

## Product datasheet for **AP09206FC-N**

### R-Phycoerythrin Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	This product is designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and fluorescent western blotting. This product is also suitable for multiplex analysis, including multicolor imaging, utilizing various commercial platforms. Suitable for <b>Immunomicroscopy</b> (1/500-1/2,500) and <b>Flow Cytometry</b> or <b>FACS</b> analysis as well as other antibody based fluorescent assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency.
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified R-Phycoerythrin from the seaweed gracila
Specificity:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by Immunoaffinity Chromatography using a R-Phycoerythrin coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. 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 Label: FITC State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA (IgG and Protease free) Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide Label: Fluorescein isothiocyanate (Molecular Weight 390 daltons) Absorption emission: 495 nm / 528 nm Molar radio: 3.0 moles FITC per mole of Goat IgG
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
Conjugation:	FITC



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<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Q7SIF9</a>
<b>Background:</b>	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.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	rpeB