



Biotinylated Anti-human CD68/SR-D1 Antibody

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: BAF2040

Lot Number: CDGB01

Size: 50 µg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: human CD68 extracellular domain

Immunogen: NS0-derived rhCD68 extracellular domain

Ig Type: goat IgG

Application: Western blot

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant human CD68 (rhCD68) extracellular domain. CD68 (macrosialin in mouse) is a 110 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the LAMP family of molecules. It contains a 300 amino acid (aa) extracellular region that is rich in threonine and serine, a likely attachment site for multiple carbohydrates. Human CD68 shares 74% aa sequence identity to mouse CD68 in the extracellular region. CD68 is found on monocytes and macrophages and serves as a scavenger receptor for oxidized LDL.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 µg of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1 µg of antibody.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50 µg/mL.

Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted 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 use as a detection antibody in human CD68 Western blots.

Application

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human CD68. The detection limit for rhCD68 is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

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