SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St., Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

VHH-His tag NanoAb™ Targeting Human SOST, clone 1080 (FITC)

Catalog Number: NAB00047-MF01J

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: VHH-His tag NanoAb™ targeting human SOST native protein.

Clone Name: 1080

Immunogen: Human SOST recombinant protein

Sequence: Available for licensing

Antibody Species: Camelid

Epitope: Monospecific

Tag: 6x-His Tag at C-terminus

Conjugation: FITC

Affinity: Not measured

Form: Liquid

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Conjugation: FITC

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purification: Ni-IDA (Iminodiacetic acid) resin

Recommend Usage: Flow cytometry
Western blot
ELISA
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 50964

Gene Symbol: SOST

Gene Alias: VBCH

Gene Summary: Sclerostin is a secreted glycoprotein with a C-terminal cysteine knot-like (CTCK) domain and sequence similarity to the DAN (differential screening-selected gene aberrative in neuroblastoma) family of bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) antagonists. Loss-of-function mutations in this gene are associated with an autosomal-recessive disorder, sclerosteosis, which causes progressive bone overgrowth. A deletion downstream of this gene, which causes reduced sclerostin expression, is associated with a milder form of the disorder called van Buchem disease. [provided by RefSeq]