AVISCERA BIOSCIENCE

Anti Human Beta Defensin-1 (BD-1) Monoclonal Antibody

Product Information	
Code	A00701-12-100
Name	Human BD1 MAb
Clone No.	B11
Lot No.	
Size	100 μg
Species	Human
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	Human BD1 rec
Ab Type	IgG
Purification	Protein G
Formulation	Lyophilized Form without preservatives
Carry	Free
Storage	-20 ° C
Specificity	Human,
Reconstitution	N/A
Application	WB
	ELISA

AVISCERA BIOSCIENCE, INC
2348 Walsh Ave., Suite C
Santa Clara, CA 95051
USA
Tel: (408) 982 0300
Info@AvisceraBioscience.com
www.AvisceraBioscience.com

Preparation

This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified recombinant human BD1. That antibody was purified by Protein G affinity.

Formulation

100 μg of Anti human Beta Defensin-1 Monoclonal Antibody in 100 μl of PBS lyophilized form.

Reconstitution and Storage

Add 100 μl deionized water to the vial to prepare a antibody stocking solution (1000μg/ml). Stores it at 4°C for a few days. For long term storage, the reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted (by 10 μL per vial) and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C **in a manual defrost freezer** for six months without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Specificity

This antibody has been selected for its ability to recognize human BD1 on indirect ELISA and Western blot.

Applications

Indirect ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.125 μg/ml to detect human BD1 on indirectly ELISA.

Western Blot- That Antibody can be used at 2-4 μg/ml with the appropriate secondary antibody to detect BD1 in the homogenates of human intestine tissues under reduce condition.

ELISA - This antibody can be used as capture antibody at 2-4 μg/ml combines with a detection antibody Anti human BD1 Monoclonal Antibody biotinylated (A00701-14-25B) or (A00701-15-25B) to detect human BD1 on ELISA.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.