PAB463Hu81
FITC-linked Antibody to Glycoprotein 39, Cartilage (GP39)
Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

## [ PRODUCT INFORMATION ]

Immunogen: GP39, Human
Conjugation: FITC
Clonality: Polyclonal
Host: Rabbit
Immunoglobulin Type: IgG
Purification: Affinity Chromatography.
Applications: WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA
Concentration: $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ UOM: $50 \mu \mathrm{~g}$

Western Blot
kDa
75
50
37
$25 \backsim \leftarrow 27 \mathrm{kDa}$
20

15

10
Sample: Recombinant GP39, Human

## [ IMMUNOGEN INFORMATION ]

Immunogen: Recombinant GP39 (Asn112~Lys377) expressed in E.coli.
USCN Accession No.: RPB463Hu01
Sequence: The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and T7-tag and its sequence is listed below.
MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MASMTGGQQM GRGS-NTQSRRTFI KSVPPFLRTH GFDGLDLAWL YPGRRDKQHF TTLIKEMKAE FIKEAQPGKK QLLLSAALSA GKVTIDSSYD IAKISQHLDF ISIMTYDFHG AWRGTTGHHS PLFRGQEDAS PDRFSNTDYA VGYMLRLGAP ASKLVMGIPT FGRSFTLASS ETGVGAPISG PGIPGRFTKE AGTLAYYEIC DFLRGATVHR ILGQQVPYAT KGNQWVGYDD QESVKSKVQY LKDRQLAGAM VWALDLDDFQ GSFCGQDLRF PLTNAIK

## [ ANTIBODY SPECIFITY ]

The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against GP39. It has been selected for its ability to recognize GP39 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

## [ APPLICATIONS ]

Western blotting: 1:100-400
Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:50-200
Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 1:100-200
Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

## [ CONTENTS ]

Form \& Buffer: Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing $0.02 \% \mathrm{NaN}_{3}$, 50\% glycerol.

## [ STORAGE ]

Store at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for frequent use. Stored at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a manual defrost freezer for one year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Note: As fluorescence can photobleach when exposed to light, so the antibody must be protected from light.

