



Biotinylated Anti-human GCNF/NR6A1 Antibody

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: BAF3180

Lot Number: WSM01

Size: 50 µg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: human GCNF

Immunogen: *E. coli*-derived rhGCNF (aa 216 - 480)

Ig Type: goat IgG

Application: Western blot

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, *E. coli*-derived, recombinant human Germ Cell Nuclear Factor (rhGCNF; aa 216 - 480; Accession # Q15406). Human GCNF specific IgG was purified by human GCNF affinity chromatography and then biotinylated. GCNF, also known as retinoid receptor-related testis-associated receptor (RTR), is a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily and has been designated NR6A1. It plays important roles in embryogenesis and cell differentiation. Over the sequence used for immunization, human and mouse GCNF share 98.5% amino acid sequence identity.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 µg of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1 µg of antibody.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50 µg/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 use as a detection antibody in human GCNF western blots.

Application

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human GCNF. The detection limit for rhGCNF is approximately 20 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

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