

DMPO | DMPO nitron adduct (clone N1664A)

Cat PA01518

Size 100 μ l

Host

Mouse

Clonality

Monoclonal

Confirmed reactivity

DMPO (species independent)

Immunogen

5,5-dimethyl-2-(8-octanoic acid)-1-pyrrolone-N-oxide conjugated to ovalbumin

Host

Mouse

Clonality

Monoclonal

Purity

Total IgG. Protein G purified.

Format

Liquid

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year, once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to the cap or sides of the tube.

Application

ELISA (ELISA), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immuno-spin trapping (IT), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Western blot (WB)

Recommended dilution

1-10 μ g/ml (ELISA), 10 μ g/ml (ICC), 25 μ g (IP), 1-10 μ g/ml (WB)

Expected | apparent MW

90 kDa

Confirmed reactivity

DMPO (species independent)

Predicted reactivity

DMPO (species independent)

Not reactive in

No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known

Additional information

Antibody is purified on Protein G and present in TBS pH 7.4 with 0.05 % sodium azide as preservative and 50 %

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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glycerol. DMPO antibody in dilution of 1: 1000 is sufficient to detect the DMPO nitron adducts of metmyoglobin when loaded at 100 ng/lane by colormetric immunoblot analysis using goat anti-mouse IgG HRP conjugated secondary antibody.,Important note for immunoprecipitation: do not link antibody to matrix prior to use as this causes large loss of reactivity to DMPO adduct

Description

DMPO(5, 5-dimethyl-1-proline n-oxide) is a compound used for spin capture. It is an analytical technique used in chemistry to detect and identify short lived free radicals. DMPO adducts can be formed by proteins and DNA free radicals.

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