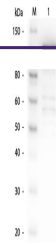

Product Datasheet

Beta galactosidase antibody (Biotin) (orb344930)

Description	Beta galactosidase antibody (Biotin)	
Species/Host	Rabbit	
Conjugation	Biotin	
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB	
Immunogen	Beta Galactosidase (E.coli)	Western Blot of Rabbit anti- Beta Galacto...
Preservatives	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide	
Form/Appearance	Lyophilized	
Concentration	1.0 mg/mL	
Storage	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. 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.	
Note	For research use only	
Application notes	Anti-Beta Galactosidase Biotin Conjugated Antibody has been tested by Western blot and is suitable for ELISA, immunohistochemistry, immunomicroscopy as well as other antibody based assays using streptavidin or avidin conjugates requiring lot-to-lot consistency. The antibody recognizes both frozen tissue sections, paraffin embedded tissue and 4% paraformaldehyde fixed tissue for most immunohistochemical analysis. A 1:5,000 dilution has been reported to be successful for staining by immunoblot of beta-galactosidase fusion proteins after transfer using a semi-dry transfer apparatus. A 1:1,500 dilution has been reported to detect beta-galactosidase in adult rat spinal cord tissue after infection with helper-dependent adenovirus expressing lacZ. In this particular experiment, tissue was perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde and cryostat-cut (35 µm) to produce free-floating sections. A 1:5,000 dilution has been reported to be successful for staining of brain sections from transgenic mice expressing nuclear beta-galactosidase when assayed by immunofluorescence microscopy. A 1:5,000 dilution has been reported for immunofluorescent staining of methanol fixed, devitellinized Drosophila embryos. Although a wide range of conditions was reported to be effective, a 1:10,000 dilution was noted to show no background and to be suitable for double labeling experiments.	