

Anti-Human Eotaxin Antibody

Catalog # ABG10081

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Additional Information

Preparation	Produced from sera of rabbits pre-immunized with highly pure (>98%) recombinant hEotaxin. Anti-Human Eotaxin specific antibody was purified by affinity chromatography employing immobilized hEotaxin matrix.
WesternBlot	To detect hEotaxin by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hEotaxin is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Sandwich	To detect hEotaxin by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with BioGems' Biotinylated Anti-Human Eotaxin (60-122BT) as a detection antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hEotaxin.
Immunohistochemistry	This antibody stained formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human carcinoid tissue. The recommended concentration is 0.50-0.75 µg/ml with an overnight incubation at 4°C. An HRP-labeled polymer detection system was used with a DAB chromogen. Heat induced antigen retrieval with a pH 6.0 sodium citrate buffer is recommended. Optimal concentrations and conditions may vary.
Neutralization	To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND ₅₀] of the biological activity of hEotaxin (100 ng/ml), a concentration of 8.0-10 µg/ml of this antibody is required.
Formulation	A sterile filtered antibody solution was lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage	-20°C
Precautions	Anti-Human Eotaxin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.