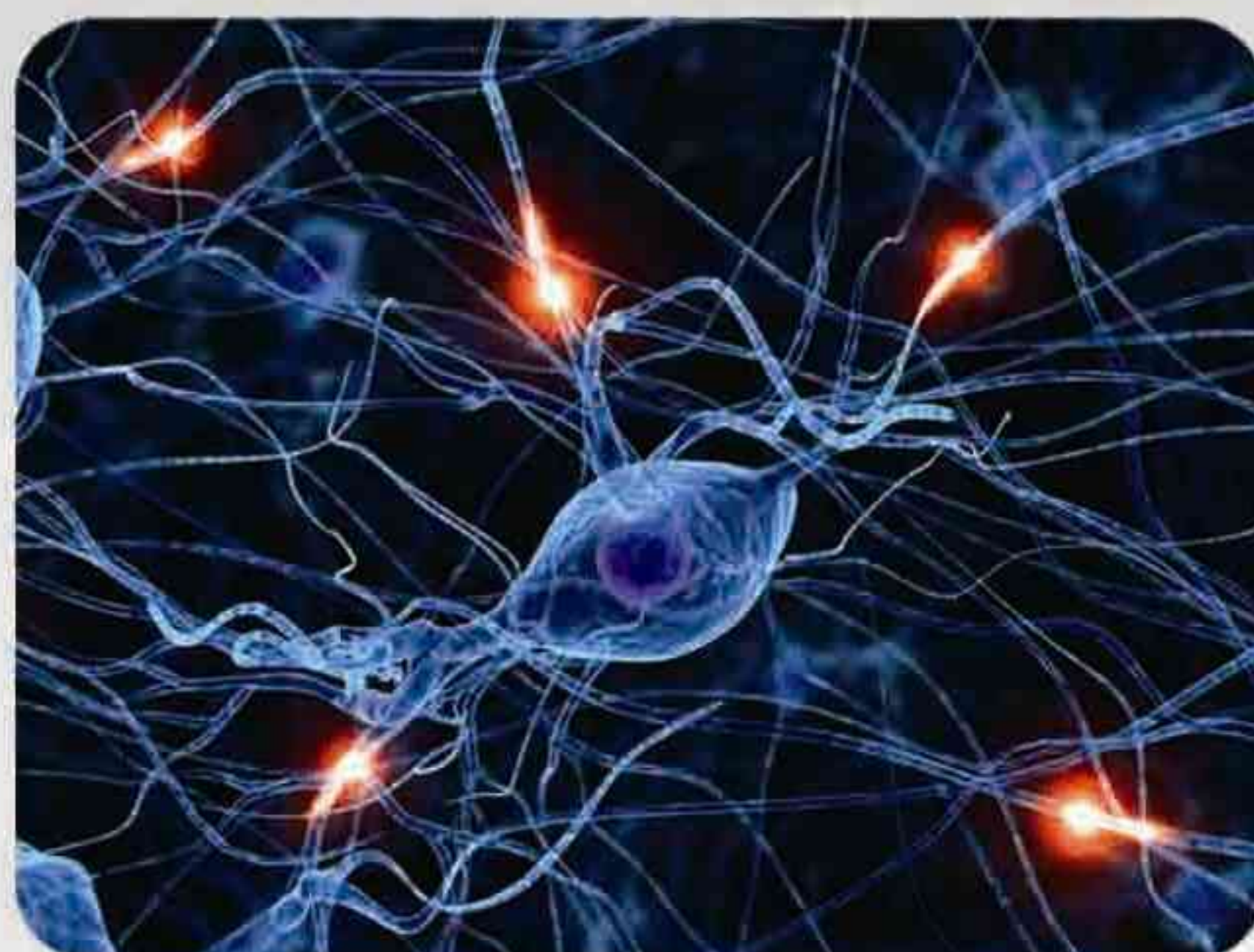
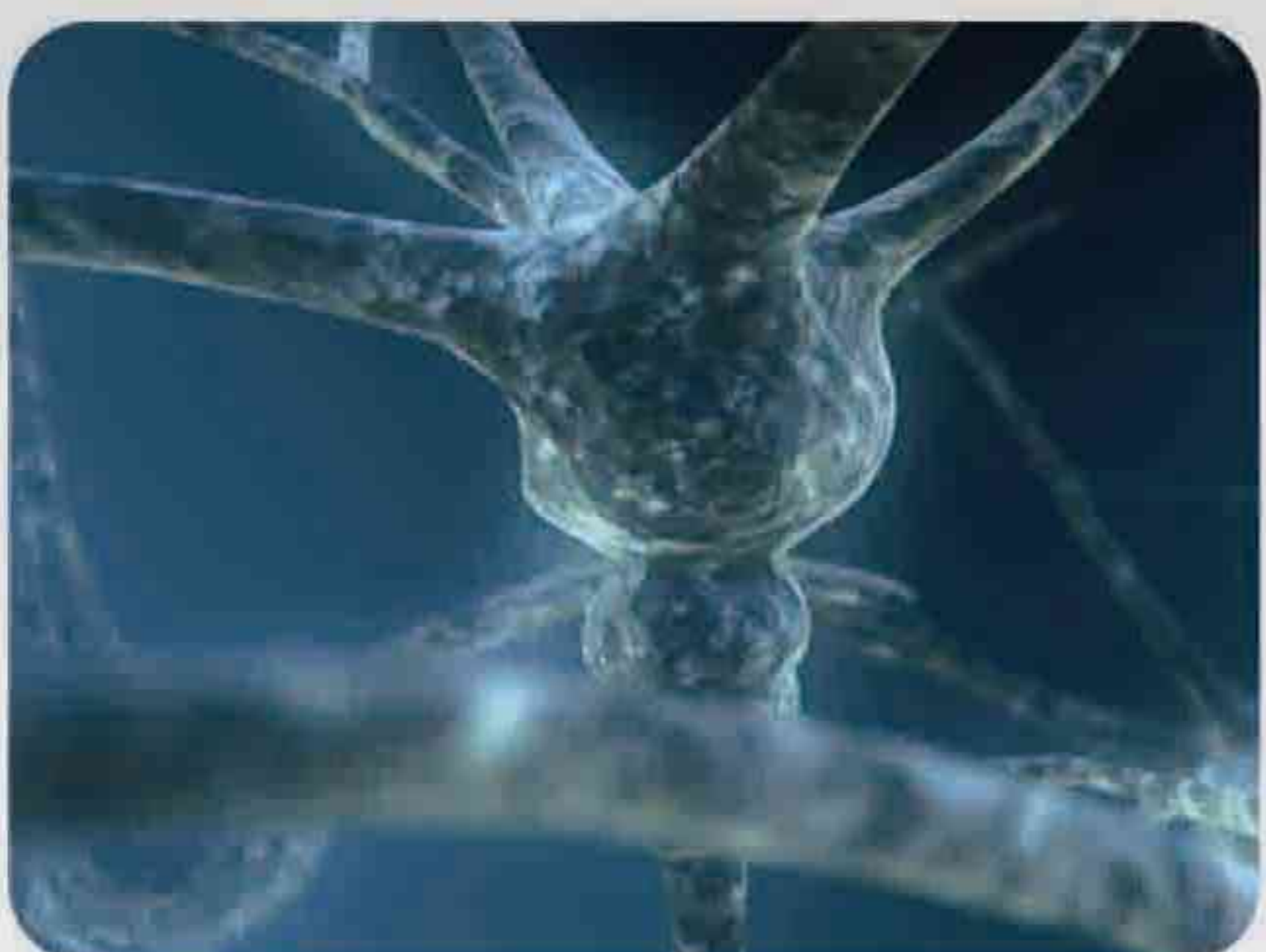


Antibodies and Kits for the Study of Neuroscience



Conditions of Sales

All of SAB’s products are intended for laboratory research use only and not to be used for any other purpose, including clinical use in humans.SAB can provide the standard packaging, and can provide non-standard packaging according to the needs of users.

Warranties

SAB warrants that each product conforms to its specification at the time of sale.

Complain

If the user has problems and needs to complaint, please send to tech@signalwayantibody.com. SAB’s technicians will respond within 12 hours.

Technical support

If the user needs technical support, please send to tech@signalwayantibody.com. SAB’s technicians will respond within 12 hours.

Market

If you need business negotiation, please send email to sally@signalwayantibody.com.

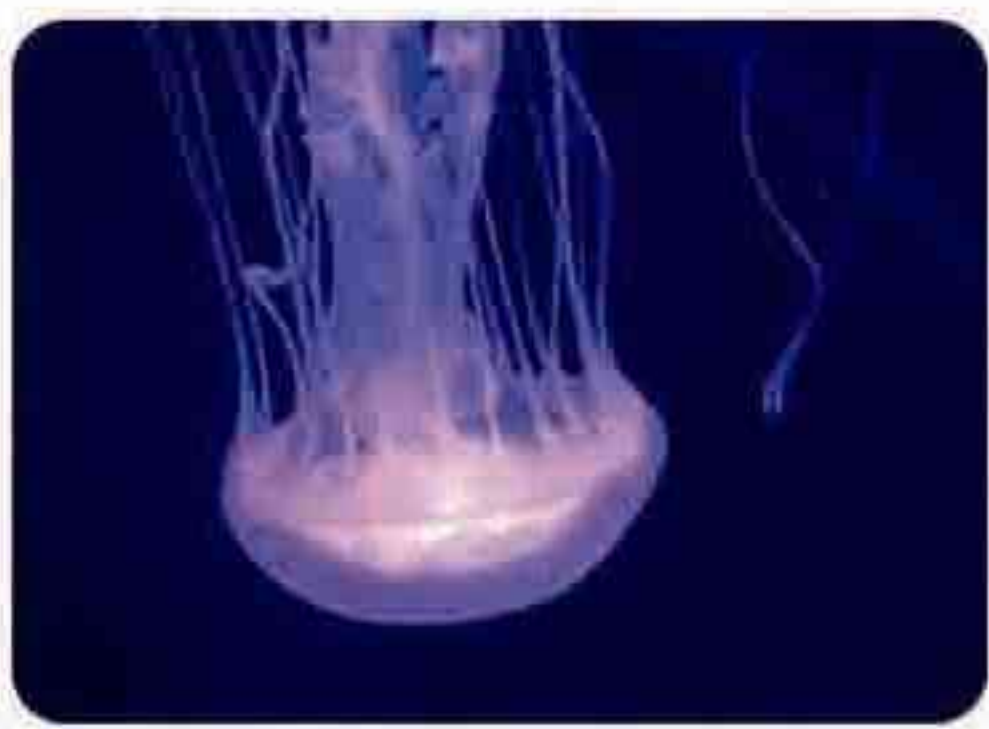
Trademarks

SAB as a trademark, has already registered in the United States without permission cannot be free to use.

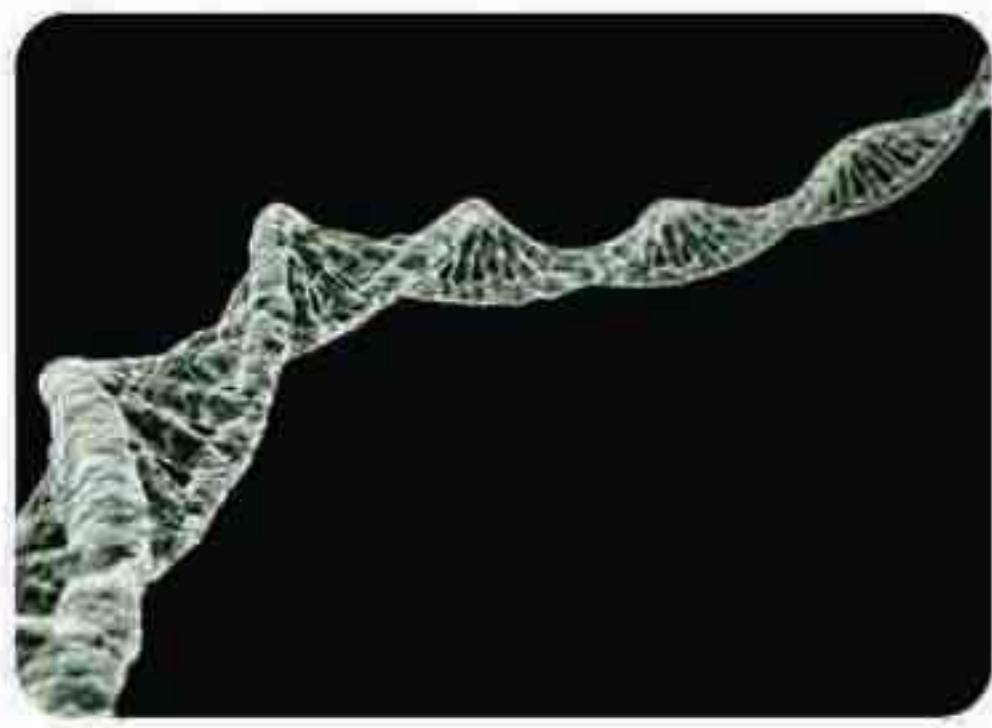
Table of contents



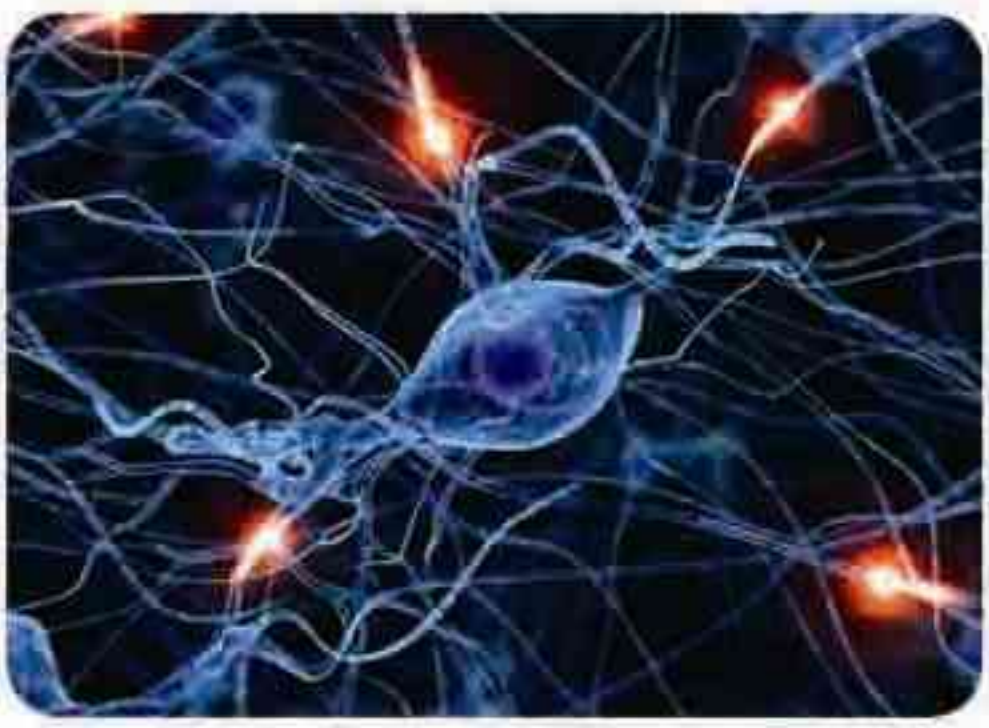
Neuroscience 2



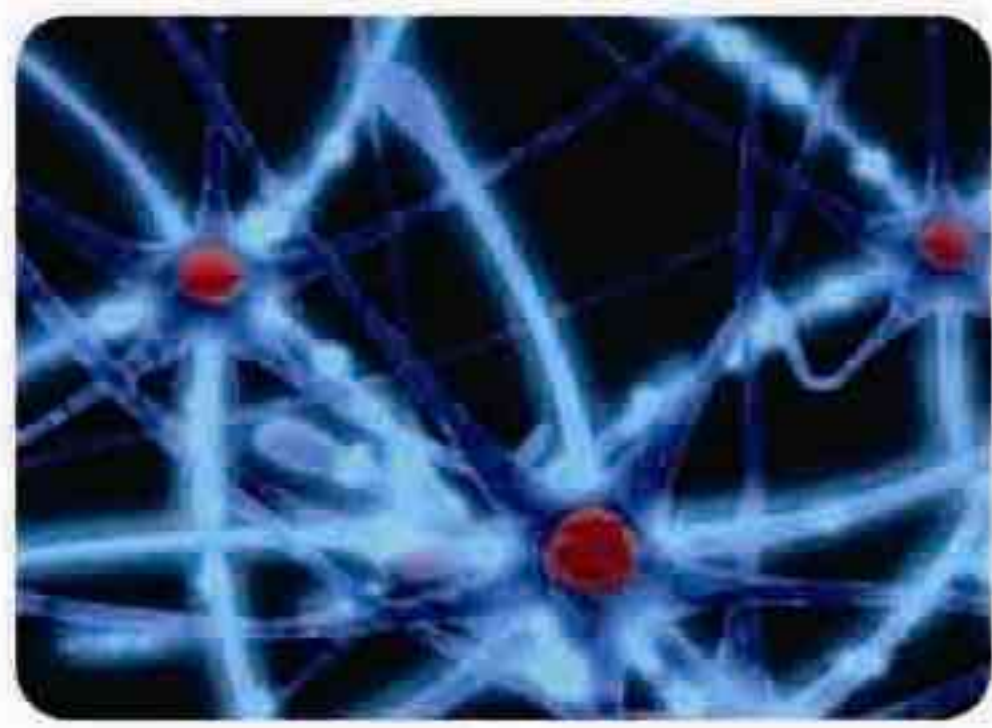
Alzheimer's disease 3



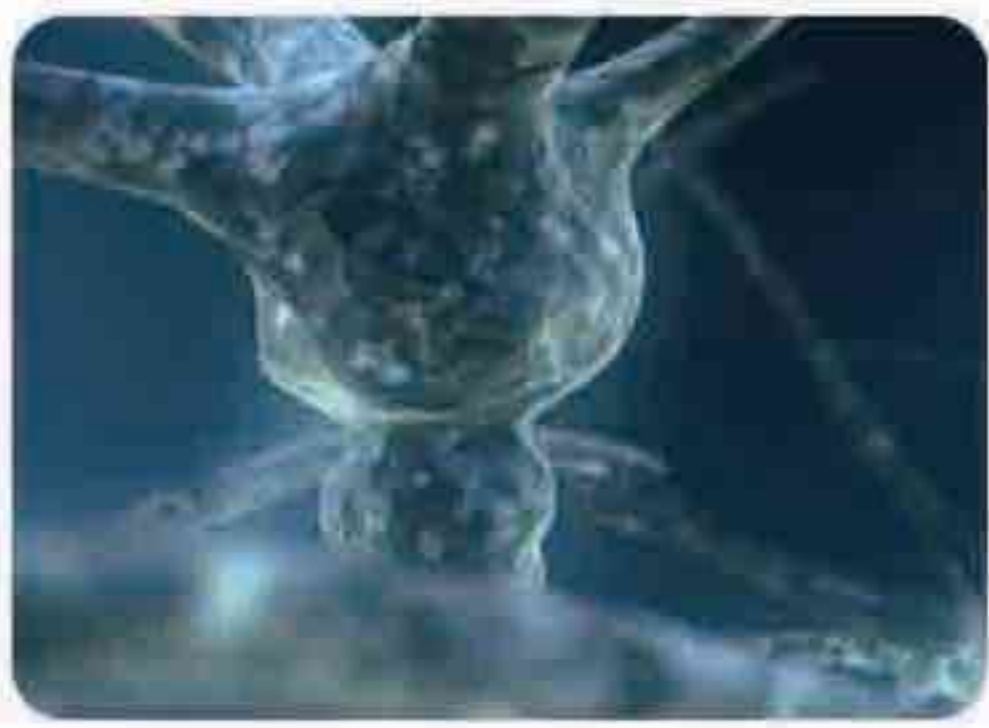
Parkinson's disease 5



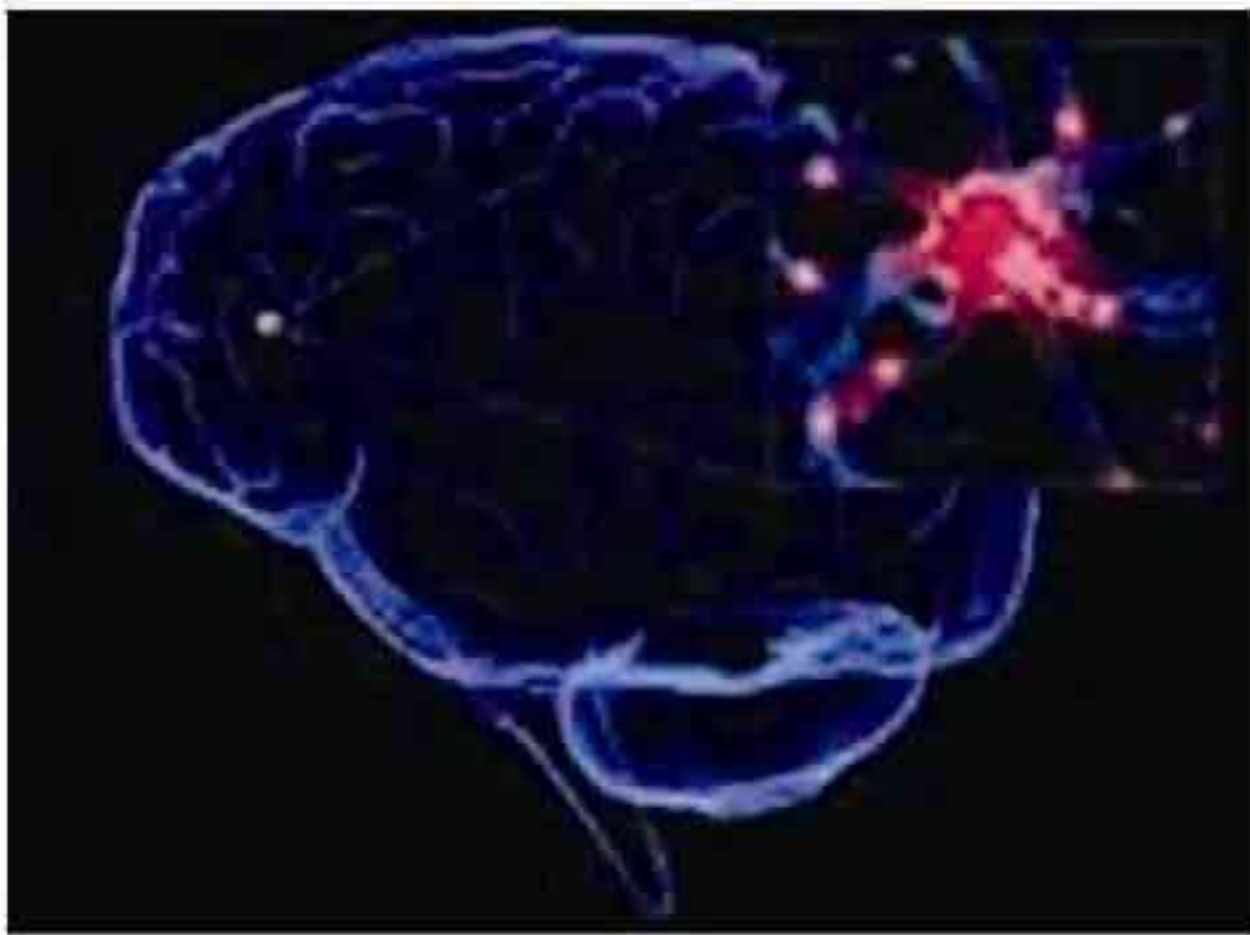
Neurotrophic Receptors 7



Neurotransmitter Receptors 8



Other neural related products 9



- Application key
- WB – Western blotting
 - IF – Immunofluorescence
 - IHC – Immunohistochemistry
 - E – ELISA (Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay)
 - Blocking - peptide blocking

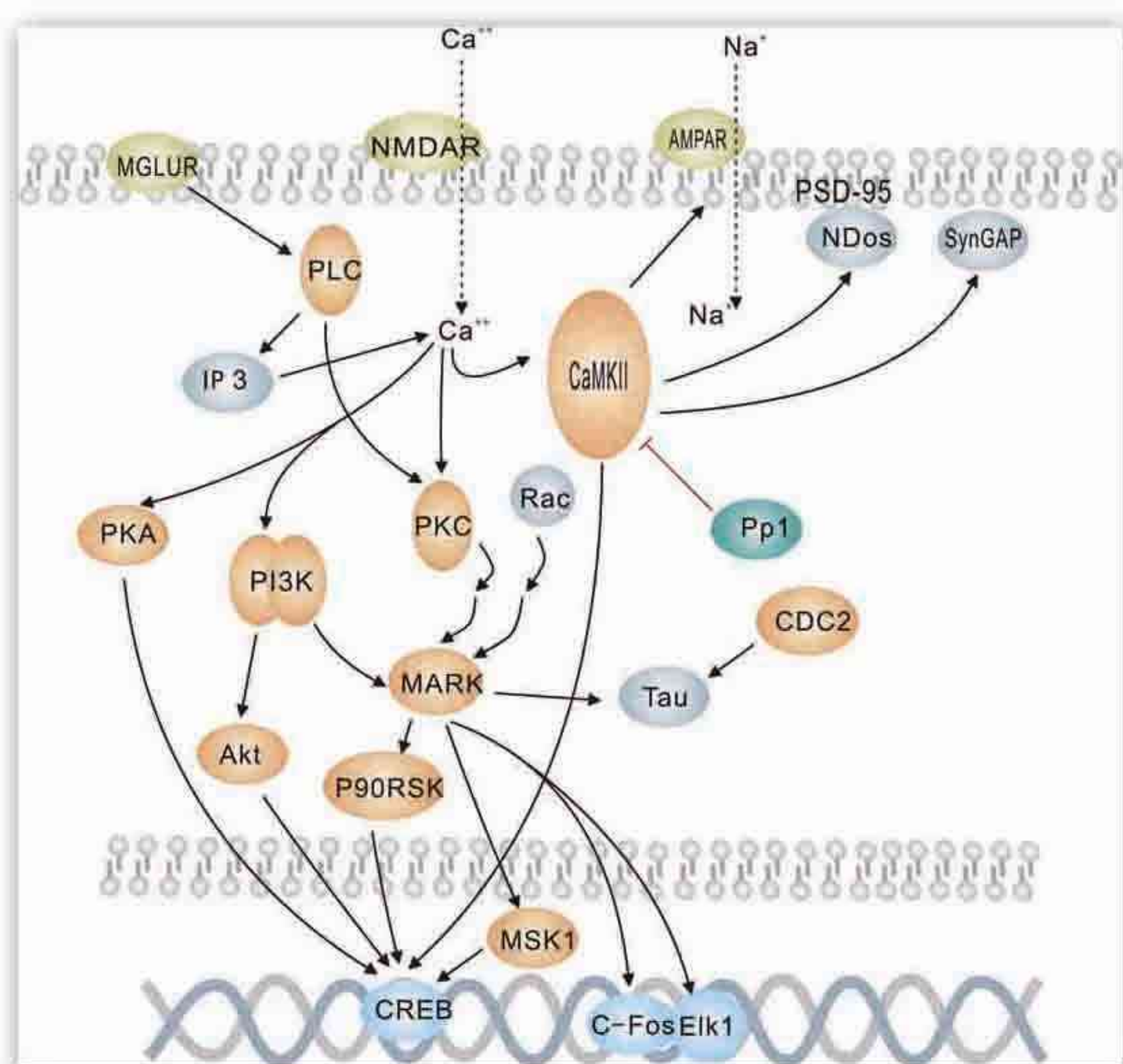
Neuroscience

Neuroscience is a science specializing in the study of nervous system structure, function, development, genetics, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology and pathology.

The nervous system is composed of neurons and glial. Neurons in the brain as much as 100 billion, is a highly specialized cells, the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system, which has excited feelings of stimulation and conduction function. Neuron consists of two parts constituting the cell body and the protrusion. The protrusion is divided into dendrite and Axon according to the shape and function . The main function of the neuron is information transmission between cells by the parts in contact with each other between neurons called synapse . The synapse have electrical synapse and a chemical synapse , but chemical synapse is main . Electrical synapses complete cell information transmission directly through the gap junction, chemical synaptic transmission must rely on role of neurotransmitters or neuropeptides which do in the postsynaptic membrane to complete the information transmission between cells. Neurotransmitter is the chemical substances plays transmission information role in the process of chemical synapse . Receptor is biologically active protein which can recognize and bind with the biological activity of small molecule ligands (such as neurotransmitters, hormones, etc.)within the cell membrane. Receptor and ligand do activation of downstream cell signal transduction pathways to produce a physiological effect. The number of neuroglia is 10 to 50 times of neurons , the cell body is smaller, and does not have the impulse conduction features.

Neuron in the adult brain can not do cell division generally, so ther is not a substitute for lost. Presumably, the neurogenesis in the adult brain derived from neural stem cells (NSCs). The neural stem cells are pluripotent stem cells can self-renew and differentiate into the three major central nervous system (CNS) : neurons, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes glial cells. The structure and function of the neurons are gradually lost abbreviated as neurodegenerative diseases. Neurodegenerative diseases include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and other diseases, which is one of the major challenges of modern medicine. However, it is also little to be known for the pathological mechanisms , there is still no effective preventative treatment. It is so important for the development of effective treatment methods to learn more about the molecular mechanisms of the nervous system dysfunction vital .

SAB provides a wide range of neuronal cell markers, neural stem cells markers , neurotransmitter receptors, neurodegenerative disease-related proteins, and nerve cells signal transduction pathway protein antibody, to help you for the neuroscience research.



Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases or CaM kinases are serine/threonine-specific protein kinases which mediate signaling in response to changes in Ca²⁺ concentration. The CaM kinases consist of an N-terminal catalytic domain, a regulatory domain, and an association domain. In the absence of Ca²⁺/calmodulin, the catalytic domain is autoinhibited by the regulatory domain, which contains a pseudosubstrate sequence. Several CaM kinases aggregate into a homooligomer or heterooligomer. Upon activation by Ca²⁺/calmodulin, the activated CaM kinases autophosphorylate each other in an intermolecular reaction. This has two effects: An increase in affinity for the calmodulin complex, prolonging the time the kinase is active. Continued activation of the phosphorylated kinase complex even after the calmodulin complex has dissociated from the kinase complex, which prolongs the active state even more.

N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) mediates long-term potentiation and slow postsynaptic excitation, which plays an important role in learning, neurodevelopment and neuroplasticity. The function of NMDAR can be regulated by the protein kinase/phosphatase complex associated with it .

In humans, there are three genes in the "Akt family": Akt1, Akt2, and Akt3. These genes code for enzymes that are members of the serine/threonine-specific protein kinase family. Akt regulate the cellular survival and metabolism by binding and regulating many downstream

effectors. Akt could promote growth factor-mediated cell survival both directly and indirectly

Tau is a neuronal microtubule-associated protein found predominantly on axons. The function of tau is to promote tubulin polymerization and stabilize microtubules. Tau, in its hyperphosphorylated form, is the major component of paired helical filaments (PHF), the building block of neurofibrillary lesions in Alzheimer's disease (AD) brain. AD is characterized by loss of function and death of nerve cells in the brain leading to loss of cognitive function. Hyperphosphorylated tau is also found in neurofibrillary lesions in a range of other central nervous system disorders. Hyperphosphorylation impairs the microtubule binding function of tau, resulting in the destabilization of microtubules in AD brains, ultimately leading to the degeneration of the affected neurons. Numerous serine/threonine kinases, including GSK-3 β , protein kinase A, cyclin-dependent kinase 5 and casein kinase II phosphorylate tau.

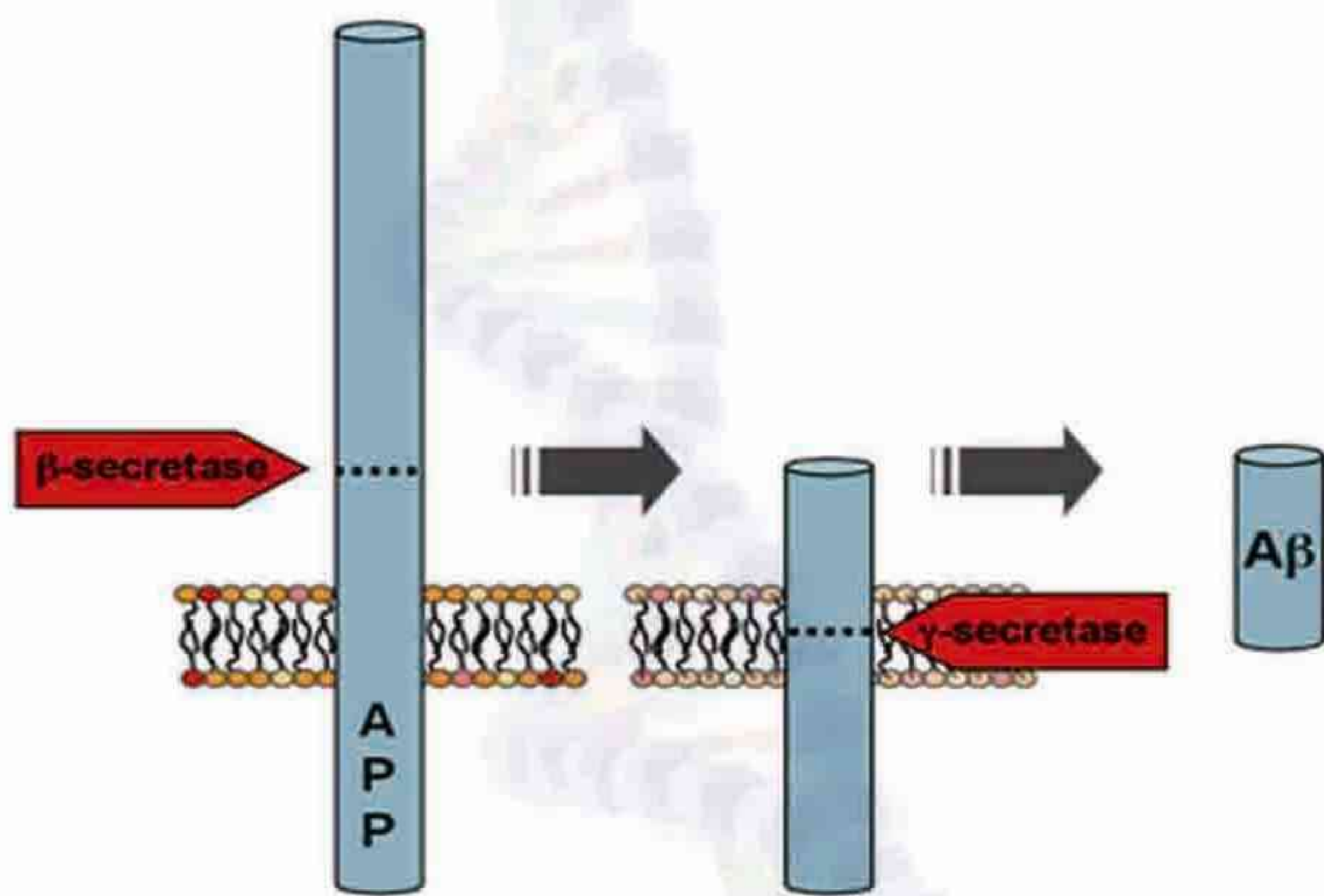
References:

- Bayer K.-U. et al. (2006) Transition from reversible to persistent binding of CaMKII to postsynaptic sites and NR2B. *J. Neurosci.* 26(4), 1164-74.
- Monyer H. et al. (1994) Developmental and regional expression in the rat brain and functional properties of four NMDA receptors. *Neuron*. Mar;12(3), 529-40.
- Gang Song. et al. (2005) The activation of Akt/PKB signaling pathway and cell survival. *J. Cell. Mol. Med.* 9, 59-71.
- Morishima-Kawashima M, Ihara Y (2002) Recent advances in Alzheimer's disease. *Seikagaku* 73 (11), 1297-307.
- Blennow K, Vanmechelen E, Hampel H (2002). CSF total tau, Abeta42 and phosphorylated tau protein as biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 24 (1-3), 87-97.

Alzheimer's disease

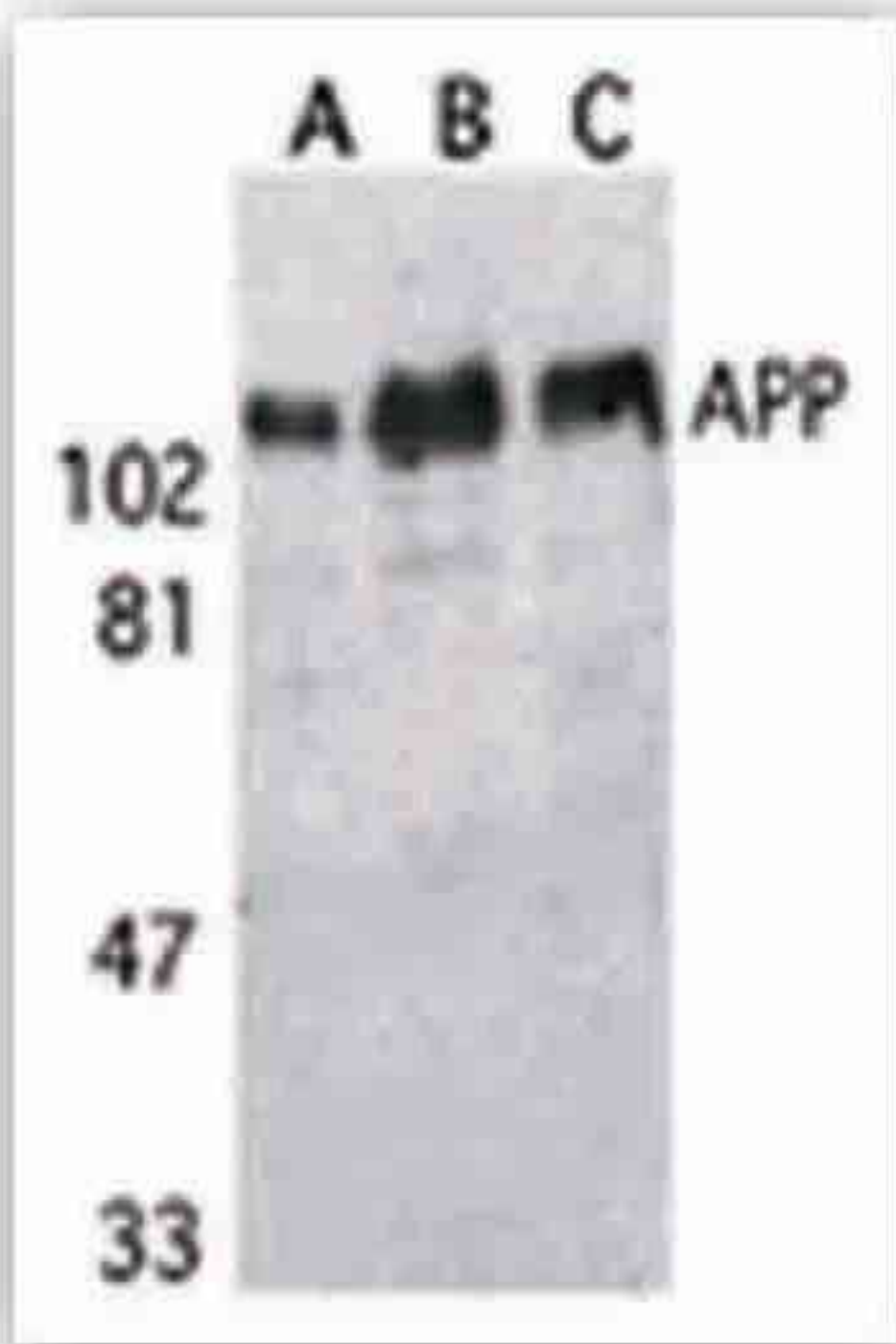
Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia among older people. Extracellular accumulations of A β , hyperphosphorylation of tau and intracellular neurofibrillary tangle formation have been the hallmarks of Alzheimer's Disease (AD).

The beta-amyloid protein precursor (APP) is cleaved by beta-secretase, producing a soluble derivative of the protein and a membrane anchored 99-amino acid carboxy-terminal fragment (C99). The C99 fragment serves as substrate for gamma-secretase to generate the 4 kDa amyloid-beta peptide (A β), which is deposited in the brains of all suffers of Alzheimer's disease.

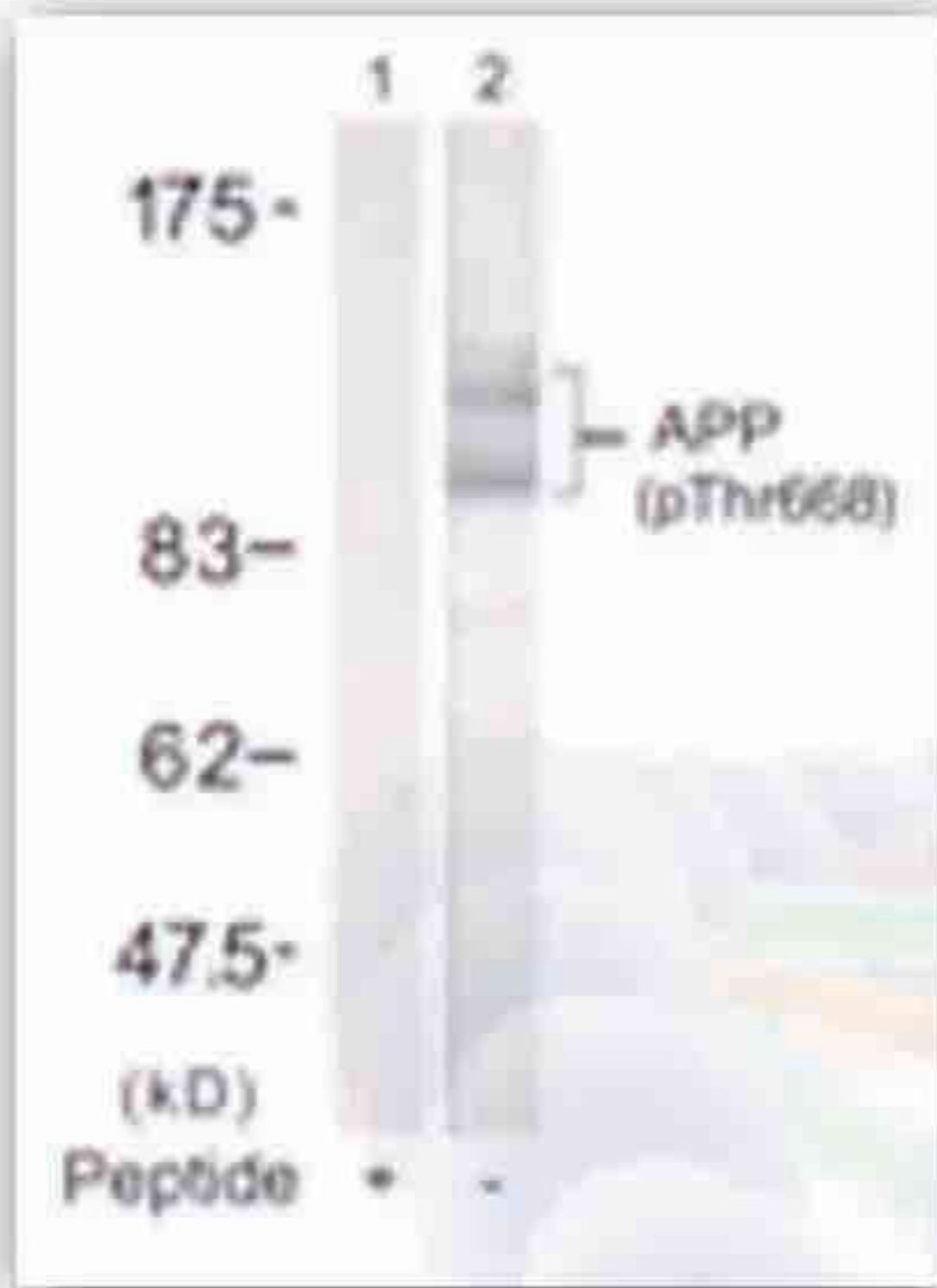


APP processing

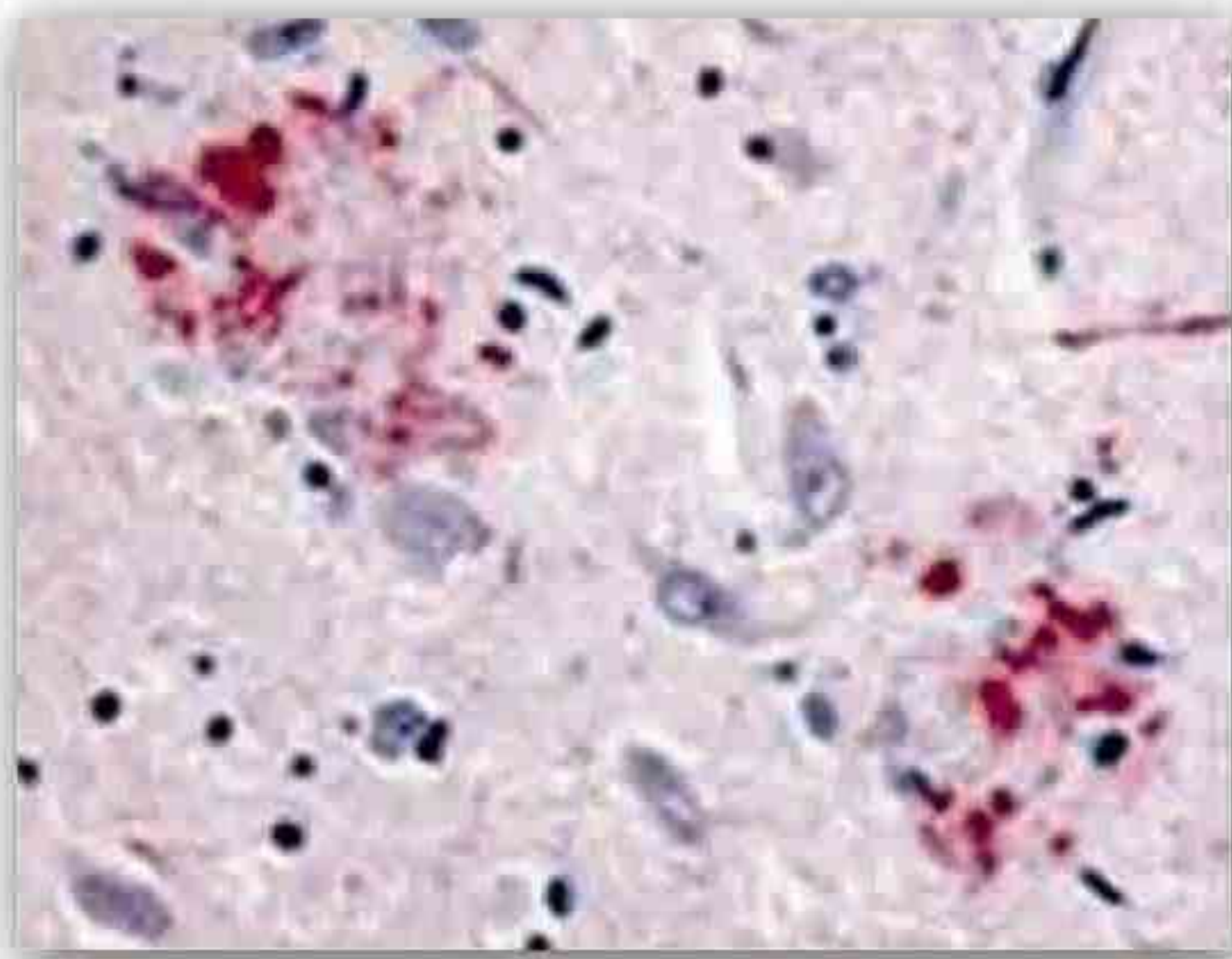
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11190	APP (Phospho-Thr668) Antibody APP(Phospho-Thr668) antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	WB
51190	blocking peptide	/	/	Blocking
21204	APP (Ab-668) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	WB IF
24069	APP Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	E, WB, IHC
24070	APP Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	E, WB, IHC
24877	APP Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	E, WB, IHC
24883	APP Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse, Rat	E, WB, IHC
21371	APP Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human, Mouse	E, WB, IHC



Western blot analysis of APP in human (A), mouse (B), and rat (C) brain tissue lysates with APP antibody #24069 at 1 ug/mL.



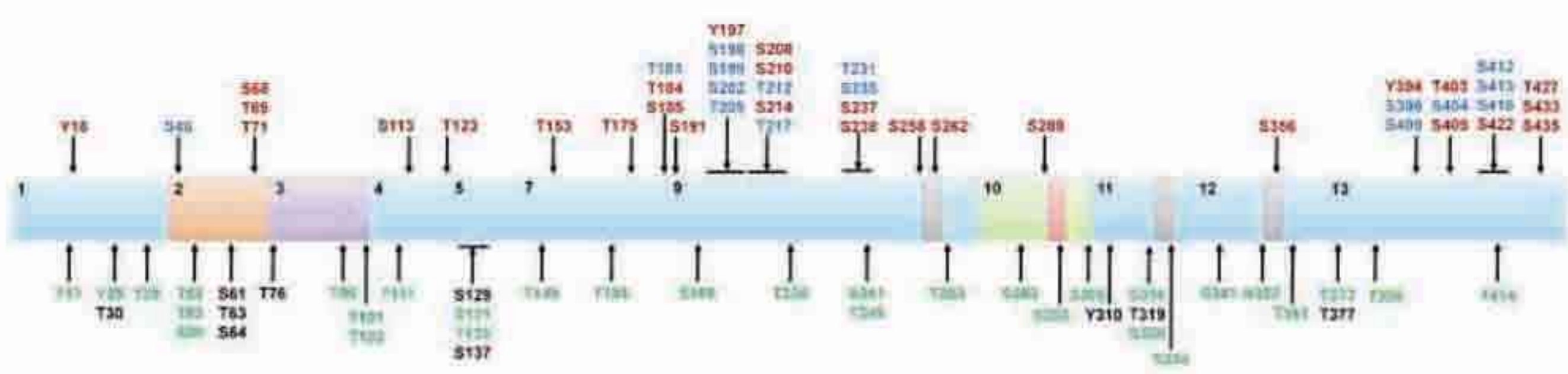
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using APP(Phospho-Thr668) Antibody #11190(Lane 2) and the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide #51190(Lane1).



Immunohistochemistry of APP in human brain (Alzheimer's disease) tissue with APP antibody #24069 at 10 ug/mL.

Hyperphosphorylated Tau protein

Microtubule-associated protein tau undergoes several post-translational modifications and aggregates into paired helical filaments (PHFs) in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and other tauopathies. These modifications of tau include hyperphosphorylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, glycation, polyamination, nitration, and proteolysis. Hyperphosphorylation and glycosylation are crucial to the molecular pathogenesis of neurofibrillary degeneration of AD.



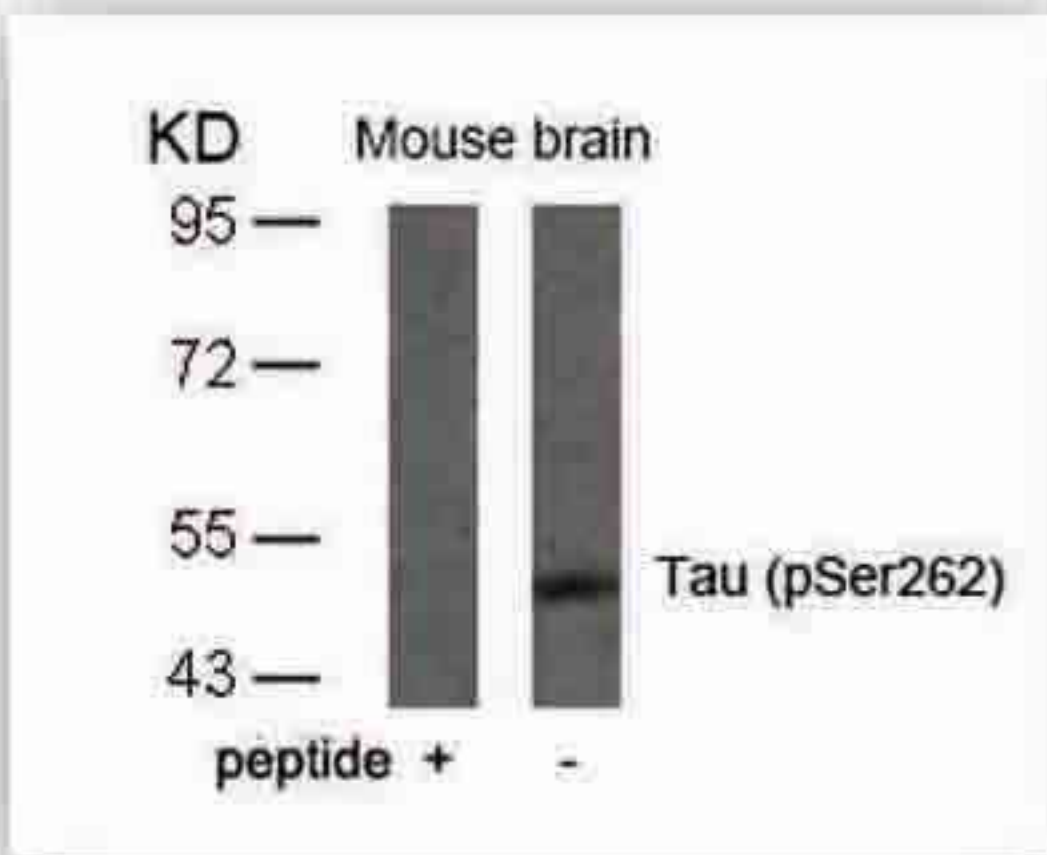
Tau phosphorylation sites. Tau phosphorylation sites found in AD brains (in brown), those found in normal brain (in green) and those present both in normal and AD brains (in blue) are indicated according to the longest tau isoform tau. Putative phosphorylation sites that have not yet been proven to be phosphorylated in vitro or in vivo (in black).

Tau antibodies

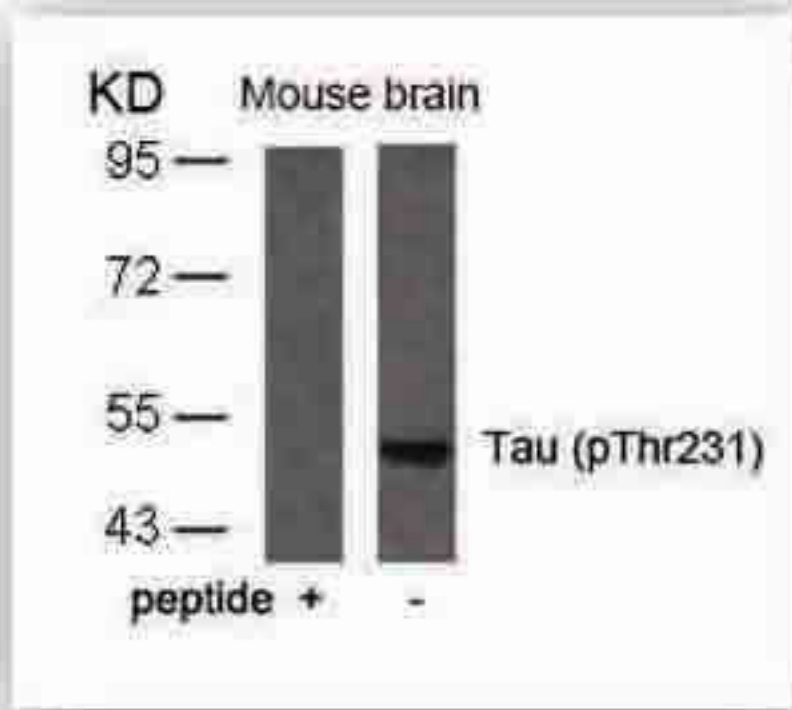
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11101	Tau (Phospho-Ser356) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
11102	Tau (Phospho-Ser396) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
11106	Tau (Phospho-Ser235) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11107	Tau (Phospho-Thr181) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
11108	Tau (Phospho-Thr205) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
11109	Tau (Phospho-Ser214) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11110	Tau (Phospho-Thr231) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
11111	Tau (Phospho-Ser262) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC IF
11112	Tau (Phospho-Ser404) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC IF
11570	Tau (phospho-Ser416) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Rat	WB
21092	Tau (Ab-356) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	IF
21093	Tau (Ab-396) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
21095	Tau (Ab-235) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21096	Tau (Ab-181) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21097	Tau (Ab-205) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse	WB
21098	Tau (Ab-214) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	IF
21099	Tau (Ab-231) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
21100	Tau (Ab-262) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21101	Tau (Ab-404) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21249	Tau (Ab-212) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21262	Tau (Ab-422) Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21570	Tau Antibody	Rabbit Polyclonal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat hippocampal region tissue from a model with Alzheimer's disease using Tau (Phospho-Ser262) Antibody #11111.



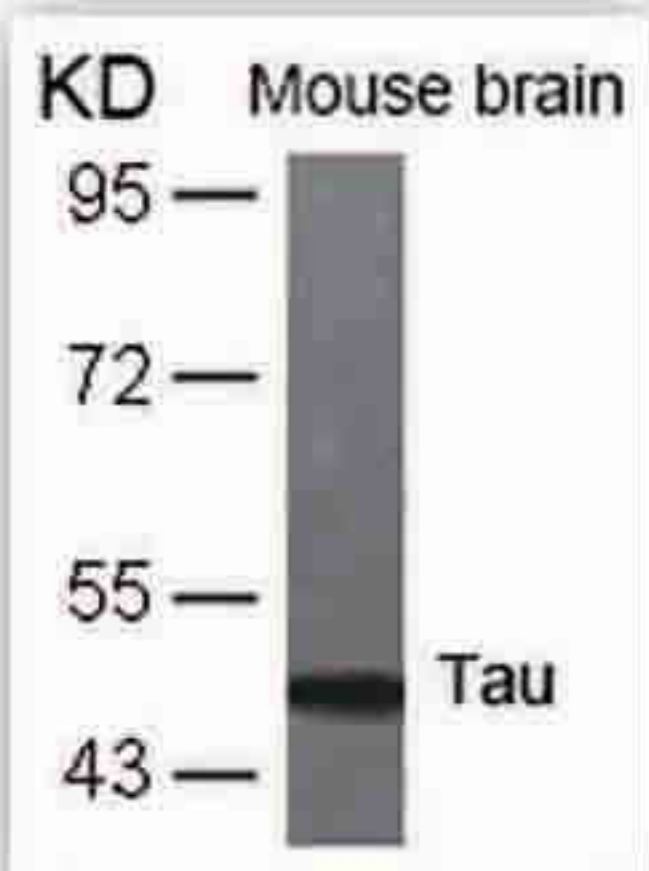
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using Tau(Phospho-Ser262) Antibody #11111 and the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide.



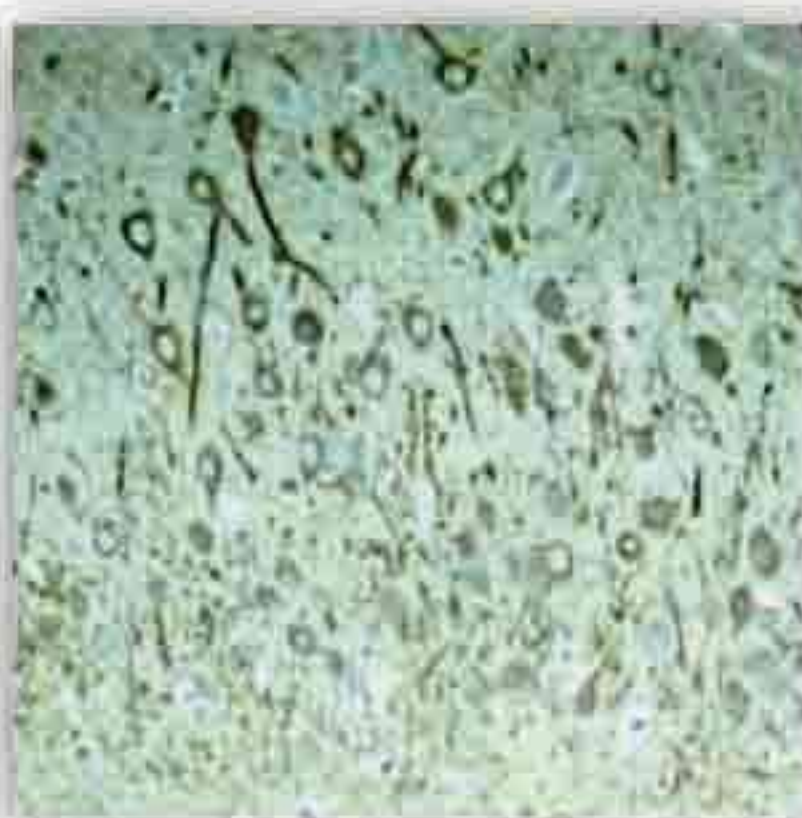
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using Tau(Phospho-Thr231) Antibody #11110 and the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat hippocampal region tissue from a model with Alzheimer's disease using Tau (Phospho-Thr205) Antibody #11108.



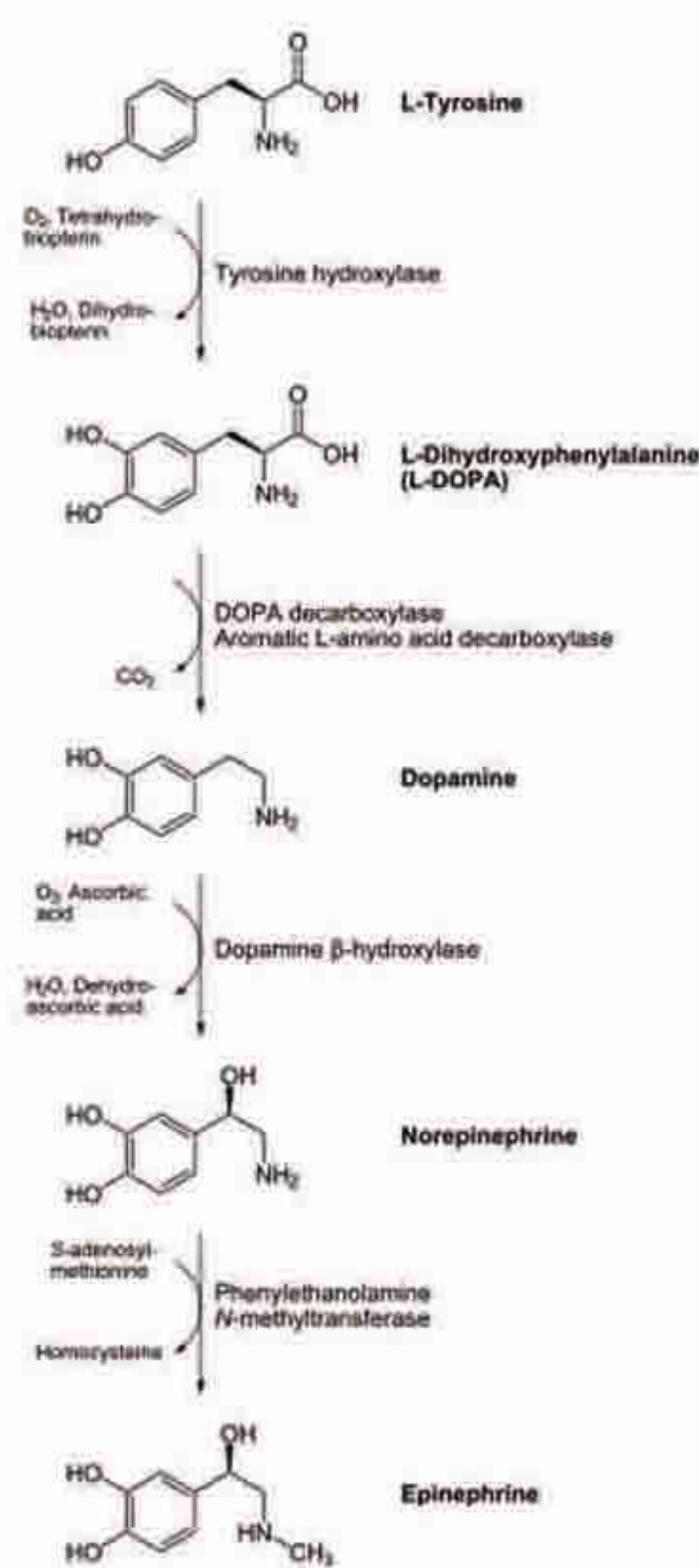
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using Tau(Ab-231) Antibody #21099.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat hippocampal region tissue from a model with Alzheimer's disease using Tau (Phospho-Thr231) Antibody #11110.

Parkinson's disease

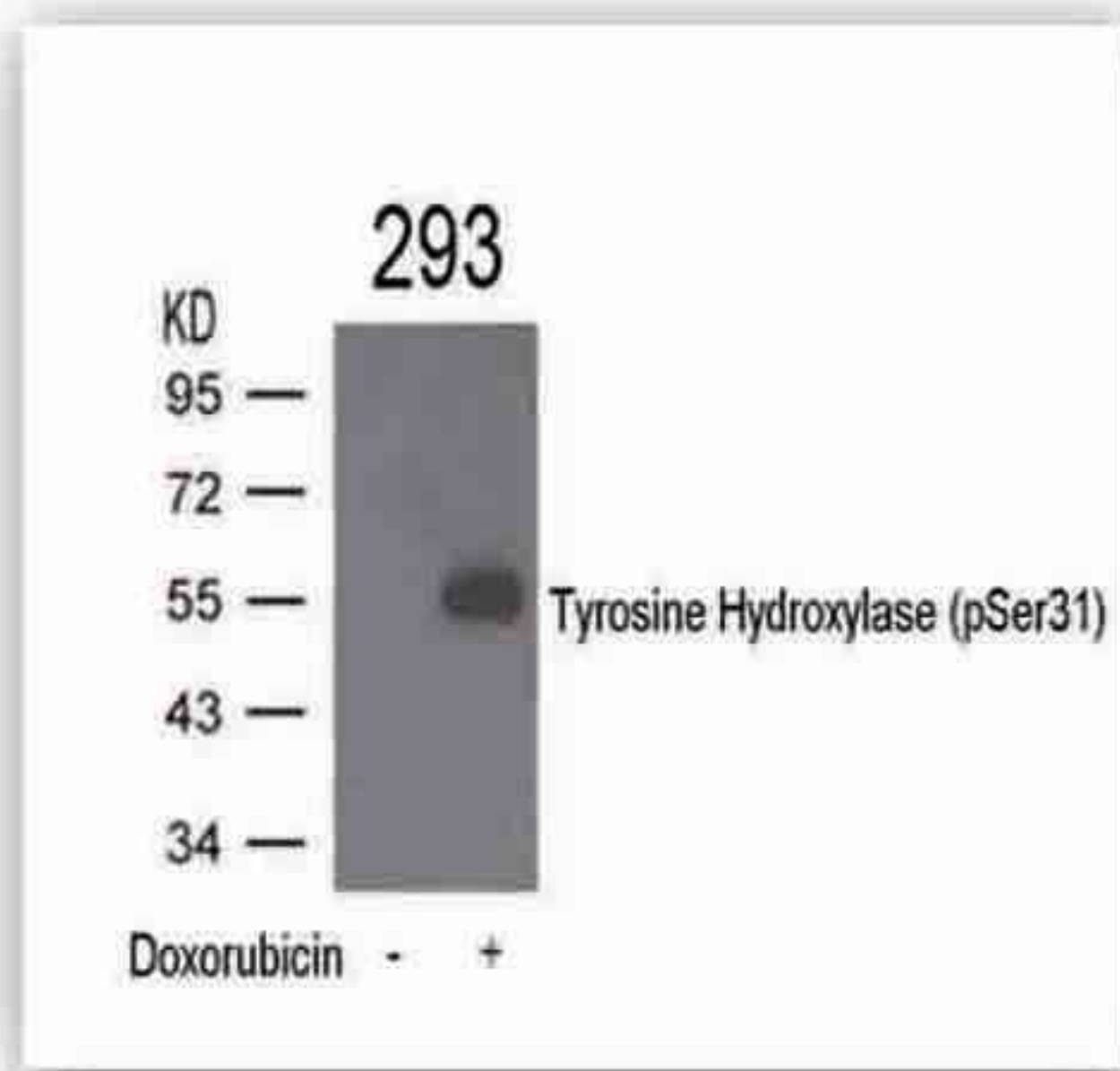
Parkinson's disease (PD) is characterized by severe loss of dopaminergic neurons and depletion of dopamine in substantia nigra. Also, there is notable accumulation of a protein called alpha-synuclein into inclusions (Lewy bodies) in neurons of PD patients. Dopamine is an important neurotransmitter. Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) is the rate-limiting enzyme in brain catecholamine biosynthesis. TH activity is modulated by the cofactor itself, and is enhanced by several kinases phosphorylating key serines in the TH regulatory domain. Phosphorylation at Ser40 by PKA positively regulates the catalytic activity of TH. Phosphorylation at Ser31 by CDK5 also increases the catalytic activity of TH through stabilization of TH protein levels. Reduction of TH expression or activity results in diminished dopamine synthesis and leads to PD; thus TH is essential in the pathogenesis of PD.



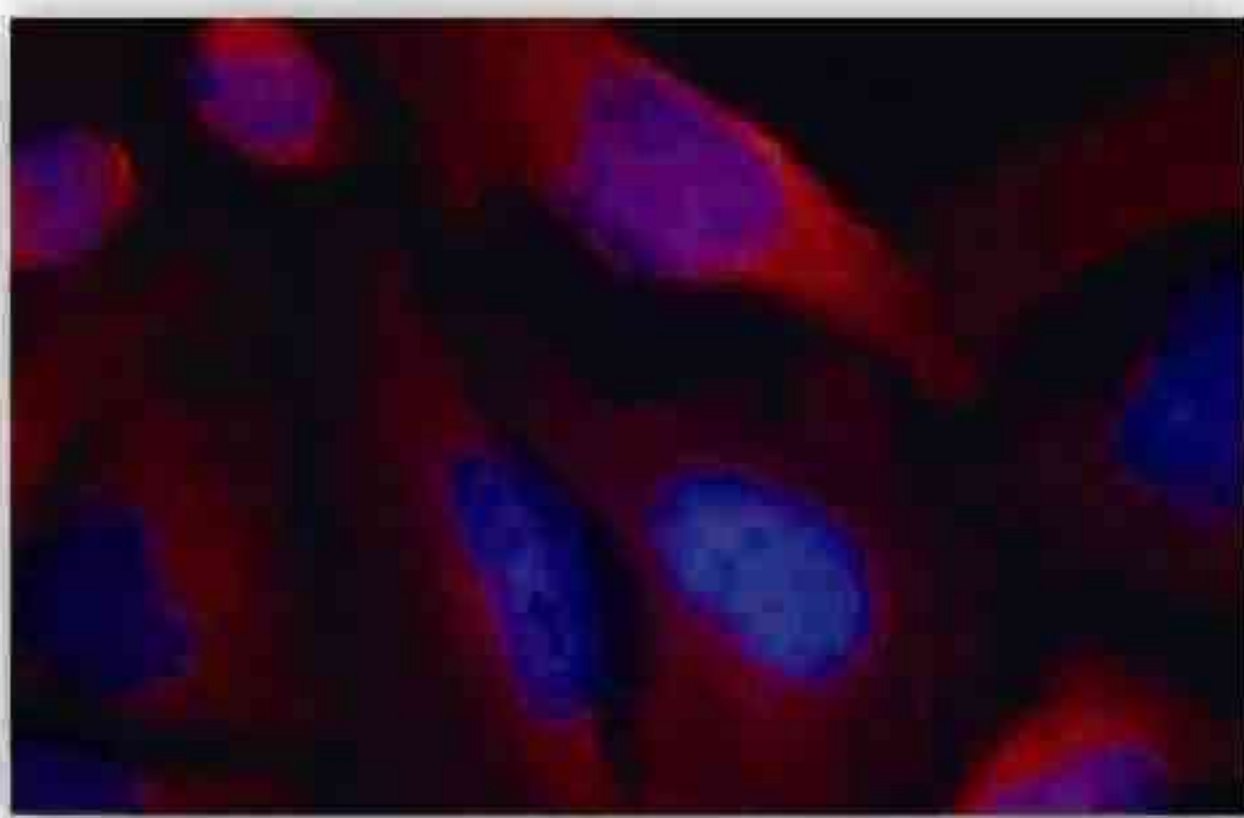
Tyrosine hydroxylase catalyzes the rate limiting step in catecholamine biosynthesis..

Tyrosine Hydroxylase antibodies

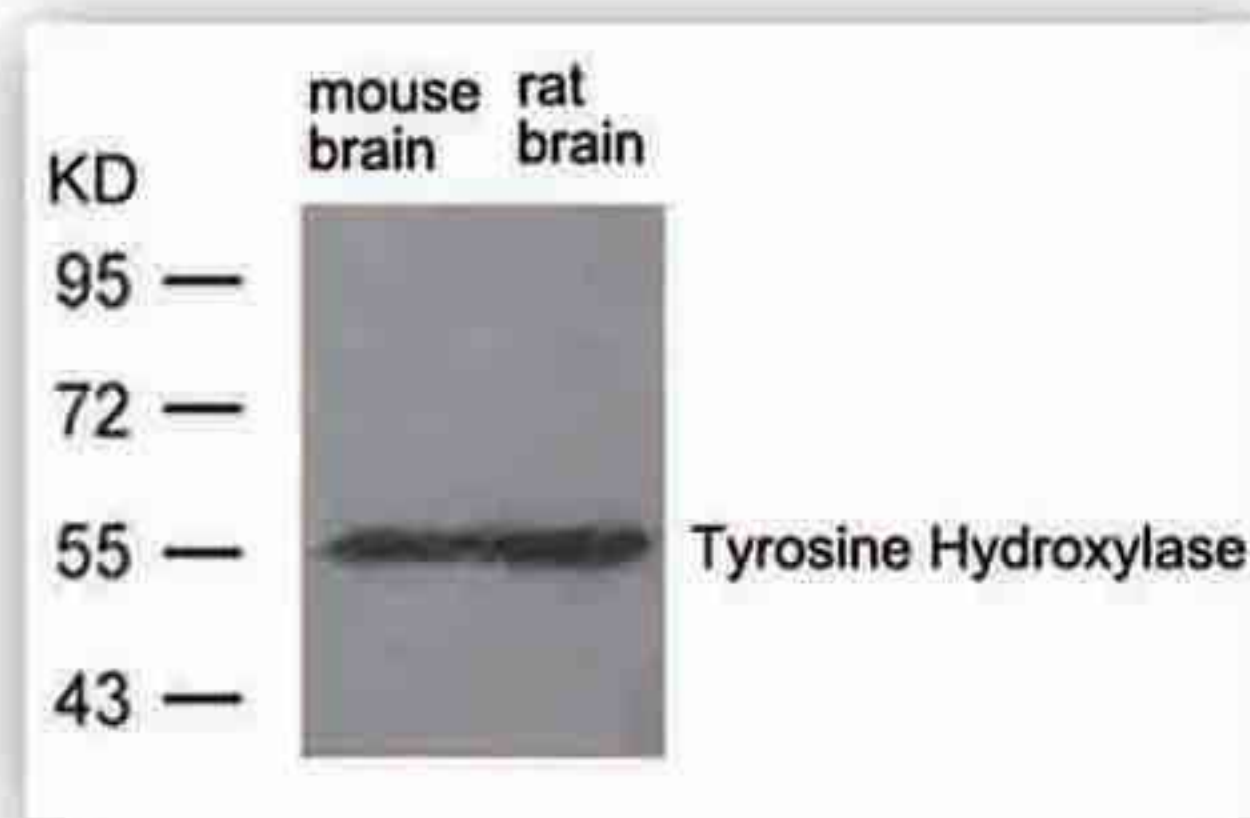
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11211	Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser31) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Rat	WB
11212	Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser40) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	IF
11329	Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Phospho-Ser19) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Rat	IF
21294	Tyrosine Hydroxylase (Ab-31) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Mouse Rat	WB



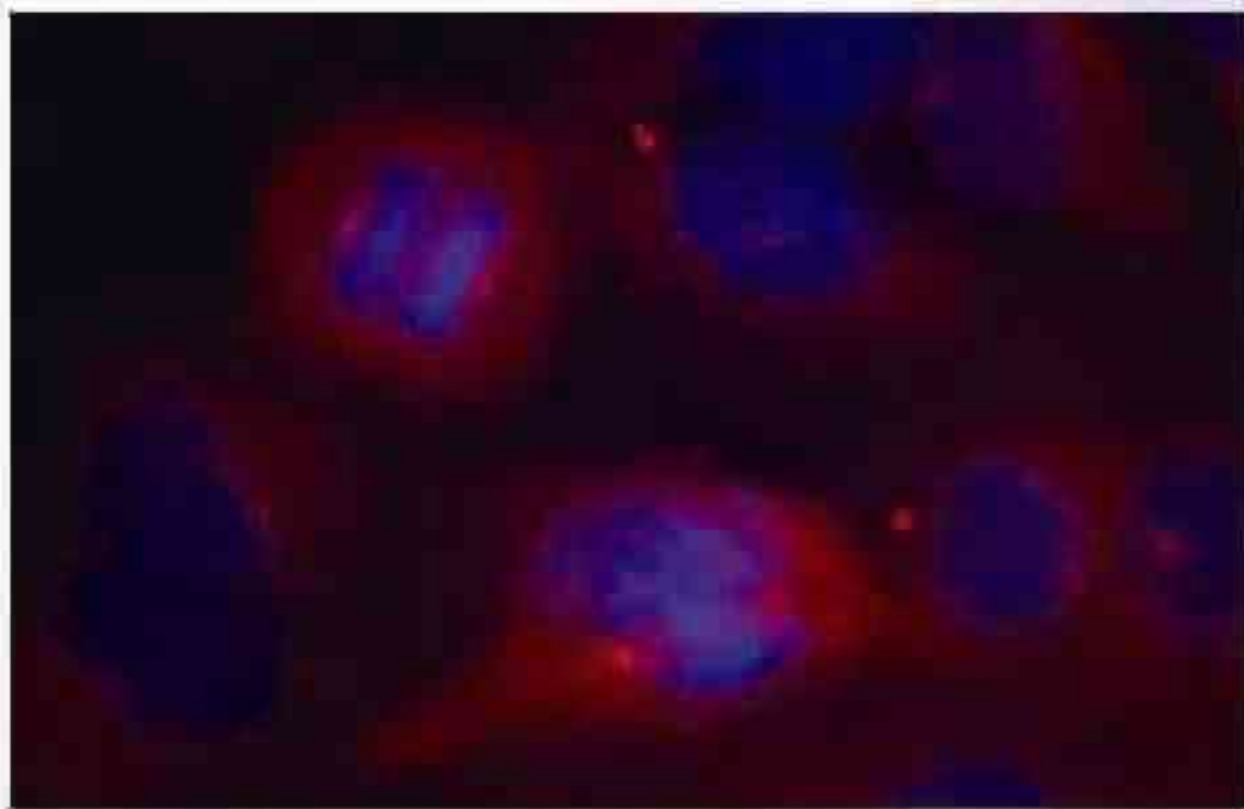
Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells treated with Doxorubicin using Tyrosine Hydroxylase(Phospho-Ser31) Antibody #11211.



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using Tyrosine Hydroxylase(Phospho-Ser 40) Antibody #11212.



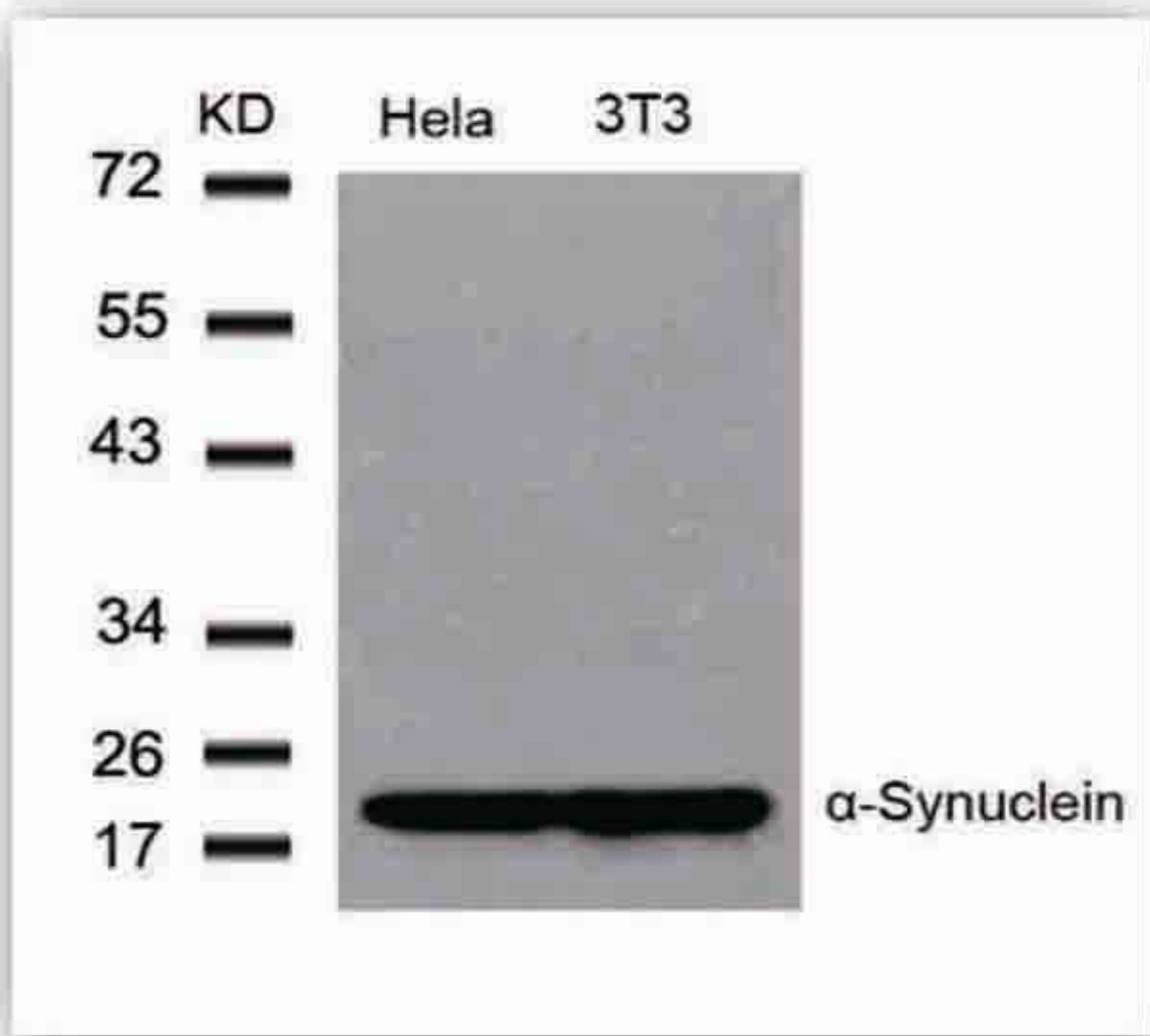
Western blot analysis of extract from rat brain and mouse brain using Tyrosine Hydroxylase(Ab-31) Antibody #21294.



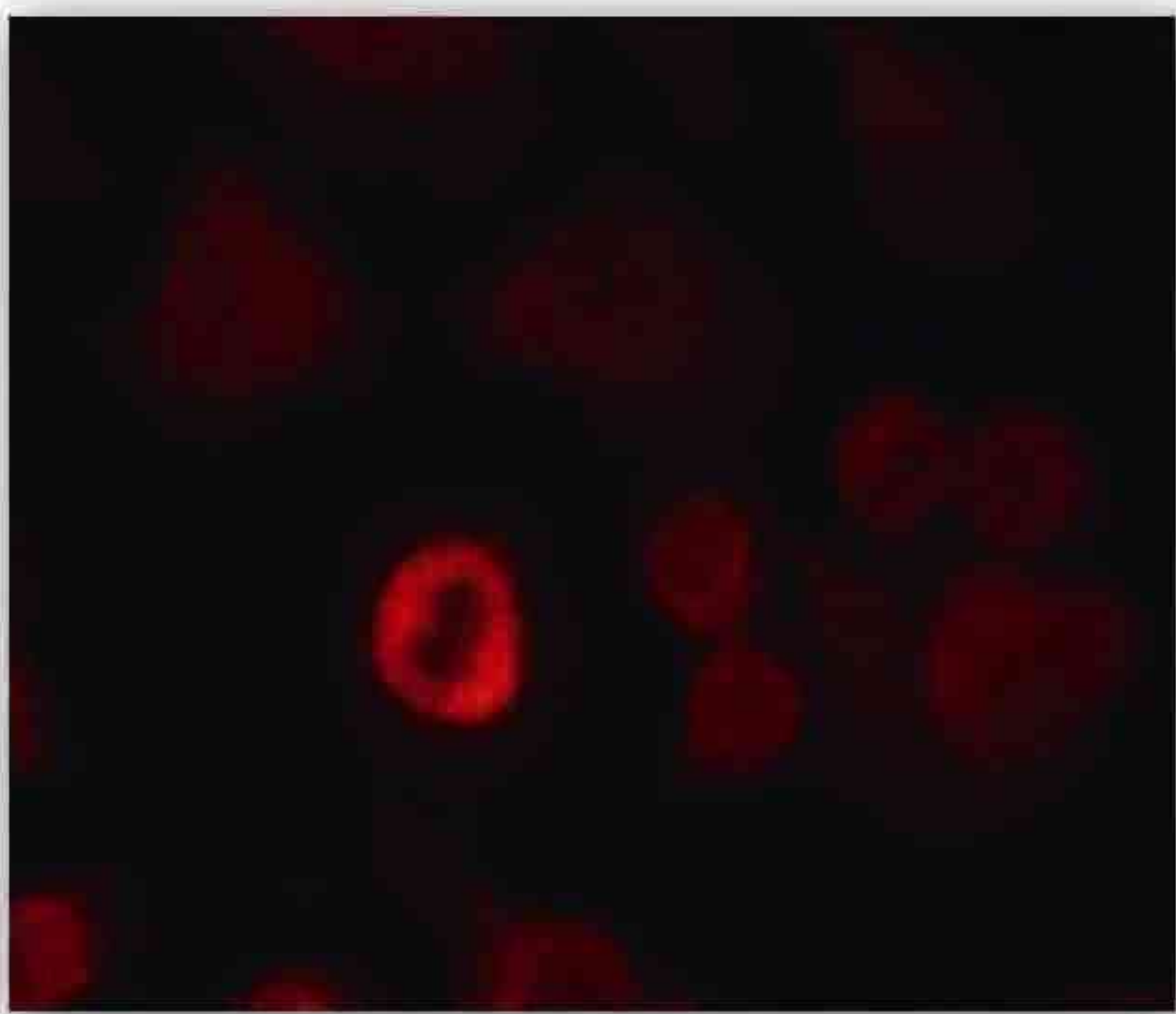
Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using Tyrosine Hydroxylase(Phospho-Ser 19) Antibody #11329.

α-Synuclein antibodies

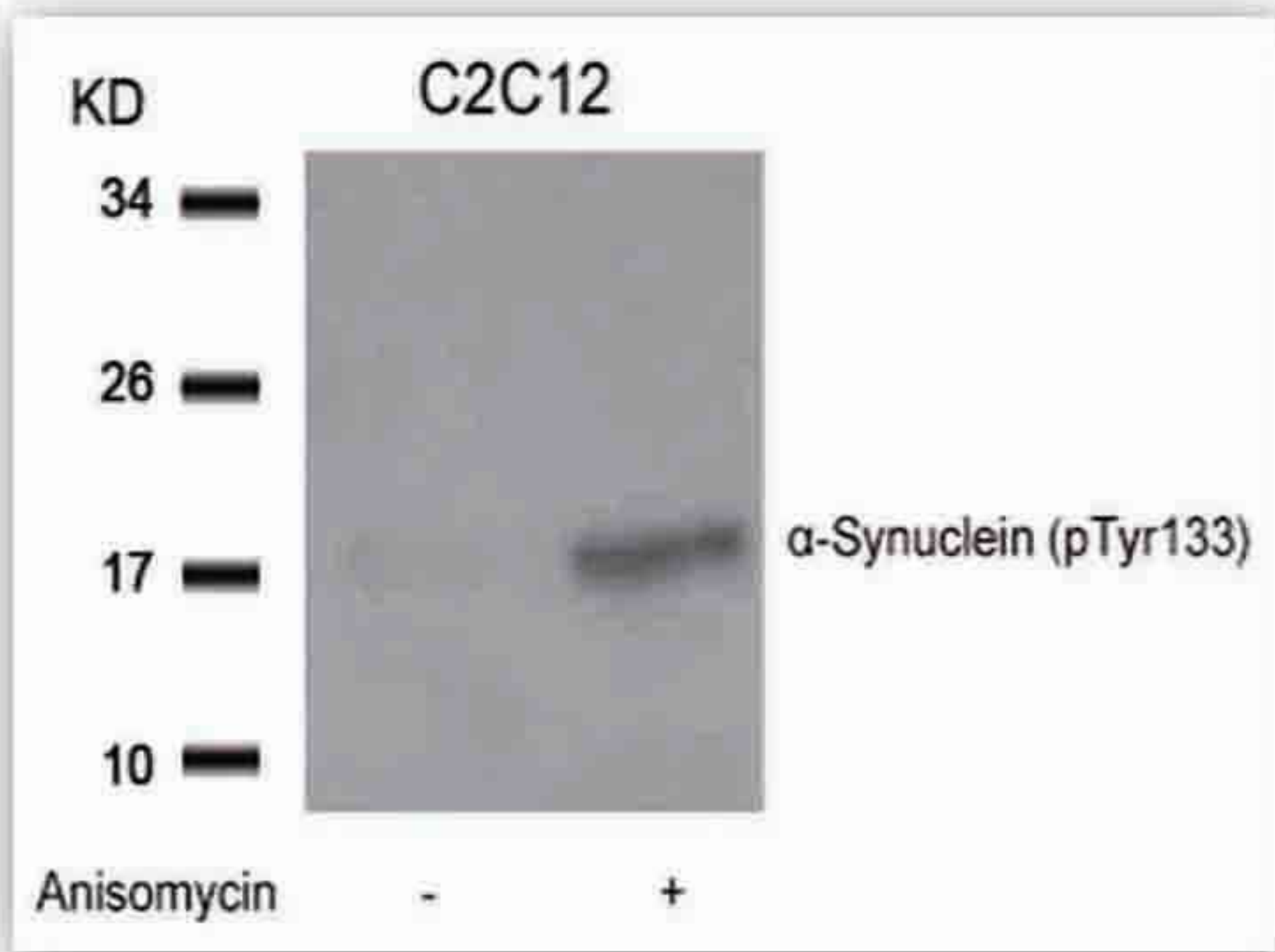
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11256	α-Synuclein (Phospho-Tyr125) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human	WB IF
11171	α-Synuclein (Phospho-Ser129) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11285	α-Synuclein(Phospho-Tyr133) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
11286	α-Synuclein (Phospho-Tyr136) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
21248	α-Synuclein (Ab-125) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human	WB
21183	α-Synuclein (Ab-129) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21277	α-Synuclein (Ab-133) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
21278	α-Synuclein (Ab-136) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Mouse Rat	WB IF



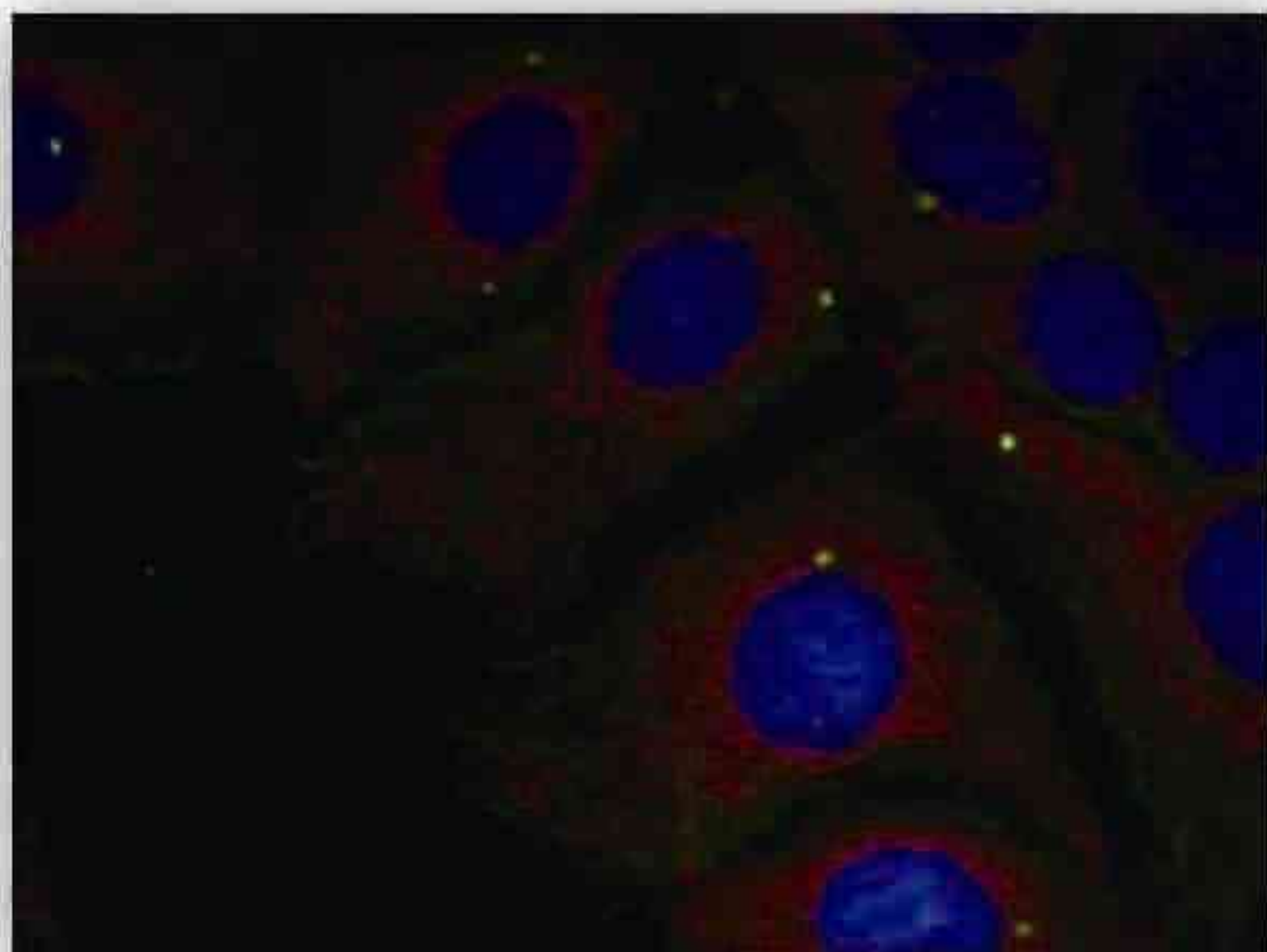
Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa and 3T3 cells using α-Synuclein(Ab-136) Antibody #21278.



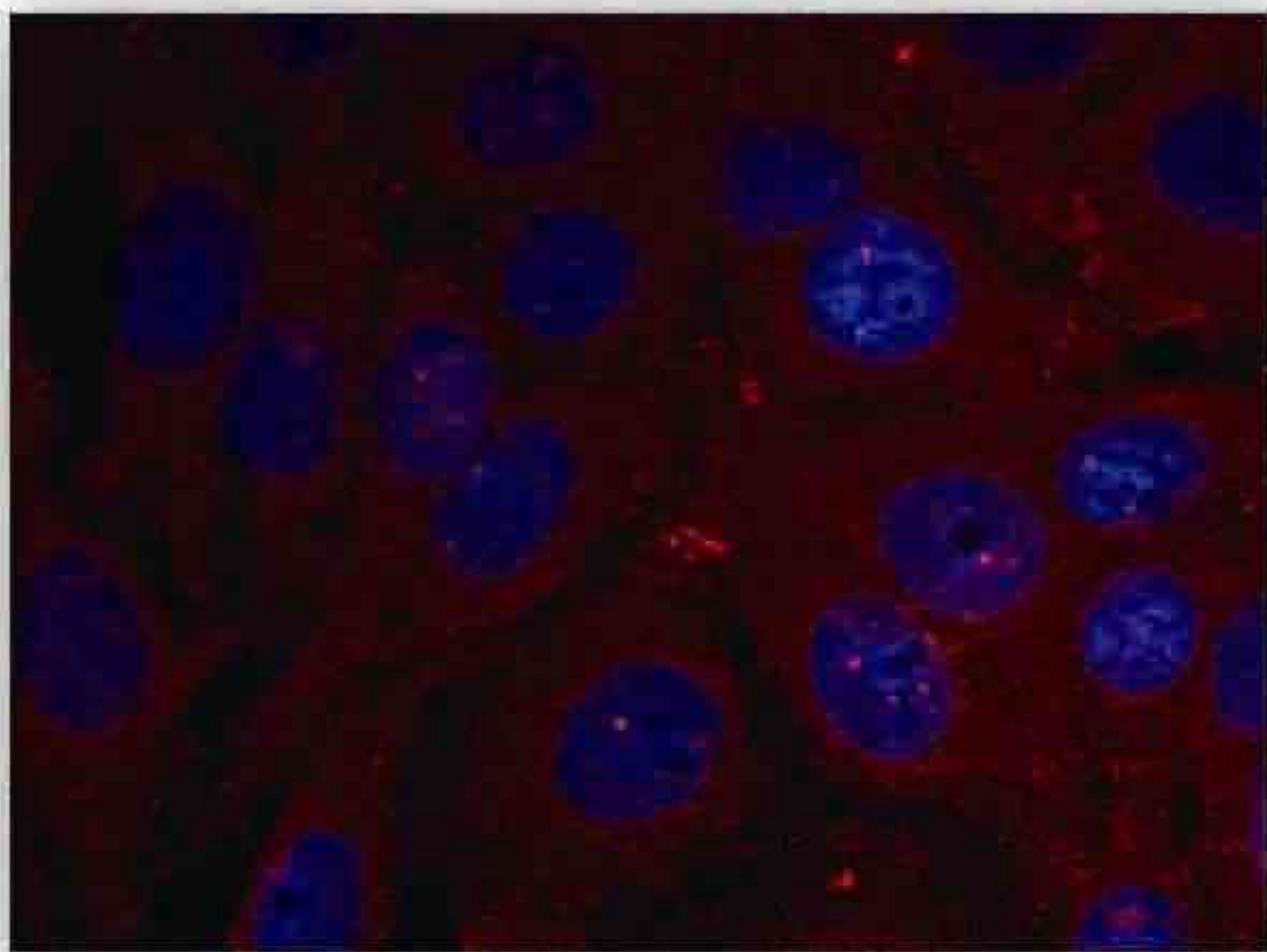
Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using α-Synuclein(Ab-136) Antibody #21278.



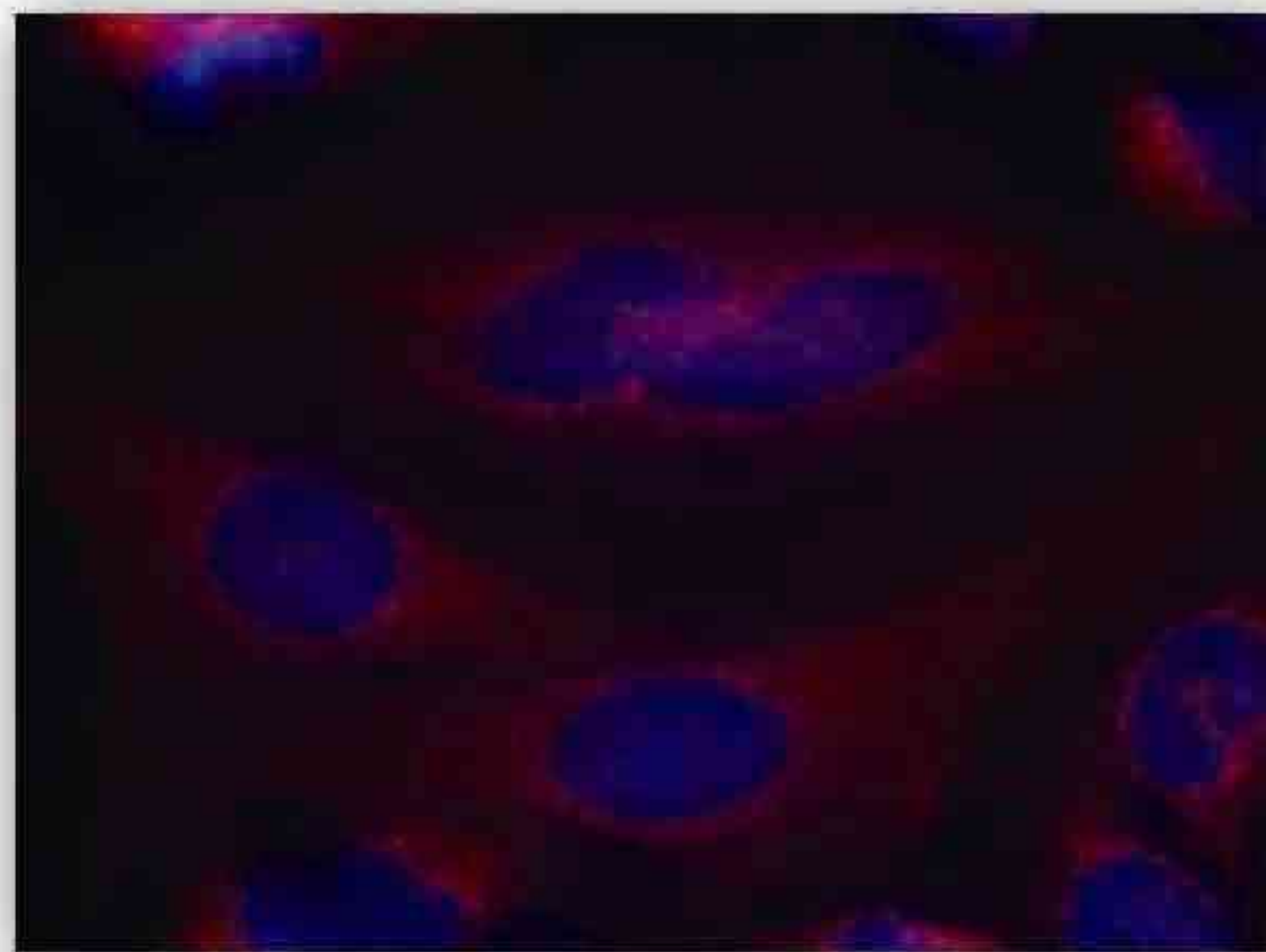
Western blot analysis of extracts from C2C12 cells untreated or treated with anisomycin using α-Synuclein(Phospho-Tyr133) Antibody #11285.



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using α-Synuclein(Phospho-Tyr125) Antibody #11256.



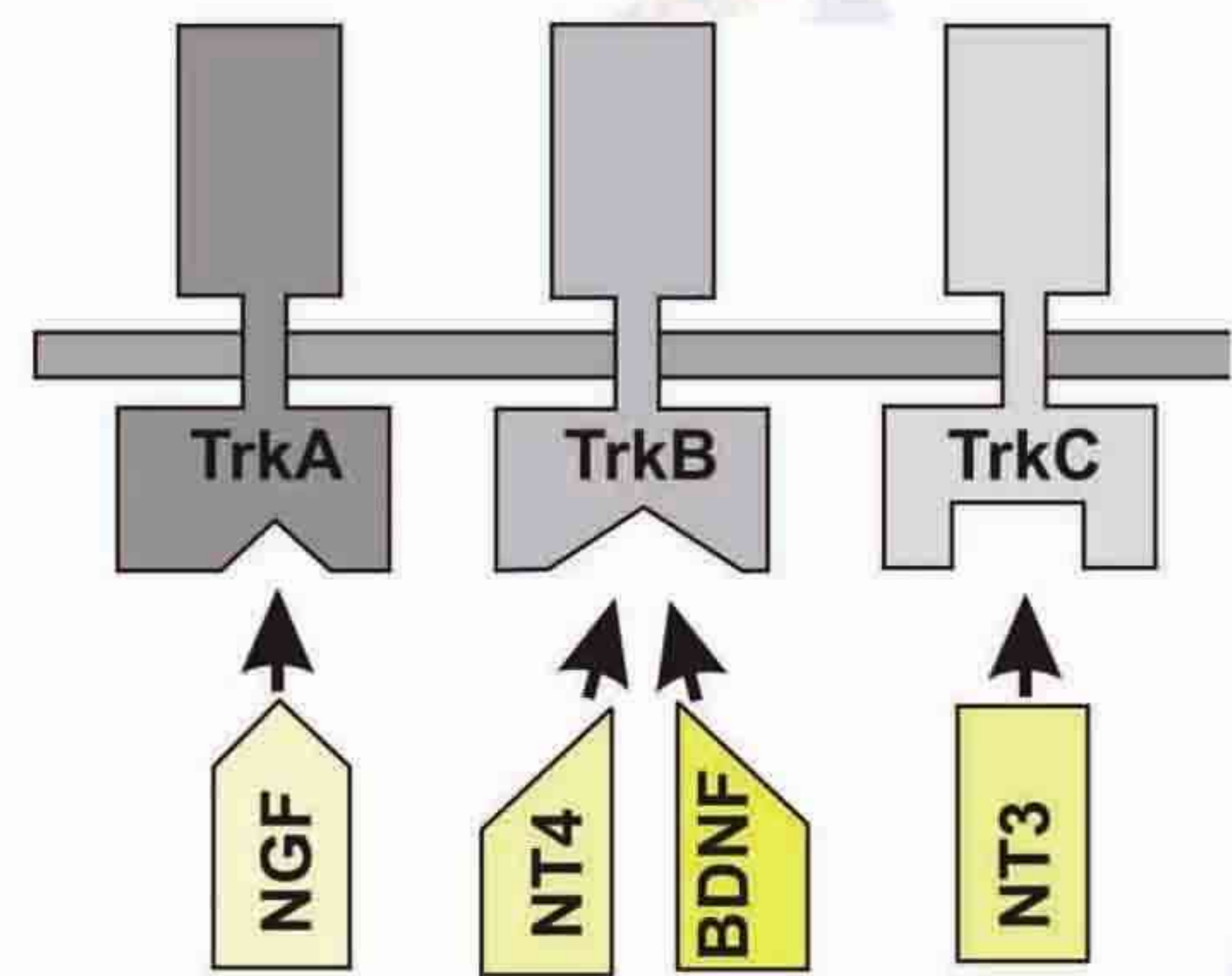
Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using α-Synuclein(Phospho-Tyr136) Antibody #11286.



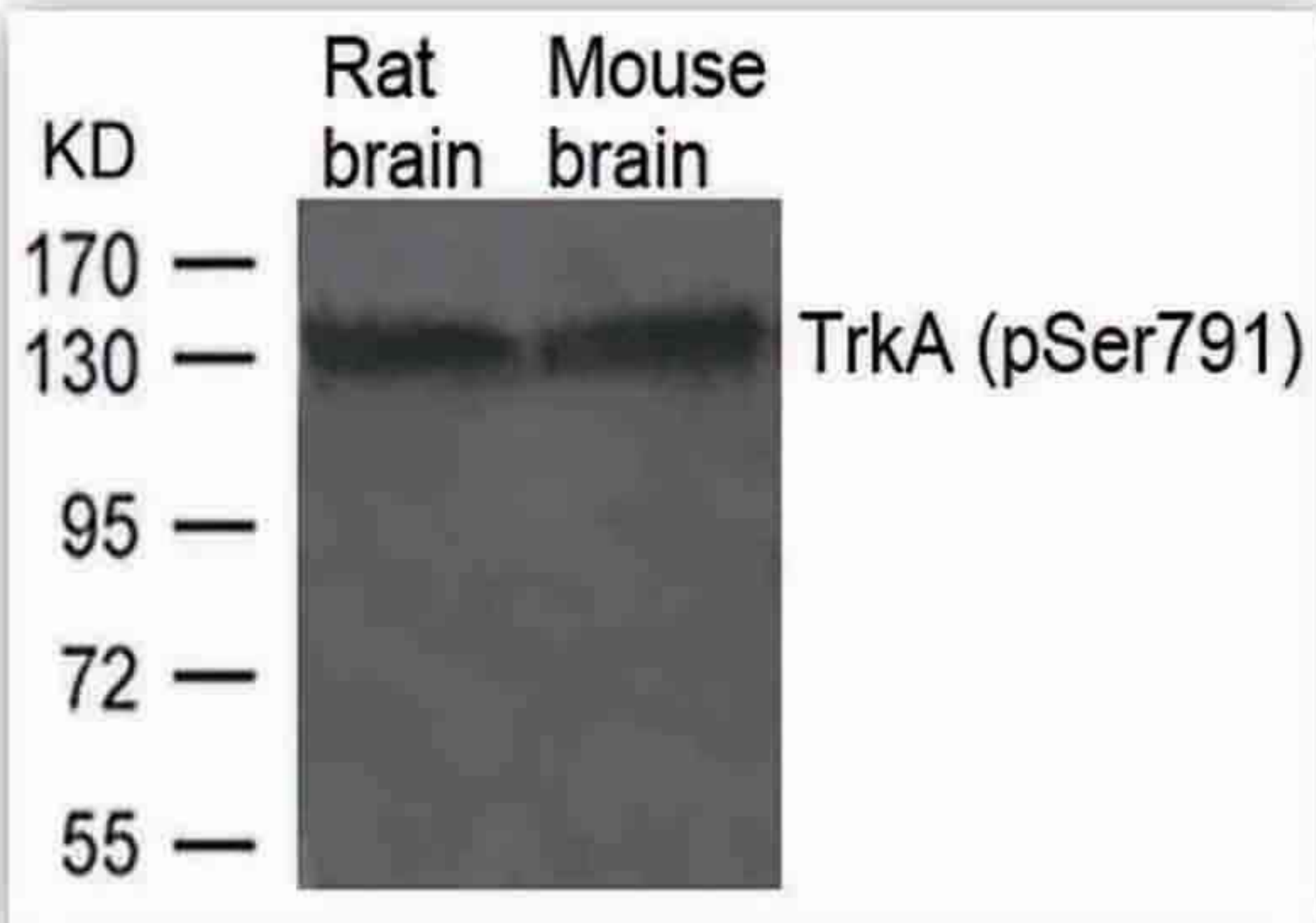
Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using α-Synuclein(Ab-133) Antibody #21277.

Neurotrophic Receptors

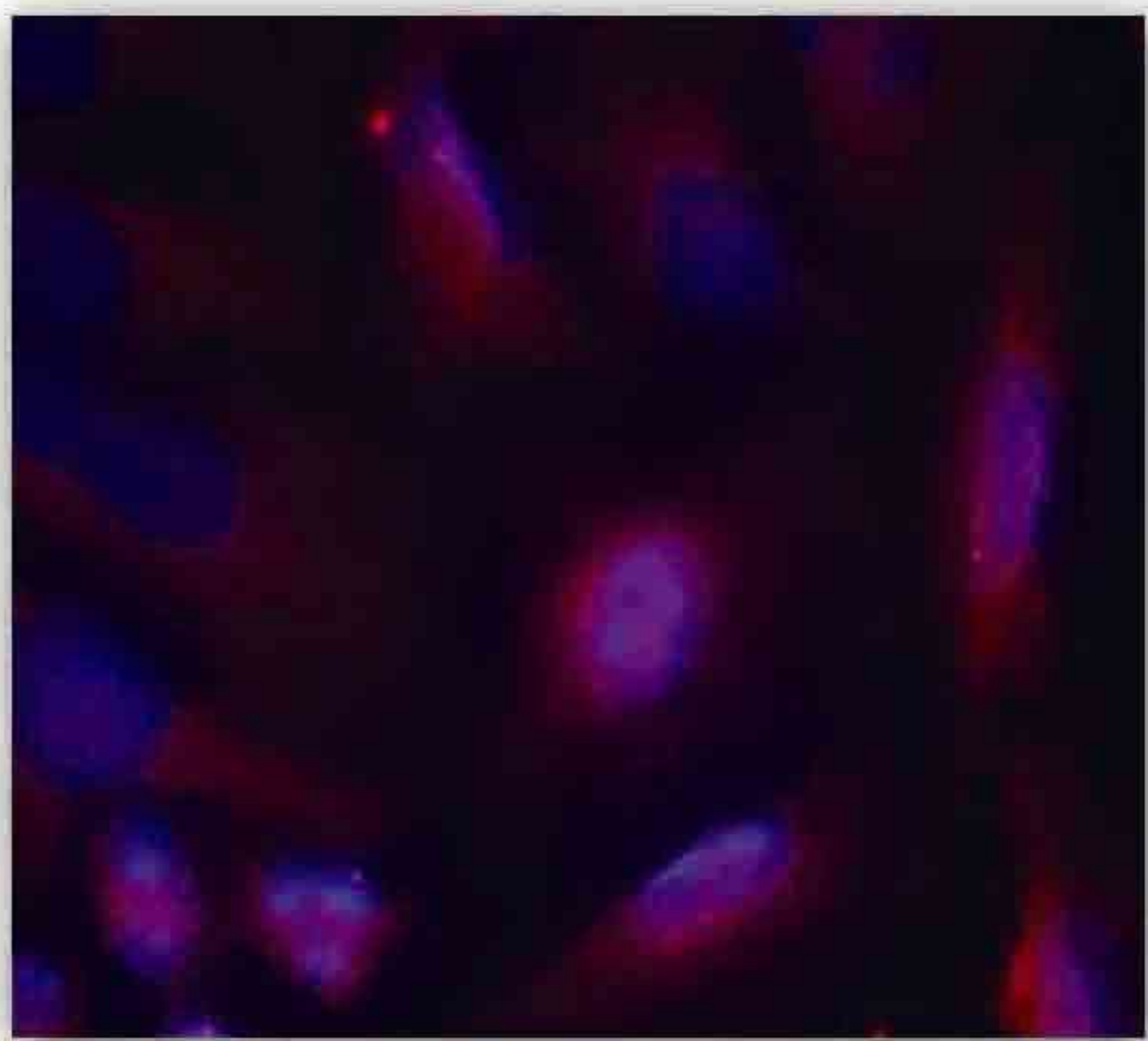
Trk receptors: The family of Trk receptor tyrosine kinases consists of TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC. While the sequence of these family members is highly conserved, they are activated by different neurotrophins: TrkA by NGF, TrkB by BDNF or NT4, and TrkC by NT3. Neurotrophin signaling through these receptors regulates a number of physiological processes, such as cell survival, proliferation, neural development, and axon and dendrite growth and patterning.



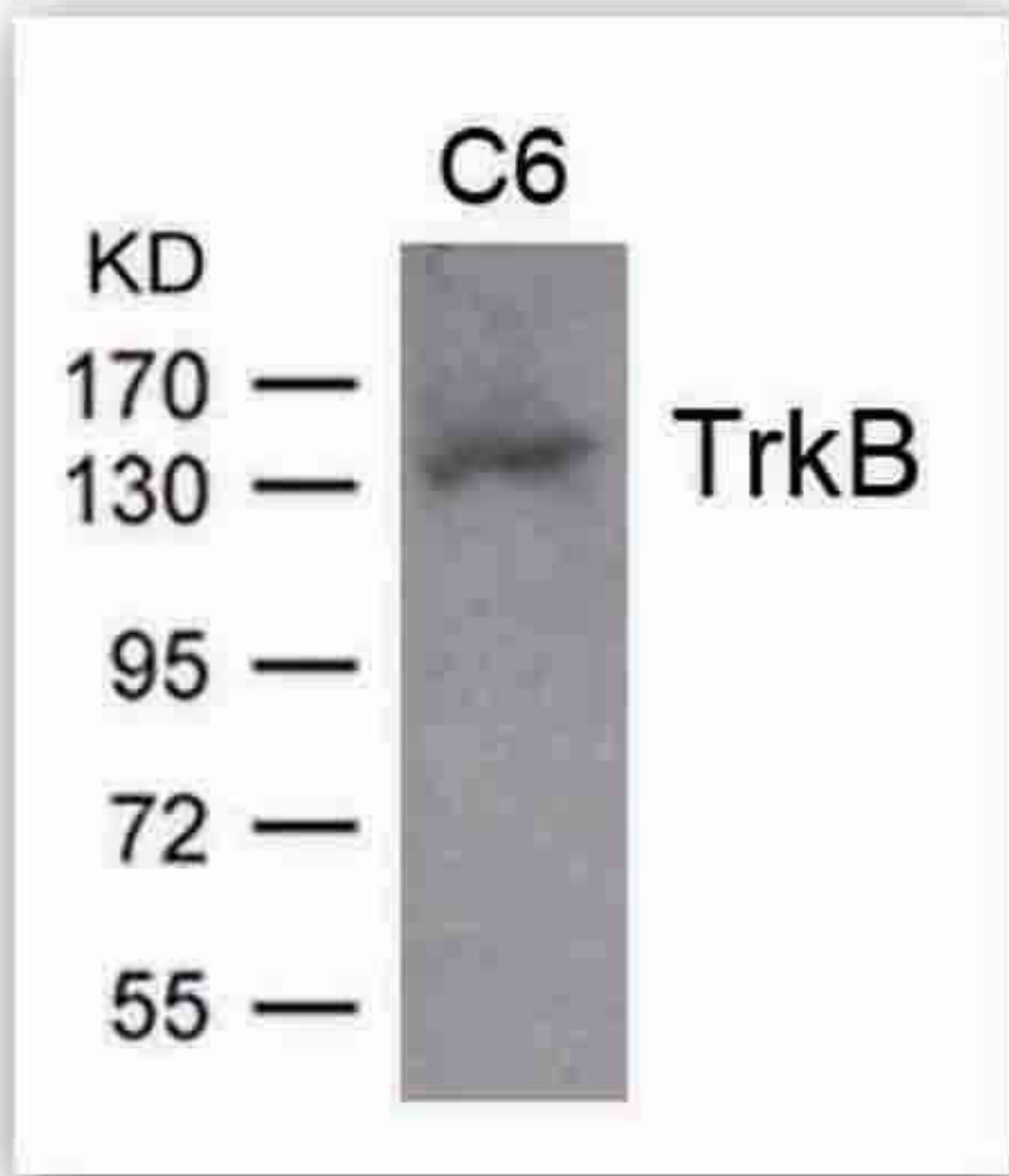
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11326	TrkA (Phospho-Ser791) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human	WB IF
11327	TrkB(Phospho-Tyr515) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	IF
11328	TrkB (Phospho-Tyr705) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21326	TrkA(Ab-791) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human	IF
21328	TrkB (Ab-705) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB



Western blot analysis of extracts from Rat and Mouse brain tissue using TrkA(Phospho-Ser791) Antibody #11326.



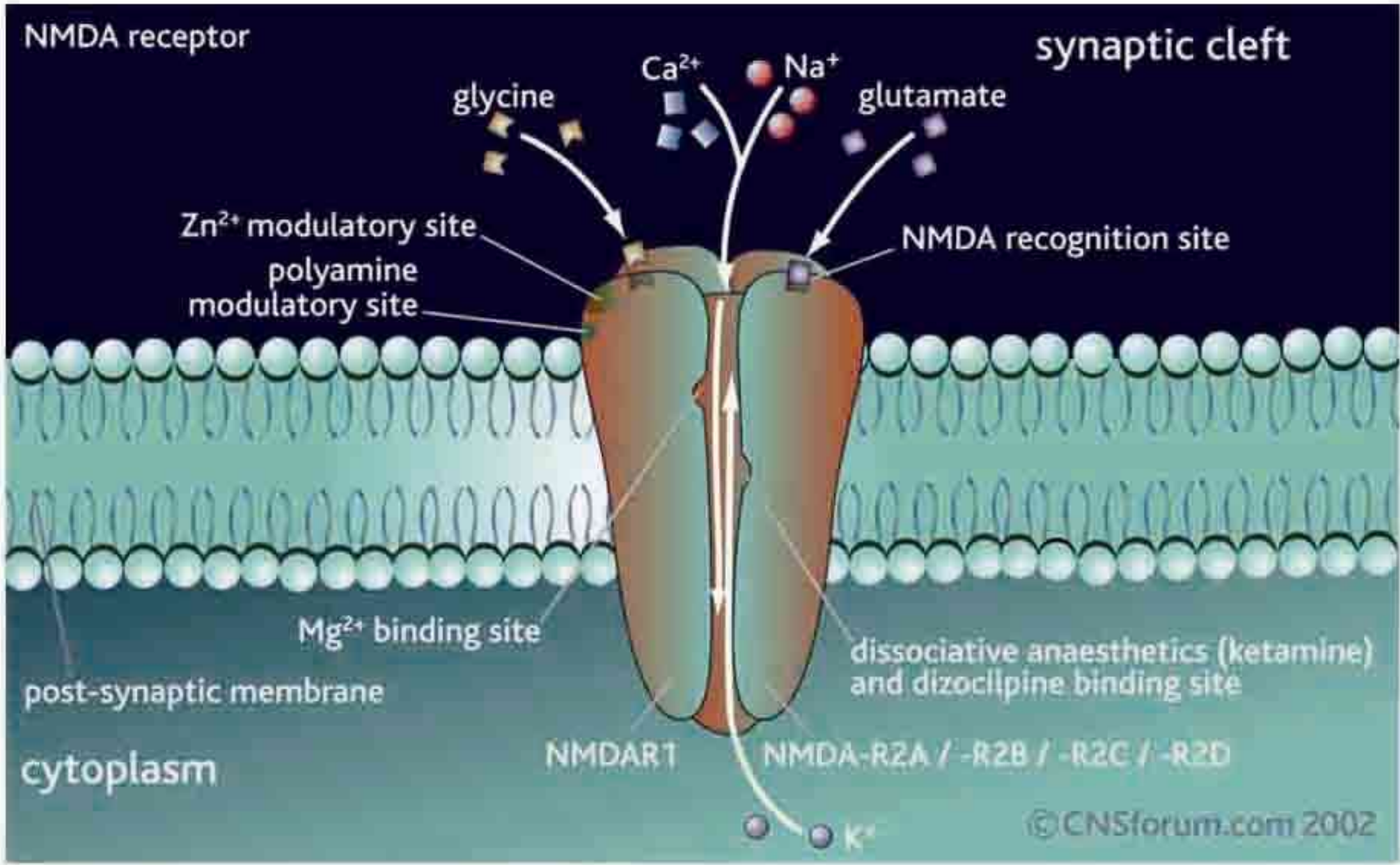
Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using TrkA(Phospho-Ser791) Antibody #11326.



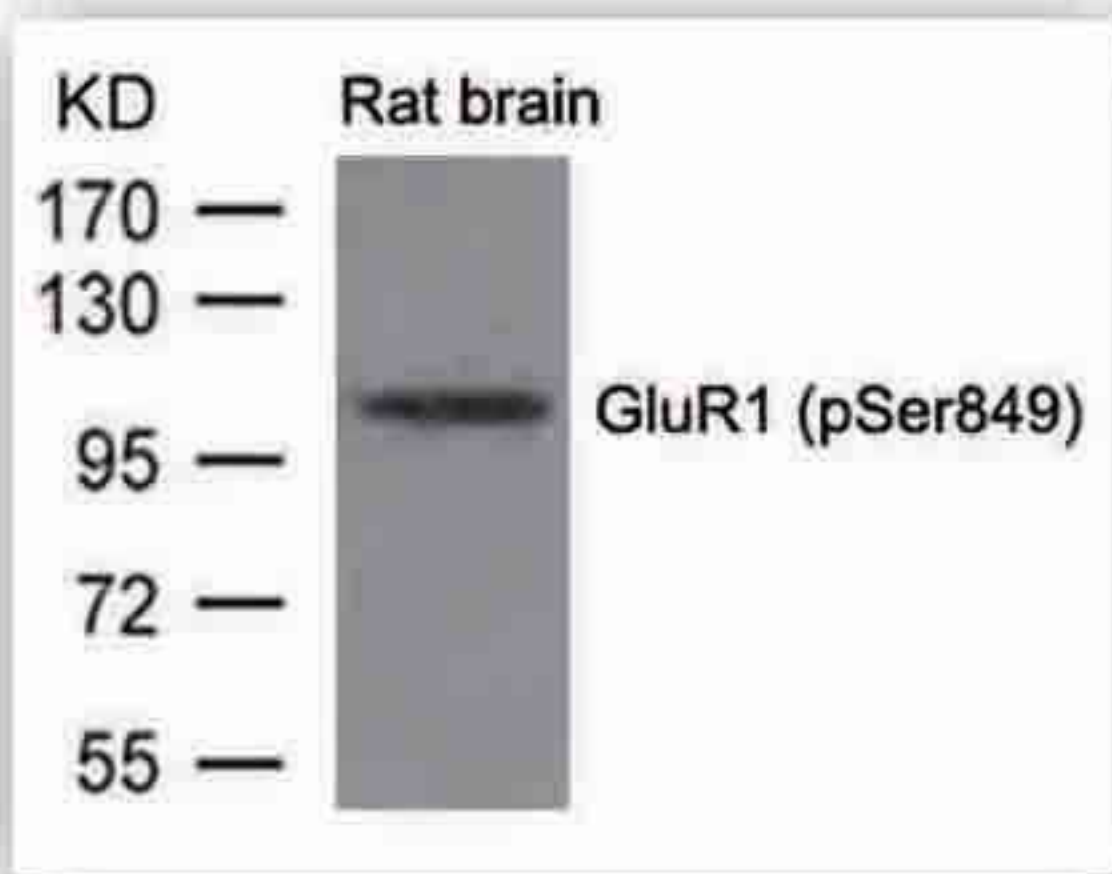
Western blot analysis of extract from C6 cell and using TrkB(Ab-705) Antibody #21328.

Neurotransmitter Receptors

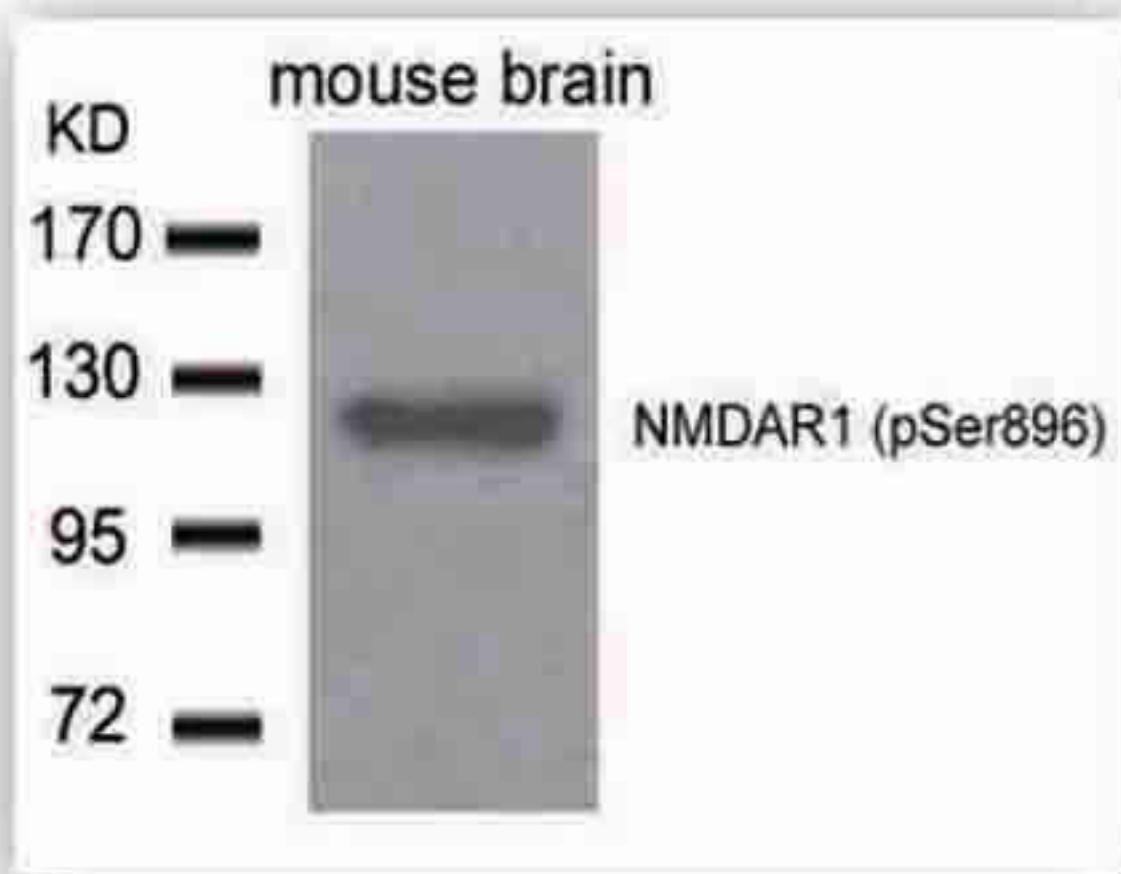
L-glutamate (Glu) acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system(CNS). AMPA- (α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazoleprop-ionic acid), kainite-, and NMDA- (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptors are the three main families of ionotropic glutamate-gated ion channels. AMPA receptors (AMPA_Rs) are comprised of four subunits (GluR 1-4), which assemble as homo- or hetero-tetramers to mediate the majority of fast excitatory transmissions in the CNS. AMPARs are implicated in synapse formation, stabilization, and plasticity .NMDA receptors consist of NR1 subunits combined with one or more NR2 (A-D) or NR3 (A-B) subunits. The ligand-gated channel is permeable to cations including Ca²⁺, and at resting membrane potentials NMDA receptors are inactive due to a voltage-dependent blockade of the channel pore by Mg²⁺. NMDA receptor activation, which requires binding of glutamate and glycine, leads to an influx of Ca²⁺ into the postsynaptic region where it activates several signaling cascades, including pathways leading to the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and depression (LTD). NMDA receptors have a critical role in excitatory synaptic transmission and plasticity in the CNS. They govern a range of physiological conditions including neurological disorders caused by excitotoxic neuronal injury, psychiatric disorders and neuropathic pain syndromes.



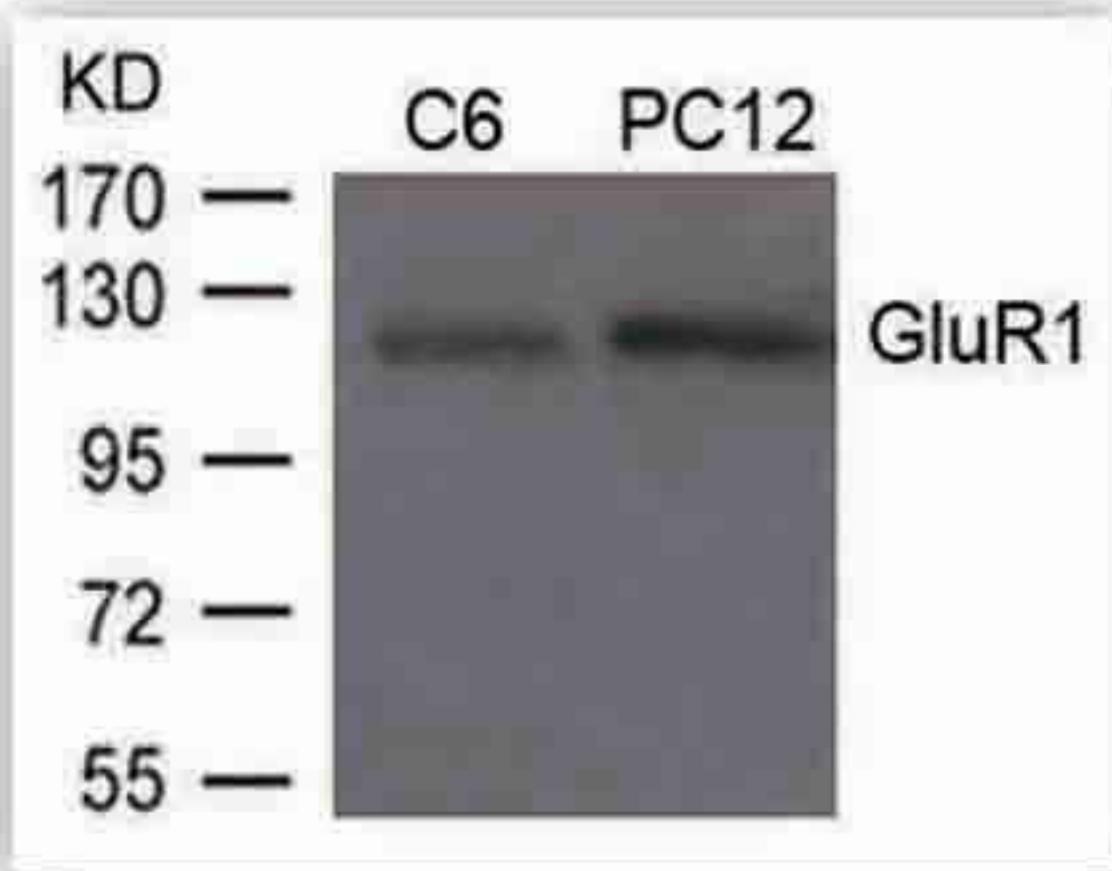
Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
11261	GluR1 (phospho-Ser849) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11575	GluR1 (phospho-Ser836) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11292	Glutamate receptor 2 (Precursor) (phospho-Ser880) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21253	GluR1 (Ab-849) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21575	GluR1 Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21284	Glutamate receptor 2 (Precursor) (Ab-880) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
11104	NMDAR1 (Phospho-Ser896) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB
21133	NMDAR1 (Ab-896) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse	WB



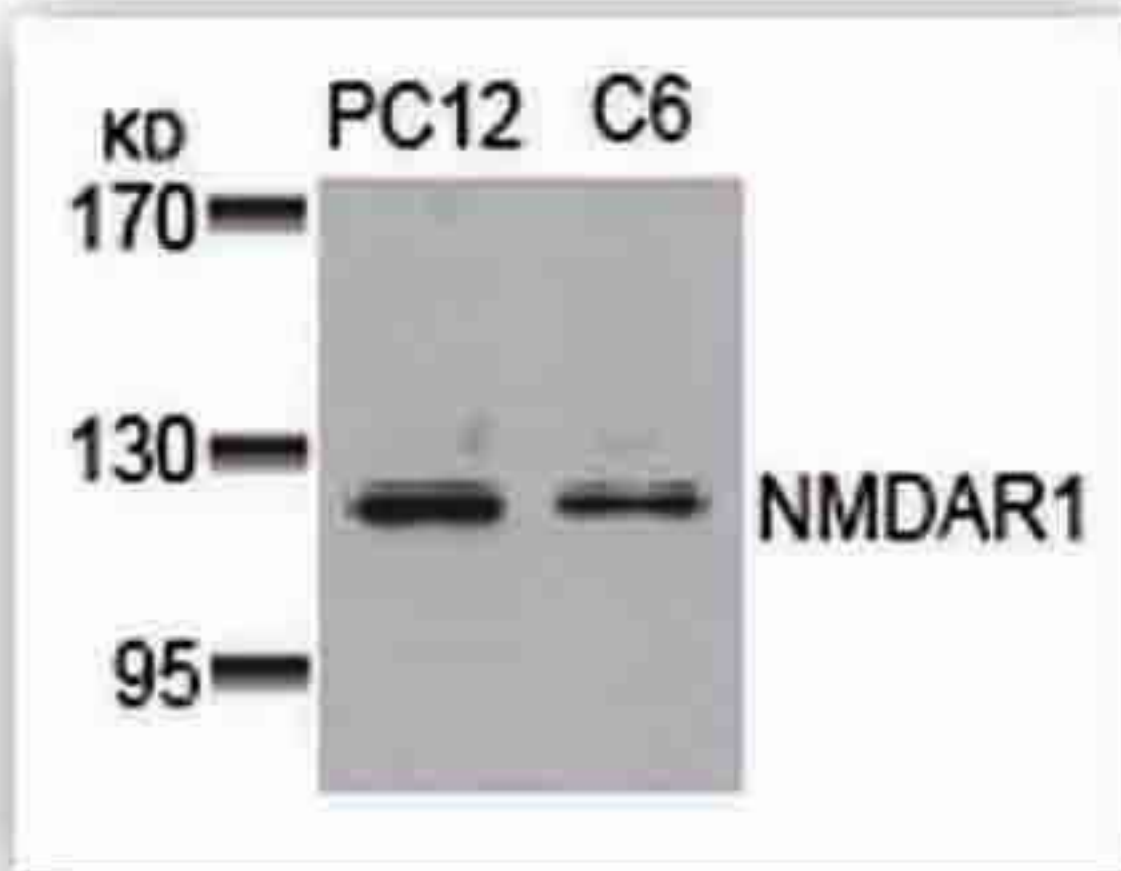
Western blot analysis of extracts from Rat brain tissue using GluR1(phospho-Ser849) Antibody #11261.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse Brain tissue using NMDAR1(Phospho-Ser896) Antibody #11104.



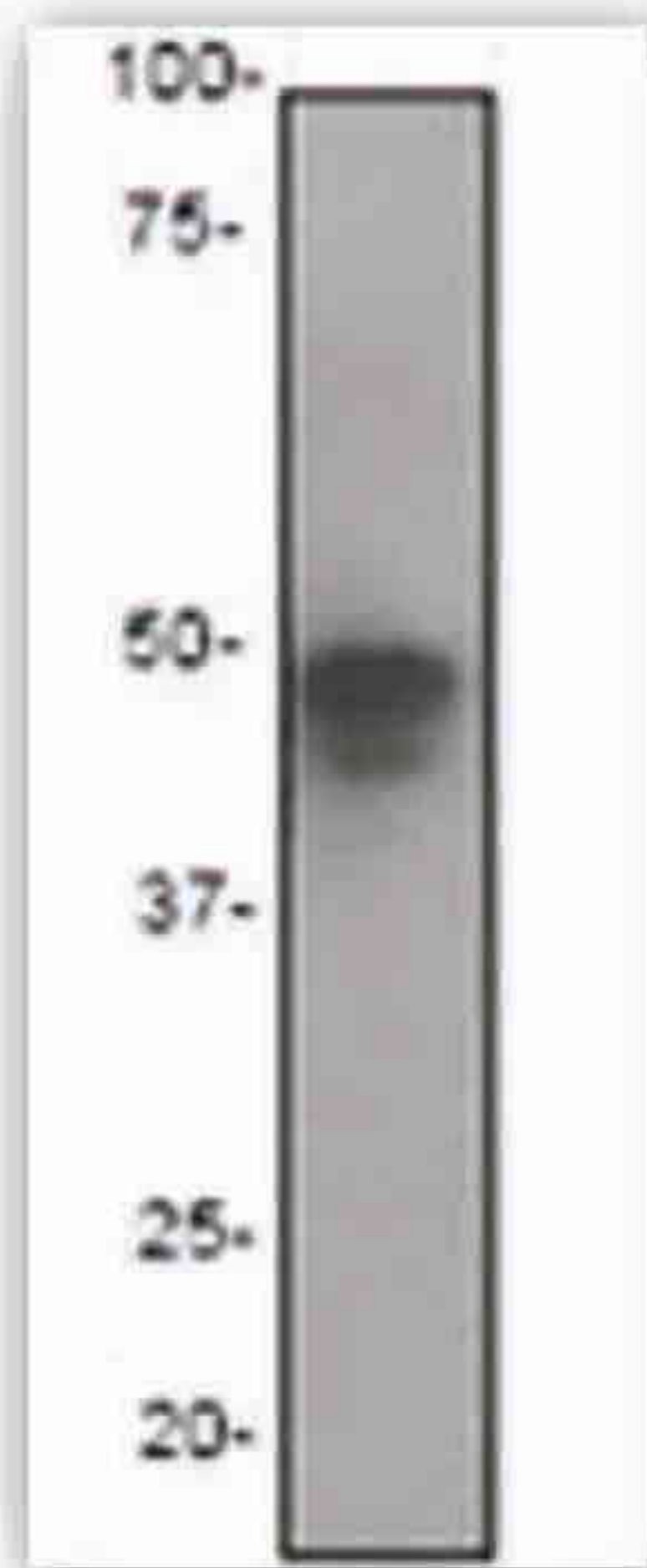
Western blot analysis of extracts from C6 and PC12 cells using GluR1(Ab-849) Antibody #21253.



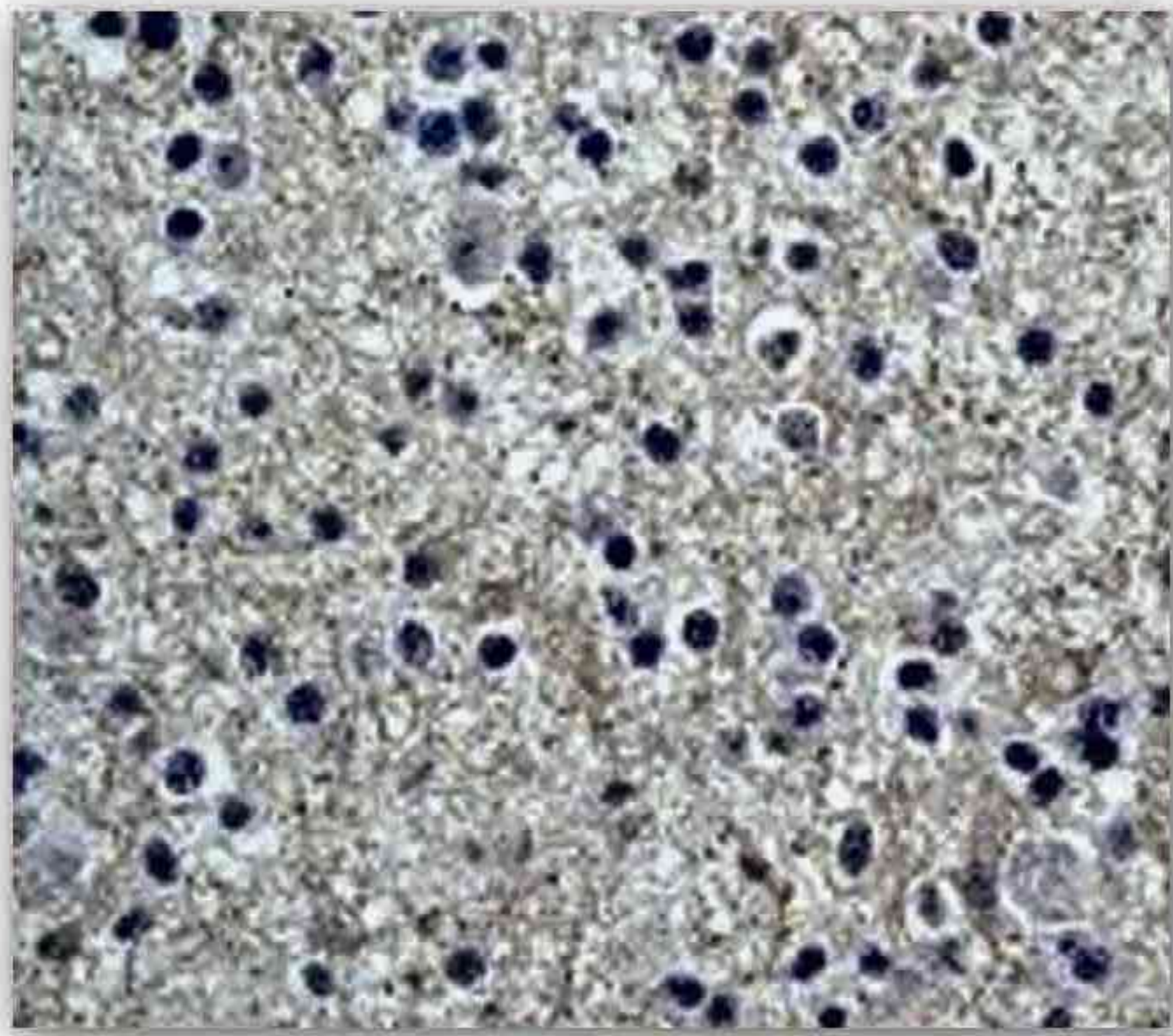
Western blot analysis of extracts from PC12 and C6 cells using NMDAR1 (Ab-896) Antibody #21133.

Other neural related products

Cat. No.	Product name	Host and clonality	Reactivity	application
21292	Synaptotagmin (Ab-309) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
21293	Synaptotagmin 1/2 (Ab-202/199) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF
29026	GAP43 antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC
21273	GAP43(Ab-41) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IHC IF
11281	GAP43(Phospho-Ser41) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	IF
21159	nNOS (Ab-852) Antibody	Rabbit Polyconal Ab	Human Mouse Rat	WB IF



Western blot analysis of extracts from SH-SY-5Y cells lysate using GAP43 antibody #29026.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human astrocytoma tissue with GAP43 antibody #29026.



Antibody Tools For Life Science Research

SAB Profile

USA Headquarter

Signalway Antibody LLC (SAB) is located in College Park, Maryland, USA. SAB is a professional manufacturer of phospho-specific antibody products, committed to provide high-quality antibody research tools for the global life science researchers. Currently, SAB researches and develops more than 4000 kinds of antibody products, covering cell signal transduction, cancer, stem cell, immunology, neuroscience, apoptosis, infectious diseases and other areas.

SAB establishes the QA and QC management system that meets the highest international standards and integrity. To strictly control the production, testing and logistics procedures, through continuous verification, SAB ensures that the product quality of every batch can keep specificity, stability and continuity from our production workshop to the hands of users. SAB has a professional technical service team, to provide technical support within 24 hours and experimental solutions within 1 week.

SAB cooperates with life science companies, hospitals and institutions in the world. To serve you is our commitment. Please contact us if SAB can assist you to encourage your research.

Asian Center

Nanjing Chuanbo Biotech Co., Ltd. is located in 10 Xinghuo Road, Building A, Suite 405, Nanjing Hi-Tech Zone, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, with over 600 square meters of R & D center, and the a more than 400 square meters of animal experiments center. The products are mainly used in the bio-pharmaceutical research work, including antibodies used in research, cytokines, recombinant proteins, peptides, and other biological agents, as well as enzymes kit, the ELASA kit, dye and other chemical and biological agents.

SAB's Belief

High Quality

With complete Quality Assurance and Control System, our scientist could monitor the processes of production, detection, delivery and so on. In order to ensure the specificity, stability and continuity, our QC department vivificate the batches continually through many detection methods, such as Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF) and so on.

Competitive Price

By comparing with similar products, the price of SAB antibodies is very competitive in the international market. International customers could enjoy this favorite price from our distributors worldwide.

Quick Delivery

For the purpose of shortening the shipment time, three inventory centers, America, Europe and Asia sales center, have been set up to make sure the customers can get the orders within 3 days, and in the meanwhile, it is convenient for us to contact and cooperate with distributors, institutes and companies all over the world. Till now, Our products have been sold in more than 40 countries through our international distributors.

Rapid Technical Support

Professional technical service department and staff, who are responsible for the technical consults, inquiries and resolve problems for customers. They reply to customers within 24 hrs and provide the verification of the tests according to the customers' requests in a week.

Custom Service

SAB also provide custom antibody service. Every project is of the utmost importance to us and we will therefore always partner with you to deliver best and satisfactory solutions.

SAB Information

Signalway Antibody LLC

Phone: 001 301 446 2499

Fax: 001 301 446 2413

Address: 8400 Baltimore Ave.

Suite 302, College Park, MD 20740 USA

Asian center

Phone: 0086-25-58105008

Fax: 0086-25-58133299

Address: 10 Xinghuo Road, Building A, Suite 405, Nanjing Hi-Tech Zone, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

Order

SAB supplies life science products and custom services through its offices and authorized distributors. You can load SAB's order form from SAB's website or use your own order.

You can order in two methods:

E-mail: order@signalwayantibody.com

Fax: 001-301-446-2413

Price

You can find the products price you need in SAB's website.



SAB Signalway Antibody LLC

Tel: 001 301 446 2499 / Fax: 001 301 446 2413
Address: 8400 Baltimore Ave, Suite 302 College Park MD 20740 USA
Order: order@signalwayantibody.com
Tech: tech@signalwayantibody.com
Market: sally@signalwayantibody.com

Asian center

Tel: 86-25-58105008
Fax: 86-25-58133299
Address: 10 Xinghuo Road, Building A, Suite 405,
Nanjing Hi-Tech Zone, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

International Distributors

Australia: Australian BioBest Biotechnology Service
Phone: +61-2-97349864 / Email: contact@biobest.com.au
Website: <http://www.biobest.com.au>

Austria: Eubio
Phone: +43-1-895 01 45 / Email: eubio@eubio.at
Website: <http://www.eubio.at>

Belgium: GENTAUR Belgium BVBA
Phone: 0032 16 58 90 45 / Email: info@gentaur.com
Website: www.gentaur.com

Canada: Medimabs Inc.
Phone: 514-940-6227 ext. 228 / Email: info@medimabs.com
Website: www.medimabs.com

China: Sunbio Technology Co., Ltd
Phone: +8625-58649961 / Email: sunbio360@163.com

France: CLINISCIENCES
Phone: +33 9 77 40 09 09 / Email: info@clinisciences.com
Website: www.clinisciences.com

France: EUROMEDEX
Phone: +33 (0) 3 88 18 07 22
Email: anita.hammann@euromedex.com
Website: www.euromedex.com

France: Interchim
Phone: 33 (0)4 70 03 88 55
Email: interbiotech@interchim.com
Website: www.interchim.com

Germany: Antibodies-Online GmbH
Phone: +49 241 95 163 153
Email: info@antibodies-online.com
Website: www.antibodies-online.com

Germany: BIAFFIN GmbH & Co KG
Phone: +49 561 8044661 / Email: zimmermann@biaffin.de
Website: www.biaffin.com

Germany: Bio Cat GmbH
Phone: +49 (0) 6221-7141516 / Email: info@biocat.de
Website: www.biocat.de

Germany: HISS Diagnostics GmbH
Phone: +49 761 389 49-0 / Email: hiss@hiss-dx.de
Website: www.hiss-dx.de

Germany: Biotrend Chemikalien GmbH
Phone: +49(0)221 94983211
Email: carole.smiel@biotrend.com
Website: www.biotrend.com

Hong Kong: GAIA Biotechnology Limited
Phone: (852) 8102-1180
Email: info@gaiabiotechnology.com.hk
Website: www.gaiabiotechnology.com.hk

India: Krishgen Biosystems
Phone: + 91-22-49198700 (Board)
Email: sales@krishgen.com
Website: www.krishgen.com

India: Zelle Biotechnology Pvt. Ltd.
Phone: +91 22 2685 8741 / 42
Email: service@zellebiotech.com
Website: www.zellebiotech.com

Iran (Exclusive Agency): Eposcience Millennium
Email: majid.safa@eposcience.com
Website: www.eposcience.com

Israel: Almog Diagnostic
Phone: +972 3 9773390 / Email: info@almog.co.il
Website: www.almog.co.il

Israel: Rhenium Ltd
Tel: +972 8 955 8888 / Email: yeshele@rhenium.co.il
Website: www.rhenium.co.il

Italy: DBA ITALIA S.R.L.
Phone: +39 02 26922300 / Email: orders@dbaitalia.it
Website: www.dbaitalia.it

Japan (Exclusive Agency): Funakoshi Co., Ltd
Phone: +81356846296 / Email: info@funakoshi.co.jp
Website: www.funakoshi.co.jp

Korea: Abclon Inc.
Phone: +82-2-2109-1297 / Email: abelon@abclon.com
Website: www.abclon.com

Korea: Cosmogenetech, Ltd.
Phone: 82+2-922-7307 / Email: overseas@cosmo4.com
Website: www.cosmogenetech.com

Korea: Genomic Base Co., Ltd.
Phone: +82-502-335-4925 / Email: info@genomicbase.com
Website: www.genomicbase.com

Korea: SeoulIn Bioscience Co., Ltd.
Phone: 82-1670-5911 / Email: sltrade@seoulin.co.kr
Website: www.seoulin.co.kr

Netherlands: Divbio Science
Phone: +31 (0)76 565 1680 / Email: info@divbio.nl
Website: www.divbio.nl

Netherlands: ITK diagnostics bv
Phone: +31-(0)297-568893 / Email: info@itk.nl
Website: www.itk.nl

Netherlands: Westburg B.V.
Phone: (+31) 33 - 494 66 66 / Email: orders@westburg.eu
Website: www.westburg.eu

Singapore: Celestial Sphere Trading Pte Ltd
Phone: +65 8651 1768 / Email: info@cspt.com
Website: cspt.com

Singapore: Chronos Scientific Pte Ltd
Phone: +65-3152 5830 / Email: info@chronosci.com
Website: www.chronosci.com

Singapore: VCell Science Pte Ltd
Phone: +65-6778-8166 / Email: info@vcellscience.com
Website: www.vcellscience.com

Spain (Exclusive Agency): bioNova científica, s.l.
Phone: + 34 91 551 54 03 / Email: info@bionova.es
Website: www.bionova.es

Taiwan: Antibody International Inc. (ABI)
Phone: 886-3-5505836 / Email: order.abi@gmail.com

Taiwan: ASIA BIOSCIENCE CO., LTD.

Phone: +886-2-2827-1197
Email: asiabioscience@gmail.com
Website: www.abscience.com.tw

Taiwan: Bio Pioneer Tech CO., Ltd

Phone: 886-2-8660-9496
Email: tding.science@msa.hinet.net
Website: www.biopioneer.com.tw

Taiwan: GeneTeks BioScience, Inc.

Phone: +886-2-89936968
Email: benego.lee@msa.hinet.net

Taiwan: Rainbow Biotechnology Co., LTD

Phone: +886-2-28118200
Email: rainbow@rainbowbiotech.com.tw
Website: www.rainbowbiotech.com.tw

Turkey: Işın Tıp Araştırma Ürünleri Ticaret. Ltd Şti.

Phone: +902162012124
Email: info@isin-tip.com / ibrikci@yandex.com
Website: www.isin-tip.com

United Kingdom: 2BScientific Ltd

Phone: +44(0) 1869 238033
Email: jamesb@2BScientific.com
Website: www.2BScientific.com

United Kingdom: Biorbyt Ltd

Phone: +44 (0)1223 859 353 / Email: info@biorbyt.com
Website: www.biorbyt.com

United Kingdom: Insight Biotechnology Limited

Phone: 08000733133(UK) / Email: info@insightbio.com
Website: www.insightbio.com

United States of America: Boca Scientific Inc.

Phone: 561-995-5017
Email: syd@bocascientific.com
Website: www.bocascientific.com

United States of America: Creative BioMart

Phone: 1-631-559-9269
Email: info@creative-biomart.com
Website: www.creative-biomart.com

**United States of America: Signalway
Biotechnology**

Phone: 1-866-998-6722
Email: order@swbio.com / info@swbio.com
Website: swbio.com

**United States of America: Phyla Biotechnology
Services**

Phone: (925) 217 1609
Email: mruiz@phylabs.com