abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-R Phycoerythrin antibody (FITC) ab34723

1 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-R Phycoerythrin antibody (FITC)
Description	Goat polyclonal to R Phycoerythrin (FITC)
Host species	Goat
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Specificity	This antibody cross reacts with B Phycoerythrin.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Immunomicroscopy, Flow Cyt
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to R Phycoerythrin. Highly purified R Phycoerythrin from the seaweed Gracilaria.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	This antibody was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using a R Phycoerythrin coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab34723** 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

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Immunomicroscopy		Use at an assay dependent concentration. The antibody is also thought to be suitable for other antibody based fluorescent assays.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab37394 - Goat polyclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

Relevance

Phycoerythrin is one of a series of fluorescent pigments known as phycobiliproteins, which are produced by red and blue green algae. It occurs in more than one form, and has found application in immunology and diagnostic medicine. B and R Phycoerythrins provide superior labeling compared to fluorescein and rhodamine, and are used for labeling antibodies, usually monoclonals. These dyes may also be coupled to enzymes and other proteins, nucleic acids, polypeptide hormones, drugs, etc. Since phycoerythrins absorb light maximally between 450 and 650nm they fill the need for an intense fluorescent dye in the longer wavelengths of the visible spectrum, thereby avoiding interference from naturally fluorescing biological substances. R Phycoerythrin (240 kDa) is a labile molecule that may dissociate into components upon exposure to reducing or denaturing agents.

Cellular localization

Plastid; chloroplast; chloroplast thylakoid lumen. Periphery of the rods of the phycobilisome.

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