



SZABO SCANDIC

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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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PRODUCT INFORMATION

Applications	Fluorescent dye-based antibody internalization assay reagent
Detection method	Flow cytometry, detected with FITC or AF488 filter
Excitation-Emission	505/525 nm
Molecular Weight	The product has a MW of 33.4 kDa
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
IgG type	The DiTag™ pH sensitive IgG labeling reagents can be used for human IgG1, IgG2 and IgG4, rabbit IgG, mouse IgG2a and IgG2b.
Recommended Dilutions	We recommend test antibody to mix with AME100001 at 2:1 in molar
Description	DiTag™ pH sensitive IgG labeling reagent
Delivery	in Stock
Storage & Shipping	The reagents are supplied in lyophilized form. We recommend storing the vial(s) at -20°C, desiccated and protected from light. Once reconstituted, the reagents can be stored at 2-8°C for 1~2 weeks, or with 50% glycerol at -20°C.
Background	DiTag™ pH sensitive IgG labeling reagents provide an easy solution to measure internalization activities of antibodies. This reagent utilizes a pH-sensitive fluorescently labeled Fc binding protein that binds to IgG antibodies from various species, resulting in the formation of a fluorescently labeled antibody-reagent complex. After antibody internalization, the surrounding pH becomes acidic and significantly enhances fluorescence signal of antibody-reagent complex. The fluorescence intensity can be used as an indicator to determine the internalization activity of antibodies. By measuring the strength of the fluorescence signal, researchers can assess the efficiency of antibody internalization into cells. This information is crucial in understanding the cellular uptake mechanism of antibodies and assessing their efficacy in targeted therapies or diagnostic applications. Additionally, monitoring the fluorescence intensity can also provide insights into the kinetics of antibody internalization, helping researchers optimize experimental condition and improve the design of antibody-based drug delivery systems.
Usage	Research use only



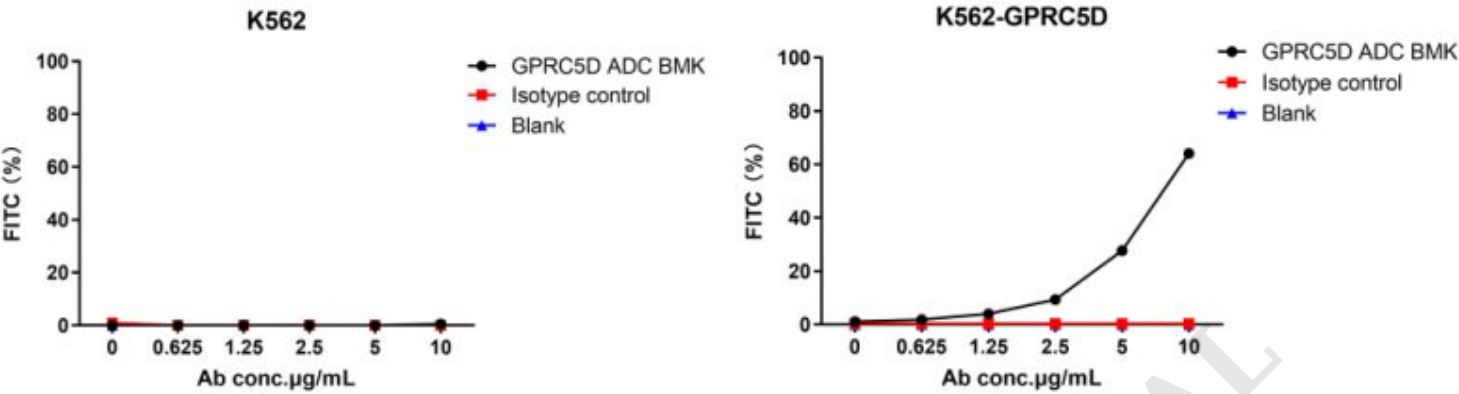


Figure 1. The fluorescent signal from GPRC5D ADC BMK-AME100001 conjugate is only detected in GPRC5D positive cells (K562-GPRC5D stable expression cell line), indicating specific internalization.

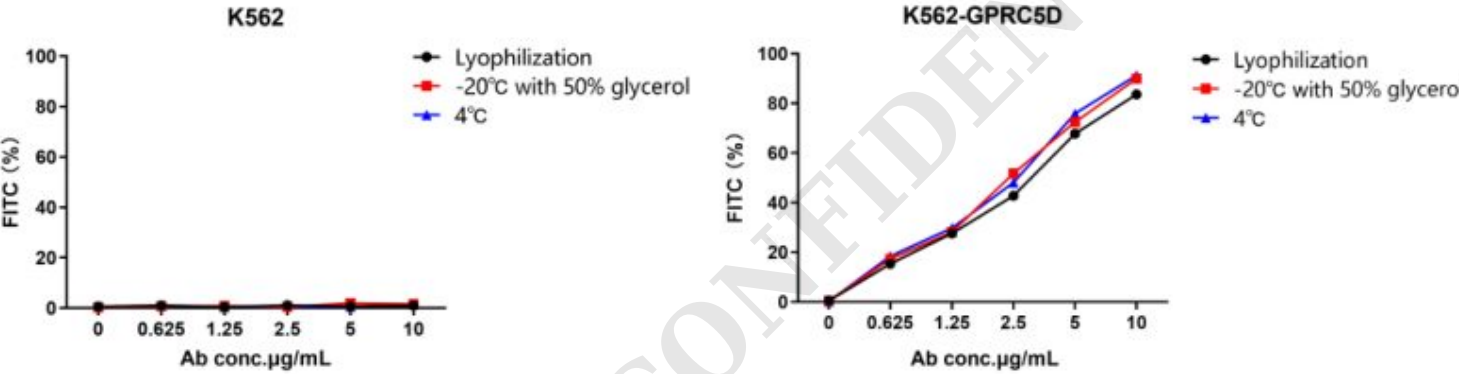


Figure 2. Stability test of AME100001. Three storage methods are tested: lyophilization and reconstitution (black), liquid with 50% glycerol at -20°C (red), liquid at 4°C (blue). All three methods exhibit excellent stability.

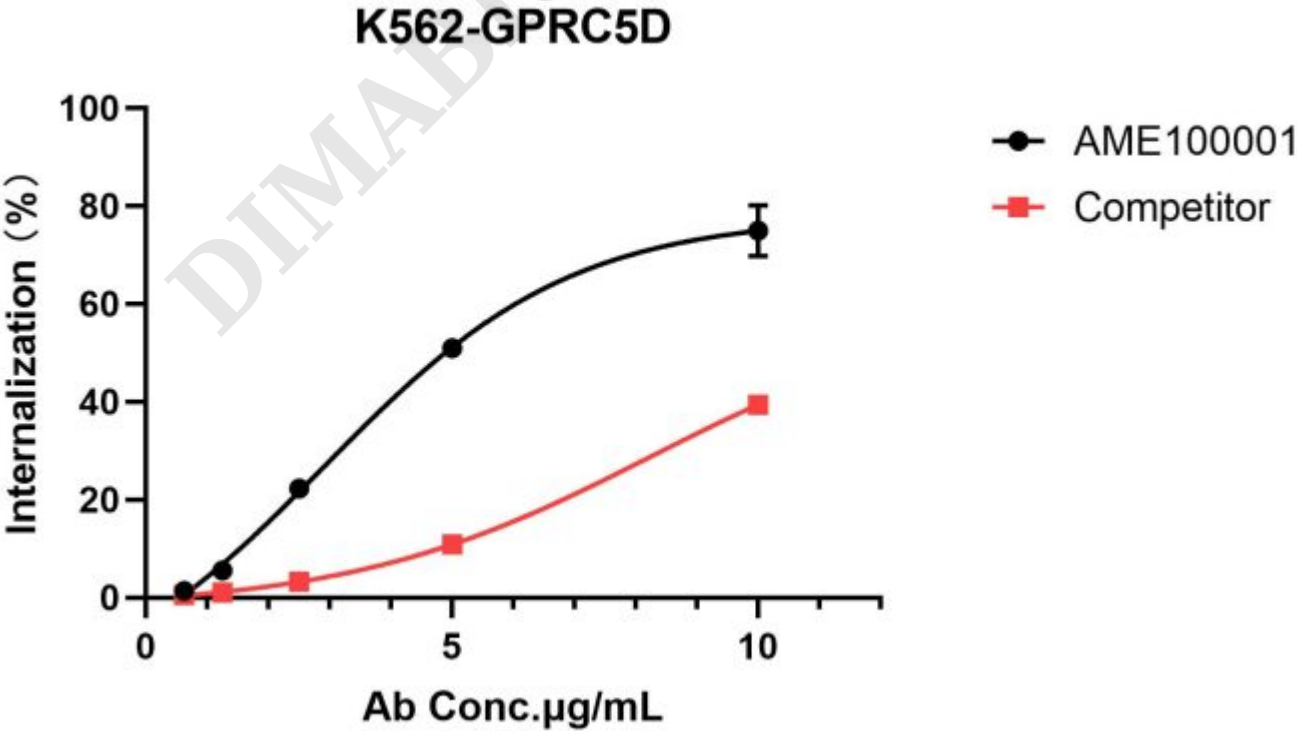


Figure 3. Comparison of internalization effects between AME100001 and competitor reagent (pH sensitive Z product from T company) on GPRC5D positive cells (K562-GPRC5D stable expression cell line).

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