



Anti-mouse Proliferin Related Protein Antibody

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: AF1527

Lot Number: IUF01

Size: 100 µg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
with 5% trehalose

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile PBS

Specificity: mouse Plfr

Immunogen: NS0-derived rmPlfr

Ig Type: mouse Plfr specific goat IgG

Applications: Direct ELISA
Western blot

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant mouse Proliferin related protein (rmPlfr). Mouse Plfr specific IgG was purified by mouse Plfr affinity chromatography. Plfr is a secreted protein belonging to the somatotrophin/prolactin family. It is expressed most abundantly in the fetal part of the placenta and has been shown to be a potent placental antiangiogenic hormone.¹

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 5% trehalose.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile PBS. If 1 mL of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 0.1 mg/mL.

Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C **in a manual defrost freezer** for six months without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Specificity

This antibody has been selected for its ability to recognize mouse Plfr in direct ELISAs and western blots.

Applications

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.5 - 1.0 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Plfr. The detection limit for rmPlfr is approximately 0.3 ng/well.

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Plfr. The detection limit for rmPlfr is approximately 2 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

Reference:

1. Bengtson, N.W. and D.I. Linzer, 2000, Mol. Endocrinol. **14**:1934 - 1943.