

## Product datasheet for **TA397402**

### Digoxigenin Antibody [Clone ID: DIG45]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	DIG45
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:1000 <b>ELISA:</b> 1:2000
Specificity:	Anti-DIG (VHH) Antibody is a recombinant antibody. The clone was isolated from a library prepared from a hyper-immunized llama host and purified by affinity chromatography from bacterial culture. Expect reactivity against DIG-labeled probes and proteins.
Formulation:	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Background:	Digoxigenin is a cardenolide steroid isolated from the plant species of the genus Digitalis. It has a role as a hapten and a plant metabolite and can be obtained by hydrolysis of digoxin. Digoxigenin or DIG is one of the most common reporters used with nucleotides and requires the use of a conjugated anti-digoxigenin antibody. Since digoxigenin is a plant-related chemical not found in mammalian tissues, it is widely used as a method for generating non-radioactive probes, and is an alternative to biotin. DIG is an all-purpose immuno-tag, and in particular a standard marker for immunohistochemistry and in situ hybridization that supports both chromogenic and chemiluminescence detection. A single-domain antibody (sdAb) is a small antibody fragment consisting of the monomeric variable domain derived from camelid heavy chain-only immunoglobulins naturally found in llamas, alpacas and camels. Also known as VHH antibodies, these are the smallest functional antigen-binding fragment that occurs in nature (12 - 14 kDa) and are now being used in biotechnology as a novel antibody scaffold. The small size of the VHH single domain antibody makes it very attractive for use in diagnostic imaging and potentially therapeutic applications.

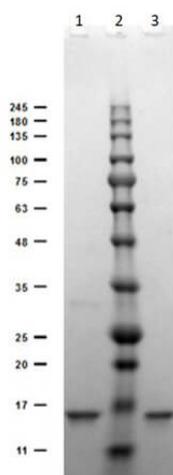


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**Synonyms:** anti-Digoxigenin, Digoxigenin (DIG), 1672-46-4, Lanadigenin, Digoxigenine, UNII-NQ1SX9LNAU, DIG, CHEBI:42098, HSDB 7108, NQ1SX9LNAU, EINECS 216-806-2, BRN 0096479, 4-(3,12,14-Trihydroxy-10,13-Dimethyl-Hexadecahydro-Cyclopenta[a]Phenanthren-17-yl)-5h-Furan-2-One

**Note:** Anti-DIG is a his-tagged monoclonal recombinant antibody designed to detect digoxigenin and its conjugates. This antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot and is intended for use in immunological assays including ELISA, western blotting, immunofluorescence and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). Fluorochrome conjugated anti-DIG can be used for detection of sensitive non-radioactive in situ hybridization probes. The antibody can be labeled with dyes, enzymes or fluorescence, directly or secondarily, for visualization and detection of DIG-conjugated molecules by immunoblotting or immunofluorescence. Secondary detection can be achieved using conjugated anti-His tag or anti-VHH antibodies. Optimal titers for applications should be confirmed by the end user.

### Product images:



SDS-PAGE Results of Recombinant Anti-DIG Single Domain Antibody. Lane 1: Anti-DIG-VhH (Clone DIG45) Reduced (1 µg). Lane 2: Opal Prestained Molecular Weight Marker (p/n MB-210-0500). Lane 3: Anti-DIG-VhH (Clone DIG45) Non-Reduced (1 µg). 4-20% Gel Coomassie Blue stained. Expected MW: ~15kDa. Observed MW: ~16kDa.