abcam

Product datasheet

Mouse beta IG H3 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free ab241737

Recombinant RabMAb

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Mouse beta IG H3 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free
Assay type	ELISA set
Range	62.5 pg/ml - 4000 pg/ml
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Product overview	The Antibody Pair can be used to quantify Mouse beta IG H3. BSA and Azide free antibody pairs include unconjugated capture and detector antibodies suitable for sandwich ELISAs. The antibodies are provided at an approximate concentration of 1 mg/ml as measured by the protein A280 method. The recommended antibody orientation is based on internal optimization for ELISA-based assays. Antibody orientation is assay dependent and needs to be optimized for each assay type. Both capture and detector antibodies are rabbit monoclonal antibodies delivering consistent, specific, and sensitive results. For additional information on the performance of the antibody pair, see the equivalent SimpleStep ELISA® Kit (ab206987), which uses the same antibodies. However, due to differences in their formulation, this antibody pair cannot be used with the consumables provided with our SimpleStep ELISA Kits. Please note that the range provided for the pairs is only an estimation based on the performance of the related product using the same antibody pair. Performance of the antibody pair will depend on the specific characteristics of your assay. We guarantee the product works in sandwich ELISA, but we do not guarantee the sensitivity or dynamic range of the antibody pair in your assay. Download SDS here.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Sandwich ELISA
Platform	Reagents

Properties

Storage instructions	Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.
Carrier free	Yes

Components	10 x 96 tests
Mouse beta IG H3 Capture Antibody (unconjugated)	1 x 100µg
Mouse beta IG H3 Detector Antibody (unconjugated)	1 x 100µg

Function	Binds to type I, II, and IV collagens. This adhesion protein may play an important role in cell-collagen interactions. In cartilage, may be involved in endochondral bone formation.
Tissue specificity	Highly expressed in the corneal epithelium.
Involvement in disease	Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithelial basement membrane corneal dystrophy (EBMD) [MIM:121820]; also known as Cogan corneal dystrophy or map-dot-fingerprint type corneal dystrophy. EBMD is a bilateral anterior corneal dystrophy characterized by grayish epithelial fingerprint lines, geographic map-like lines, and dots (or microcysts) on slit-lamp examination. Pathologic studies show abnormal, redundant basement membrane and intraepithelial lacunae filled with cellular debris. Although this disorder usually is not considered to be inherited, families with autosomal dominant inheritance have been identified. Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy Groenouw type 1 (CDGG1) [MIM:121900]; also known as corneal dystrophy granular type. Inheritance is autosomal dominant. Corneal dystrophies show progressive opacification of the cornea leading to severe visual handicap. Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type 1 (CDL1) [MIM:122200]. Inheritance is autosomal dominant. Defects in TGFBI are a cause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke type (CDTB) [MIM:602082]; also known as corneal dystrophy of Bowman layer type 2 (CDB2). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dystrophy (CDRB) [MIM:608470]; also known as corneal dystrophy of Bowman layer type 1 (CDB1). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of lattice corneal dystrophy type 3A (CDL3A) [MIM:608471]. CDL3A clinically resembles to lattice corneal dystrophy type 3, but differs in that its age of onset is 70 to 90 years. It has an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern. Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Avellino corneal dystrophy (ACD) [MIM:607541]. ACD could be considered a variant of granular dystrophy with a significant amyloidogenic tendency. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 EMI domain. Contains 4 FAS1 domains.
Post-translational modifications	Gamma-carboxyglutamate residues are formed by vitamin K dependent carboxylation. These residues are essential for the binding of calcium.
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix. May be associated both with microfibrils and with the cell surface.

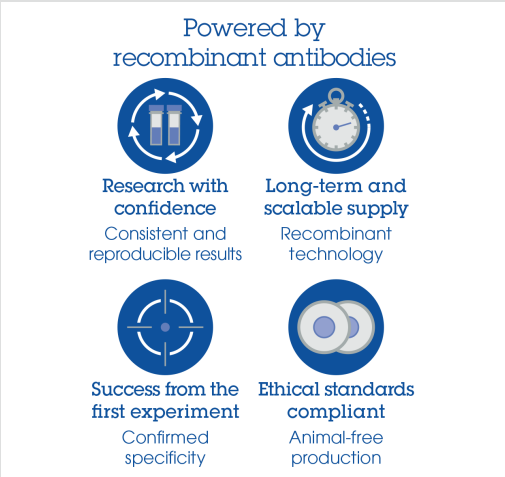
Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab241737** 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
Sandwich ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Images



Sandwich ELISA - Mouse beta IG H3 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free (ab241737)

To learn more about the advantages of recombinant antibodies see here.

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