

## Product datasheet for **AP21235BT-N**

### Cholesterol oxidase / choG Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	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), to prepare an insoluble immuno-affinity adsorbent, for labelling with a marker of the customer's own choice. Working dilutions in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques: 1/1,000-1/5,000.
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Cholesterol Oxidase isolated and purified from Nocardia erythropolis. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
<b>Specificity:</b>	The antibody recognizes Cholesterol Oxidase from Nocardia erythropolis. 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.
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized Hyperimmune IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG ~5.1
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Biotin



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- Storage:** Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.  
If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
- Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.
- Database Link:** [A9QAE7](#)
- Background:** Cholesterol Oxidases exist as both type I and type II oxidases and are implicated in bacterial pathogenesis. In addition, they are important as clinical reagents, potential larvicides, and tools in cell biology.