

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: AF1508

Lot Number: JMF01

Size: 100 μg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

with 5% trehalose

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile PBS

Specificity: mouse Soggy-1

Immunogen: NS0-derived rmSoggy-1

Ig Type: mouse Soggy-1 specific goat IgG

Applications: Direct ELISA

Western blot

# Anti-mouse Soggy-1 Antibody

## **Preparation**

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant mouse Soggy-1 (rmSoggy-1). Mouse Soggy-1 specific IgG was purified by mouse Soggy-1 affinity chromatography. Soggy-1 is a secreted protein that is expressed at high levels in adult testis. It shares amino acid sequence similarity to Dickkopf-3 (Dkk-3) but not Dkk-1, -2 or -4.

## Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 5% trehalose.

#### Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile PBS. If 1 mL of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 0.1 mg/mL.

## Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

# **Specificity**

This antibody has been selected for its ability to recognize mouse Soggy-1 in direct ELISAs and western blots. In these formats, this antibody shows approximately 10% cross-reactivity with rhSoggy-1.

### **Applications**

**Direct ELISA -** This antibody can be used at 0.5 -  $1.0 \mu g/mL$  with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Soggy-1. The detection limit for rmSoggy-1 is approximately 0.3 ng/well.

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2  $\mu$ g/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Soggy-1. The detection limit for rmSoggy-1 is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.