

PAS116Hu81**FITC-Linked Antibody to Erythrocyte Catalase (EC)****Organism Species: 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:** DKK2**Clonality:** Polyclonal**Conjugation:** FITC**Host:** Rabbit**Immunoglobulin Type:** IgG**Purification:** Affinity Chromatography.**Applications:** WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA**Concentration:** 200µg/mL**UOM:** 100µg**[IMMUNOGEN INFORMATION]****Immunogen:** Native Protein.**Accession No.:** NPS116Hu01**[RELEVANCE]**

Erythrocytes are permanently in contact with potentially damaging levels of oxygen, but their metabolic activity is capable of reversing this injury under normal conditions. Mammalian erythrocytes have large amounts of catalase, an enzyme which catabolizes hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). Because catalase has a low affinity for H₂O₂, others have suggested that glutathione peroxidase clears most H₂O₂ within the erythrocyte and that catalase is of little import. A specific interaction of human erythrocyte catalase with the inner surface of the red cell membrane was demonstrated. The dependency of catalase affinity on pH and ionic strength implies that the interaction is dominated by electrostatic forces.

[ANTIBODY SPECIFICITY]

The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against DKK2. It has been selected for its ability to recognize DKK2 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

[APPLICATIONS]

Western blotting: 1:50-400

Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:50-500

Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:50-500

Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:10-100

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% NaN₃, 50% glycerol.

[STORAGE]

Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C to -80°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.*