 minutes at room temperature. For staining of FFPE tissue sections, incubate with 4 N HCl for 20 minutes at RT, followed by treatment with proteolytic digestion for 10 minutes at RT. Immunofluorescence: 10-20 µg/ml (1/10-1/20), incubate for 2 hours in the dark at RT or it can also be incubated overnight at 4°C. Flow Cytometry: 0.2-1.0 µg/0.1 ml (1/200-1/1,000). Recommended Positive Control: Liver of experimental animal injected with BrdU or cell line grown in presence of BrdU.
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	BrdU conjugated to KLH.
Specificity:	This antibody recognises Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU). Cellular Localization: Nuclear.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing 1% BSA as stabilizer and 0.05% Sodium Azide as preservative. Label: FITC State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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**Background:**

Bromodeoxyuridine (5-bromo-2-deoxyuridine, BrdU) is a synthetic nucleoside which is an analogue of thymidine. BrdU is commonly used in the detection of proliferating cells in living tissues. BrdU can be incorporated into the newly synthesized DNA of replicating cells (during the S phase of the cell cycle), substituting for thymidine during DNA replication. Antibodies specific to BrdU can then be used to detect the incorporated chemical; thus indicating cells that were actively replicating their DNA. Binding of the antibody requires denaturation of the DNA by heat or acid.