

Product datasheet for **AP20094BT-N**

uidA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques. <i>Recommended Working Dilutions:</i> Non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/1,000-1/10,000.
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: Immuno-electrophoresis, Cross-Immuno-electrophoresis, 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. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized IgG fraction. Label: Conjugation Procedure: A proprietary technique for the binding to biotin is used, followed by several purification steps. After each step activity and specificity are tested in a variety of techniques. The conjugate is lyophilized to assure stability and long shelf life. Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG~ 6.2
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography.



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Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. 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