OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AM33307PU-S

Bromodeoxyuridine / BrDU Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BRD494]

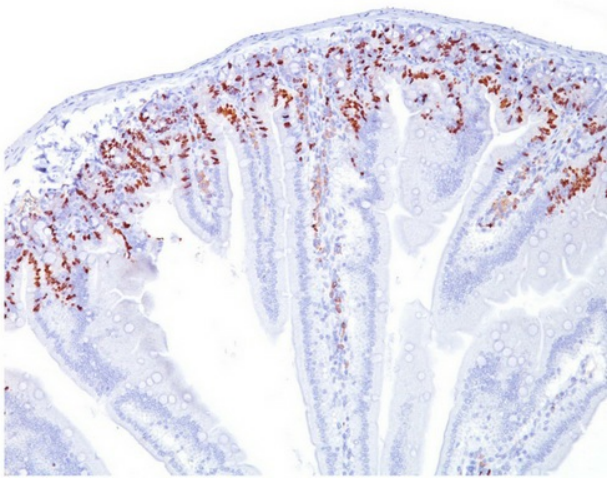
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BRD494
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	**Flow Cytometry:** 0.5-1 µg/10^6 cells. **Immunofluorescence**: 0.5-1 µg/ml. **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Formalin-Fixed Sections:** 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. For staining of formalin-fixed tissues, incubate sections in 4N HCl for 30 minutes at RT followed by digestion with trypsin at 1mg/ml PBS, 10 min at 37°C. ***Recommended Positive Control:*** Cells grown in presence of BrdU or tissues from experimental animals injected with BrdU.
Reactivity:	All Species
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) conjugated to KLH
Specificity:	It reacts with Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) in single stranded DNA (produced by partial denaturation of double stranded DNA), BrdU coupled to a protein carrier, as well as free BrdU. BrdU is a thymidine analog, incorporated into cell nuclei during DNA synthesis prior to mitosis. Antibody to BrdU is helpful in detecting S-phase cells, providing useful information on the aggressiveness of tumors. ***Cellular Localization:*** Nuclear.
Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromatography

View online »

Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE!**
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	Depends on the target
Background:	Bromodexyuridine (BrdU) is a thymidine analog which is selectively incorporated into the DNA of proliferating cells to provide a marker for the DNA being replicated. The number of proliferating cells can then be detected in cell lysates, tissue sections or suspensions using an antibody specific for the BrdU. Previous methods of detecting DNA included the use of [3H]-thymidine which would be incorporated into the DNA and could then the DNA could be quantified by autoradiography or scintillation counting. These methods are more difficult and require more cleanup due to the radioactive material. An immunohistochemical assay provides a much simpler and cleaner method for detecting DNA in cells.

Product images:



Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Mouse intestine tissue (10x) stained with BrdU Antibody Cat.-No AM33307PU (Clone BRD494).