abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody ab19498

Overview

Product name	Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	All antigens.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Whole intact Saccharomyces cerevisiae cells.

General notes

Antibody is useful for detection/removal of contaminants from recombinant preps.

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. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.0268% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Primary antibody notes	Antibody is useful for detection/removal of contaminants from recombinant preps.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab19498 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		1/100. Dilution optimised using Chromogenic detection.

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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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
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If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.com/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

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