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Product datasheet for AP09206TC-N

R-Phycoerythrin Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, IF
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 Immunomicroscopy (1/500-1/2,500) and Flow Cytometry (1/2,000-1/10,000) or FACS analysis as well as other antibody based fluorescent assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency. 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.
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified R-Phycoerythrin from the seaweed gracila
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to R-Phycoerythrin. 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 (IgG and Protease free) as stabilizer and 0.01% (w/v) Thimerosal as preservative. Label: TRITC State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. Label: Tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate (Molecular Weight 444 daltons) Absorption emission: 550 nm / 570 nm Molar radio: 20 moles TRITC per mole of Goat IgG
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography.
Conjugation:	TRITC

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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