Elabscience®

Monkey EGF Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0664	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	URG;HOMG4;Beta-Urogastrone		

Kit components & Storage

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

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

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0664)	
		Monkey EGF Capture Antibody	Monkey EGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Monkey EGF protein	Recombinant Monkey EGF protein
Information	Swissprot	A0A2K5WBG5	
Product details	Reactivity	Monkey	Monkey
	Host	Mouse	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1%
		glycerol; pH 7.5	protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH
			7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Monkey EGF in ELISAs.	

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Applications

Monkey EGF Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4 μg/mL	Monkey EGF Capture	
Capture		Antibody	10
			April 1
ELISA	1:1000-1:10000	Monkey EGF Detection	Optical Density
Detection		Antibody (Biotin)	~
			0.01 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Monkey EGF Concentration (ng/mL)

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

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