

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 85-2C8] Catalog # AH13048

Specification

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW

,14,3,4, Mouse Monoclonal Mouse / IgG1

Depends on the target KDa

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

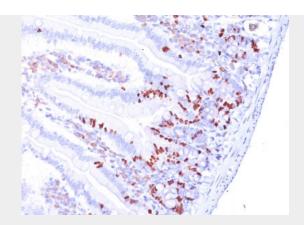
Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images





Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Mouse Small Intestine stained with BrdU Monoclonal Antibody (85-2C8).

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

It reacts with Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) in single stranded DNA (produced by partial denaturation of double stranded DNA), BrdU coupled to a protein carrier, as well as free BrdU. BrdU is a thymidine analog, incorporated into cell nuclei during DNA synthesis prior to mitosis. Antibody to BrdU is helpful in detecting S-phase cells, providing useful information on the aggressiveness of tumors.

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Acta Histochemica, Supplement. Band XXXVI. 353-359 (1988). | Raza A, Ucar K and Preisler H D. Cytometry. 6: 633-640 (1985). | Raza A, Preisler H D, Mayers G L, et al.. New England Journal of Medicine. 310 (15): 991 (1984). | Gratzner H G. Science. 218: 474-475 (1982)