Elabscience®

Mouse EGF Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0074	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	URG, HOMG4, Beta-Urogastrone		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse EGF Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Mouse EGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0074)	
		Mouse EGF Capture Antibody	Mouse EGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse EGF protein	Recombinant Mouse EGF protein
Information	Swissprot	P01132	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Rat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH
			7.4
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Mouse EGF in ELISAs.	

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Applications

Mouse EGF Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Mouse EGF Capture Antibody	
Capture			
ELISA	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse EGF Detection Antibody	Optical Density
Detection		(Biotin)	0.01 0.01 0 0.01 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor superfamily. The encoded protein is synthesized as a large precursor molecule that is proteolytically cleaved to generate the 53-amino acid epidermal growth factor peptide. This protein acts a potent mitogenic factor that plays an important role in the growth, proliferation and differentiation of numerous cell types. This protein acts by binding the high affinity cell surface receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor. Defects in this gene are the cause of hypomagnesemia type 4. Dysregulation of this gene has been associated with the growth and progression of certain cancers. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants