



Biotinylated Anti-mouse Hip Antibody

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: BAF1568

Lot Number: JFA01

Size: 50 µg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: mouse Hip

Immunogen: NS0-derived rmHip extracellular domain

Ig Type: mouse Hip extracellular domain specific goat IgG

Application: Western blot

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant mouse Hedgehog-interacting protein (rmHip). Mouse Hip specific IgG was purified by mouse Hip affinity chromatography and then biotinylated. Hip is a type I transmembrane protein that binds all three mammalian Hedgehogs: sonic (Shh), desert (Dhh) and Indian (Ihh). Hip is expressed in a variety of organs, adjacent to sites of hedgehog expression, where it regulates the availability of Hedgehog ligands extracellularly and acts as a potent antagonist of Hedgehog signaling.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 µg of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1 µg of antibody.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50 µg/mL.

Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C **in a manual defrost freezer** for six months without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Specificity

This antibody has been selected for use as a detection antibody in mouse Hip western blots.

Application

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Hip. The detection limit for rmHip is approximately 1 ng/lane and 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions, respectively.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.