Product Datasheet

Thyroglobulin Antibody (rTGB/4744) [Alexa Fluor® 700] NBP3-08264AF700

Unit Size: 100 ul

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com

technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP3-08264AF700

Updated 10/26/2023 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP3-08264AF700



NBP3-08264AF700

Thyroglobulin Antibody (rTGB/4744) [Alexa Fluor® 700]

Product Information

Unit Size 100 ul Concentration Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone rTGB/4744 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG2a Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 700 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description TG Host Mouse Gene ID 7038 Gene Symbol TG Species Human, Mouse, Rat Marker Thyroidal Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity rTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triidodthyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin is nonomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of folicular carcinomas of the thyroid valid gue positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric arc flycacity. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid arc flycacy. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid arc flycacy by conty differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid gland to processed with this antibody. This antibody is usefu	Product information	
services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalClonerTGB/4744Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description7038Gene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin is end triodothyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative, arityroglobulin in engative, arityroglobulin in engative, arityroglobulin in engative of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin is antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular carcinomas of the thyroid ca	Unit Size	100 ul
ClonalityMonoclonalClonerTGB/4744Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpecificity/SensitivityTriodal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityTriodal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E 1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-proten with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformation and triodothyronine and triodothyronine endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this artibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of othe thyroid origin further to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Concentration	
CloneITGB/4744Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E 1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and trilodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomest undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vest majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin is a c60kDa dimeric fore-protein with santibody. This antibody is useful in identification of threy didferentiated carcinoma of the endoplasmic reticulation. The vest majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of threy didferentiated carcinoma of the papillary and follicularly types. Presence of thyroglobulin in mediatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-tral-t, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormoner thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin neonemers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reclusition. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in engative. Adenocarcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular divers. Thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify meduliary carcinomas of the thyroid byroid carcinoma of the papilary and follicular divers. The a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Clonality	Monoclonal
IsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description50mM Sodium BorateHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroglobulin so a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroglobulin so a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroglobulin so a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroglobulin so a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin neometrix. Adenocarcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyrogid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid carcinoma of the thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid orig	Clone	rTGB/4744
ConjugateAlexa Fluor 700PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroglobulin, cam identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroglobulin, cam identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroglobulin, cam identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroglobulin, cam identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroglobulin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid theyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid orong the papilary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of turor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Buffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monocional antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation stites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with his antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas.	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700
Product DescriptionHostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and trilodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Purity	Protein A or G purified
HostMouseGene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin eyen though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
Gene ID7038Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Product Description	
Gene SymbolTGSpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triidothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of ther-than-thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Host	Mouse
SpeciesHuman, Mouse, RatMarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triidodthyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Gene ID	7038
MarkerThyroidal Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityrTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Gene Symbol	TG
Specificity/Sensitivity rTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.	Marker	Thyroidal Cell Marker
Immunogen Human thyroid follicular cells	Specificity/Sensitivity	epitope is different form the epitope recognized by monoclonal antibody 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between
	Immunogen	Human thyroid follicular cells



Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an	
academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.	
Product Application Details	
Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin	
Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin	
Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.	

Notes





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112 USA Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887 Fax: 303.730.1966 nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6 Canada Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402 canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449 Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com Technical Support: nb-technical@biotechne.com Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-08264AF700

H00007038-Q02-25ugRecombinant Human Thyroglobulin GST (N-Term) Protein210-TA-005TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]DY8306-05Thyroglobulin [Biotin]D6050IL-6 [HRP]

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-08264AF700

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications

www.novusbio.com

