

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: AF1645

Lot Number: JWQ01

Size: 100 μg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

with 5% trehalose

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile PBS

Specificity: human ECE-2

Immunogen: NS0-derived rhECE-2

(aa 104 - 787)

Ig Type: human ECE-2 specific goat IgG

Applications: Direct ELISA

Western blot Immunoprecipitation

Anti-human ECE-2 Antibody

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant human Endothelin-Converting Enzyme-2 (rhECE-2; aa 104 - 787). Human ECE-2 specific IgG was purified by human ECE-2 affinity chromatography.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 human ECE-2 in direct ELISAs and western blots. In these formats, this antibody shows approximately 5% cross-reactivity with rhECE-1.

Applications

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.5 - $1.0 \mu g/mL$ with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human ECE-2. The detection limit for rhECE-2 is approximately 0.3 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 ECE-2. The detection limit for rhECE-2 is approximately 25 ng/lane and 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions, respectively.

Immunoprecipitation - This antibody has been used to immunoprecipitate rhECE-2 from conditioned media of transfected NS0 cells.

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