

Rat Anti-BrdU Monoclonal Antibody

Rat, Monoclonal (BrdU)

Cat. No. DMAB3066

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Monoclonal Antibody to BrdU

Specificity: Reacts with BrdU in single stranded DNA, BrdU attached to a protein carrier or free BrdU. The antibody detects nucleated cells in S-phase which have had BrdU incorporated into their DNA. It also reacts with chlorodeoxyuridine but with reduced staining. Does not cross-react with thymidine.

Clone: A132-14872

Isotype: IgG1

Host animal: Mouse

Source: Ascites

Format: Purified, Liquid

Applications: Suitable for use in Immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

Purification: >90% pure (SDS-PAGE). Protein A chromatography Product is 0.2µm filtered.

Affinity Constant: Not determined

PACKAGING

Concentration: 1mg/ml (OD280nm, E^{0.1%} = 1.4)

Buffer: 10mM Phosphate, pH 7.4 containing 150mM Sodium chloride

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide

Storage: Short term (up to 7 days) store at 2-8°C. Long term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Warning: This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful) in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1–1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.

BACKGROUND

Introduction: The immunocytochemical detection of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) incorporated into DNA is a powerful tool to study the cytokinetics of normal and neoplastic cells. In vitro or in vivo labeling of tumor cells with the thymidine analogue BrdU and the subsequent detection of incorporated BrdU with specific anti-BrdU monoclonal antibodies is an accurate and comprehensive method to quantitate the degree of DNA-synthesis.

Keywords: 5-BROMO-1-(2-DEOXY-BETA-D-RIBOFURANOSYL)URACIL; 5-BRDU; 5-BROMO DEOXYURIDINE; 5-BROMO-2'-DESOXYURIDINE; (+)-5-BROMO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE; 5-BROMO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE; 2'-DEOXY-5-BROMOURIDINE; 2'-DEOXY-5-BROMOURIDINE; BUDR; BROMO2'-DEOXYURIDINE,5-; BRUDR; BROXURIDINE; BR-DU; BRDU LABELING REAGENT; BDU; CHEMPACIFIC 52436; 5-bdu; 5-bromodesoxyuridine; 5-bromouracil -2-deoxyriboside; 5-bromouracildeoxyriboside; 5-budr; bromodeoxyuridine; bromouracildeoxyriboside; 5-Bromo-1-(2-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)uracil; 5-BROMO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE SIGMAULTRA; 5-Bromodeoxyuridine, Crystalline, >98%; 5-Bromo-2'-deoxyuridine, 99+%; Bromo-2'-deoxyuridin; 1-(2-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)-5-bromouracil; NSC-3829; radibud; 5-Bromo-2'-deoxyridine; 5-Bromo-1-(2-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)uraci; 5-Bromouracil deoxyriboside; 5-Bromo-2'-deoxyuridine, 5-BrdU, 5-Bromo-1-(2-deoxy-β-D-ribofuranosyl)uracil, 5-Bromouracil deoxyriboside, BUdR; BrdU

REFERENCES

1. Perez-Ruiz A. et al. (2008) "(beta)-catenin promotes self-renewal of skeletal-muscle satellite cells." J. Cell Sci.
2. Iulianella S. et al. (2008) "Cux2 (Cutl2) integrates neural progenitor development with cell-cycle progression during spinal cord neurogenesis." Development 135: 729-741