

## Polyclonal Antibody to Protein A - Texas Red

- Alternate names:** SPA, Staphylococcal protein A, Staphylococcus aureus protein A
- Catalog No.:** AP09121TR-N
- Quantity:** 20 mg
- Concentration:** 10.0 mg/ml (by UV absorbance at 280 nm)
- Host / Isotype:** Goat / IgG
- Immunogen:** Protein A [Staphylococcus aureus]
- Format:** **State:** Lyophilized Ig fraction  
**Purification:** Multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer  
**Buffer System:** 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 as buffer, 10 mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) IgG and Protease free as stabilizer, 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative  
**Label:** Texas Red – (TM) Sulfonyl Chloride (Molecular Weight 625 daltons)  
*Absorption / Emission:* 596 nm / 620 nm  
*Molar Ratio:* 1.5 moles Texas Red(TM) per mole of Goat IgG  
**Reconstitution:** Restore with 2.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
- Applications:** Suitable for immunomicroscopy and flow cytometry or FACS analysis as well as other antibody based fluorescent assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency.  
Flow cytometry: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000.  
Immunofluorescence: 1:500 - 1:2,500.  
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
- Specificity:** This antibody detects Protein A.  
Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against purified and partially purified Protein A [Staphylococcus aureus], anti-Goat IgG and anti-Goat Serum.
- Storage:** Store vial at 2-8° 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 two weeks at 2-8° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.  
Shelf life: One year from despatch.
- General References:** J.A. Titus, P.P. Haugland, S.D. Sharrow, D.M. Segal J. Immunol. Methods 50; 193, 1982.