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Datasheet for 600-405-466

KLH Antibody Alkaline Phosphatase Conjugated

Overview

Description:	Anti-KLH (RABBIT) Antibody Alkaline Phosphatase Conjugated - 600-405-466
Item No.:	600-405-466
Size:	100 µg
Applications:	ELISA
Reactivity:	KLH
Host Species:	Rabbit

Product Details

Background:	Anti-KLH Antibody is used to detect Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin. KLH is a copper-containing oxygen carrier occurring freely dissolved in the hemolymph of many mollusks and arthropods. KLH is often used in molecular immunology as a carrier protein conjugated to low molecular weight molecules such as peptides, amino acids, nucleic acids, drugs or toxins to render them more immunogenic due to the size of the conjugate complex and the immunogenicity of KLH. KLH forms a large complex composed of ~50 kDa subunits. This Anti-KLH antibody is conjugated to Alkaline Phosphatase.
Synonyms:	rabbit Anti-KLH antibody alkaline phosphatase conjugation, alk phos conjugated rabbit Anti-KLH antibody, Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin
Host Species:	Rabbit
Conjugate:	Alkaline Phosphatase (AP)
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG

Target Details

Reactivity:	KLH
Immunogen Type:	Native Protein
Immunogen:	KLH (Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin

Purity/Specificity:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using KLH coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Alkaline Phosphatase (calf intestine), anti-Rabbit Serum and KLH.

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	ELISA (Based on references)
Application Note:	This product has been assayed against 1.0 ug of KLH in a standard capture ELISA using pNPP p-nitrophenyl phosphate code # NPP-10 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:3,000 to 1:13,500 is suggested for this product.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:15,000-1:60,000

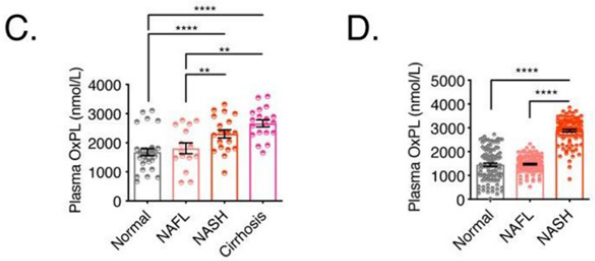
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.05 M Tris Chloride, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, 0.001M Magnesium Chloride, 0.0001M Zinc Chloride, 50% (v/v) Glycerol; pH 8.0
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free

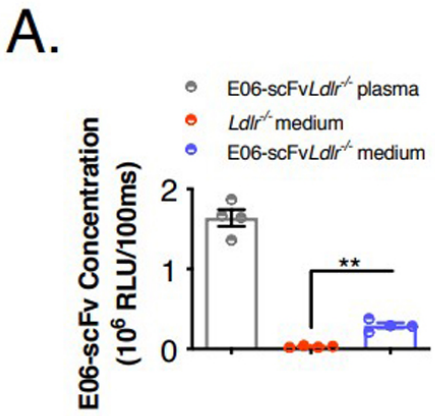
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Wet Ice
Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C before opening. DO NOT FREEZE. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Freezing alkaline phosphatase conjugates will result in a substantial loss of enzymatic activity.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



ELISA
Competitive ELISA results using Anti-KLH Antibody Alkaline Phosphatase Conjugated.
OxPLs accumulate in liver and serum of human and mouse models of NASH.
(C) Plasma OxPL levels were determined in 82 subjects previously characterized for extent of liver disease by liver biopsy. n = 15–29.
(D) Plasma OxPL levels were determined in 322 outpatient subjects diagnosed as Normal (no steatosis by ultrasound with normal liver ALT and AST levels), NAFL (steatosis by ultrasound with normal liver ALT and AST levels) or NASH (steatosis and both elevated ALT and AST). n = 100–118. Elevated plasma total OxPL levels were observed in both NASH and cirrhosis subjects, and both groups were distinguished from normal or NAFL groups (Fig. 1C). In a third study, we analyzed plasma of individuals from an outpatient clinic who were diagnosed as normal, NAFL or NASH. In this cohort, plasma total OxPL levels were significantly elevated in NASH subjects compared to normal or NAFL subjects (Fig. 1D). These preliminary data suggest that OxPLs accumulate in both liver and plasma of human subjects with NASH. Fig 1. PMID: 31761566.



ELISA
Competitive ELISA results using Anti-KLH Antibody Alkaline Phosphatase Conjugated.
Neutralization of OxPL protects mitochondria in hepatocytes and adipose tissue. Related to Figure 4. (A) Primary hepatocytes from 6 weeks old Ldlr-/- and E06-scFvLdlr-/- mice were cultured for 12 hours. Secreted E06-scFv in the medium and in the blood of E06-scFvLdlr-/- mice were measured by ELISA. (RLU/100 msec = relative light units per 100 milliseconds). n = 4. Fig S4. PMID: 31761566.

References

- Sun X et al. Neutralization of oxidized phospholipids ameliorates non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. *Cell.* (2020)

Disclaimer

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