

Product datasheet

Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody ab25813

Overview

Product name	Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody
Description	Goat polyclonal to Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Host species	Goat
Specificity	ab25813 recognises Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, WB, Dot blot
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Immunogen	Tissue/ cell preparation (Saccharomyces cerevisiae): Solubilized yeast cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: PBS, HEPES (trace), Citric acid (trace). pH 7 This antibody is provided in this buffer so the customer can perform additional modifications such as enzyme conjugation or biotinylation labeling without further processing or buffer exchange since the formulation contains no amines or other factors that might interfere in common conjugation chemistries.
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	This product was purified via Protein G IgG purification step prior to the antigen affinity purification step.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab25813** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		
WB		
Dot blot		

Application notes

Dot: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
 ELISA: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
 WB: Use at a concentration of 0.5 - 2 µg/ml.
 Note: Reacts with more than 40 proteins by Western Blot.

Not yet tested in other applications.
 Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Relevance

Saccharomyces cerevisiae also known as baker's yeast, is a genus of ascomycetes. They are normally diploid unicellular fungi that reproduce asexually by budding. Asci, containing four haploid ascospores, develop directly from the diploid vegetative cells by meiosis. After germination of the ascospores the haploid cells can reproduce vegetatively, or haploid cells of different mating type can fuse to form a diploid zygote. Most laboratory strains used are, in contrast to wild type yeasts, stable haploids.

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