

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: AF1606

Lot Number: JSY01

Size: 100 μg

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

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile PBS

Specificity: human HDGF

Immunogen: E. coli-derived rhHDGF

Ig Type: human HDGF specific goat IgG

Applications: Direct ELISA Western blot

Anti-human HDGF Antibody

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, *E. coli*-derived, recombinant human Hepatoma-Derived Growth Factor (rhHDGF). Human HDGF specific IgG was purified by human HDGF affinity chromatography. HDGF is a heparinbinding protein that was originally purified as a secreted mitogen from human HuH 7 hepatoma cells. It is the prototypic member of the HDGF family of proteins, which share a conserved N-terminal amino acid sequence. HDGF has two putative nuclear localization signals (NLSs) and undergoes nuclear translocation.

Formulation

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

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile PBS. If 0.5 mL of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 0.2 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 human HDGF in direct ELISAs and western blots.

Applications

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.5 - 1.0 μ g/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human HDGF. The detection limit for rhHDGF is approximately 0.5 ng/well.

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 μ g/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human HDGF. The detection limit for rhHDGF is approximately 1 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

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