

# Biotinylated Anti-mouse Flt-3 (Flk-2) Antibody

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Catalog Number: BAF768

Lot Number: EKN01

Size: 50 μg

Formulation: 0.2 um filtered solution in PBS

with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: mouse Flt-3

Immunogen: NS0-derived rmFlt-3

extracellular domain

Ig Type: mouse Flt-3 extracellular domain

specific goat IgG

Applications: Western blot

Flow Cytometry

## Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant mouse Flt-3 (rmFlt-3) extracellular domain. Flt-3 specific IgG was purified by mouse Flt-3 affinity chromatography and then biotinylated.

### Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 μg of bovine serum albumin 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  $\mu$ g/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 mouse Flt-3 western blots.

#### **Applications**

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 μg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Flt-3. The detection limit for rmFlt-3 is approximately 2 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions. In this format, this antibody shows less than 2% cross-reactivity with rhFlt-3.

**Flow Cytometry -** This antibody can be used at 3 -  $10~\mu g/10^6$  cells with an appropriate secondary antibody for indirect immunofluorescence staining of cells by flow cytometry.

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