Product Datasheet

IgA Antibody (HISA43) [Alexa Fluor® 405] NBP3-11510AF405

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

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/NBP3-11510AF405

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/NBP3-11510AF405

NBP3-11510AF405

IgA Antibody (HISA43) [Alexa Fluor® 405]

Unit Size 0.1 ml Concentration Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone HISA43 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description House Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It eracts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, 's-shaped, monomeric astructures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other associated issociate immunoglobulin s is the restricted expression of a sociatale prohobid sof the nonomeric structures comprise of two identic	Product Information	
services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone HISA43 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third cross-reaction with heavy chains of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains from two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid itsues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulin ince-ptro(JgA) of the alpha chain of IgA protein of the minoglobulins, and y of healpha chain of IgA exceeds that of any of the endore minunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heav chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen bin	Unit Size	0.1 ml
ClonalityMonoclonalCloneHISA43Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHotsHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical ified bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other uncosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other uncosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Concentration	
CloneHISA43Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid itissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulin. I, also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (IgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Denomstration of clonality in Imphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bods. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid issues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of cheavit export on dan	Clonality	Monoclonal
IsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, hel together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains for any of the other immunoglobulins. If is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lympholit situses. Daily production of IgA excess that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Clone	HISA43
ConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) tragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. JQA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin sliph for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal suffaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Purity	Protein A or G purified
HostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
Gene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid itssues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Product Description	
Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Host	Mouse
SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Gene ID	3493
MarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Gene Symbol	IGHA1
Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Species	Human
cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.	Marker	B-Cell Marker
Immunogen Purified human IgA	Specificity/Sensitivity	cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that
	Immunogen	Purified human IgA



	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	
Applications	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence
Application Notes	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 NBP3-11510AF405

IC002VMouse IgG1 Isotype Control (11711) [Alexa Fluor® 405]210-TA-005TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]DDXCH06P-100Human IgA Isotype ControlD6050IL-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/NBP3-11510AF405

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

www.novusbio.com

