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Product datasheet for AP09206PU-N

R-Phycoerythrin Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, ID, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for ELISA, Western blotting, Fluorescent assays, Immunoprecipitation, Immunodiffusion, conjugation to magnetic particles (beads) and most other immunological methods requiring lot-to-lot consistency, high titer and specificity. Although not specifically tested, this reagent should also be useful for FACS and other fluorescent immunoassays. R-Phycoerythrin (240 kDa) is a labile molecule that may dissociate into components upon exposure to reducing or denaturing agents. Reaction with low molecular fragments is typically noted by Western blot. *Recommended Dilutions:* **ELISA:** 1/20,000. **Western Blot:** 1/2,000-1/10,000. **Immunohistochemistry:** 1/1,000-1/5,000.
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, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid (sterile filtered) Stabilizer: None Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific

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Purification:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by Immunoaffinity Chromatography using a RPhycoerythrin coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store 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