abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-beta Glucuronidase (GUS) antibody - Aminoterminal end ab50148

7 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-beta Glucuronidase (GUS) antibody - Aminoterminal end
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to beta Glucuronidase (GUS) - Aminoterminal end
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Escherichia coli
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Escherichia coli Beta Glucuronidase (GUS) aa 1-16 (N terminal) conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Haemocyanin (KLH). Sequence: MLRPVETPTREIKKLD Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

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	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab50148 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
WB		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 60 kDa. Staining of the beta Glucuronidase band in immunoblotting is specifically inhibited by the immunizing peptide.

Target

Relevance Reporter genes are widely used for studying the expression of foreign genes in transformed plants tissues. Using appropriate promoter-reporter gene constructs, this technique allows an independent verification of the transformed status of tissues growing on media containing selective antibiotics or herbicides. In addition, it serves as a principal means to follow gene transfer and monitor genetic transformation of plant species. Encoded by the *E. coli* GUS gene (also referred to as uidA), GUS protein is a hydrolase that catalyses the cleavage of a variety of beta-glucuronide derivatives available for colorimetric, fluorimetric and histochemical assays. Several features make the gus gene superior as a reporter gene for plant studies and in the production of genetically engineered crops.

Cellular localization Cytoplasmic

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