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Product datasheet for AP09206BT-N

R-Phycoerythrin Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for Immunoblotting (western or dot blot), ELISA as well as other Immunochemical assays. R-Phycoerythrin (240 kDa) is a labile molecule that may dissociate into components upon exposure to reducing or denaturing agents. Reaction with low molecular weight fragments is typically noted by western blot. *Recommneded Dilutions:* ELISA: 1/200,000. Western Blot: 1/2,000-1/20,000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/500-1/3,000.
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified R-Phycoerythrin from the seaweed gracila
Specificity:	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum and R-Phycoerythrin conjugated IgG. This antibody will cross react with B-Phycoerythrin. Reactivity with other phycobiliproteins is unknown.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 containing 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer and 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction Label: Biotinamidocaproate N-Hydroxysuccinimide Ester (BAC) Molar radio: 10-20 BAC molecules per Goat IgG molecule
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent). For extended storage add glycerol to 50%
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography using R-Phycoerythrin coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities.
Conjugation:	Biotin

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Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Q7SIF9
Background:	Phycoerythrin is one of a series of fluorescent pigments known as phycobiliproteins, which are produced by red and blue green algae. It occurs in more than one form, and has found application in immunology and diagnostic medicine. B and R Phycoerythrins provide superior labeling compared to fluorescein and rhodamine, and are used for labeling antibodies, usually monoclonals. These dyes may also be coupled to enzymes and other proteins, nucleic acids, polypeptide hormones, drugs, etc. Since phycoerythrins absorb light maximally between 450 and 650nm they fill the need for an intense fluorescent dye in the longer wavelengths of the visible spectrum, thereby avoiding interference from naturally fluorescing biological substances. R Phycoerythrin (240 kDa) is a labile molecule that may dissociate into components upon exposure to reducing or denaturing agents.
Synonyms:	rpeB