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 AP20094AF-N

uidA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays (such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques); to prepare an insoluble immuno-affinity adsorbent; for labelling with a marker of the customer's own choice. *Recommended Working Dilutions*: vary widely, but may be up to 1/10000.
Reactivity:	Escherichia coli
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Beta-Glucuronidase is isolated and purified from *Escherichia coli.* Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized Hyperimmune IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated

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Storage: Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C.
Following reconstitution 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: P05804

Background: Reporter genes are widely used for studying the expression of foreign genes in transformed plants tissues. Using appropriate promoter-reporter gene constructs, this technique allows an independent verification of the transformed status of tissues growing on media containing selective antibiotics or herbicides. In addition, it serves as a principal means to follow gene transfer and monitor genetic transformation of plant species. Encoded by the E. coli GUS gene (also referred to as uidA), GUS protein is a hydrolase that catalyses the cleavage of a variety of beta-glucuronide derivatives available for colorimetric, fluorimetric and histochemical assays. Several features make the gus gene superior as a reporter gene for plant studies and in the production of genetically engineered crops.

Synonyms: GUSB, Beta-G1