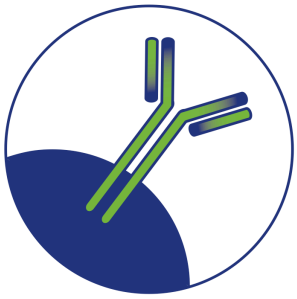
Anti-Urothelial (LBS8) Antibody, Paramagnetic

Model # R2126

WAVESENSE

Product Specification Sheet



Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This product is intended for selective recovery/enrichment of cells expressing the LBS8 cell surface antigen in biological fluids and tissue culture.

Description:

Anti-Urothelial (LBS8) Antibody, Paramagnetic are submicron, uniform diameter, paramagnetic particles conjugated with mouse monoclonal LBS8 antibody. The LBS8 antibody was generated against urothelial carcinoma-derived RT112 cells of human origin. Urothelium refers to the tissue layer that lines most of the urinary tract, including the renal pelvis, the ureter, bladder and parts of the urethra. Urothelium consists of about 3 - 5 cell layers, accompanied by a thick layer of protective glycoprotein plaques at its luminal surface. LBS8 antibody recognizes only human urothelium. Cell capture is achieved by paramagnetic labeling with LBS8 antibody of cells expressing urothelium LBS8 epitopes in biological specimens and culture.

Supplied As:

Catalog #	Contains
R2126-1	1 mL

1mg of Anti-Urothelial (LBS8) coupled paramagnetic particles in 1 mL of 0.02 M Phosphate Buffer pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% BSA, 0.09% Sodium Azide.

Storage:

This product is stable when stored at 4 – 8°C. DO NOT FREEZE. DO NOT STORE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. Refer to product label for expiration date.

Other Information:

Resuspend particles prior to each use by inversion or gentle pulse vortexing several times. Avoid causing foam when resuspending particles. Generally, 25 µL to 100 µL of antibody will be sufficient to capture cells in specimen volumes up to 5 mL.

Material Safety Data:

When handling this material Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed. This material's chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative. Although, the quantity of Sodium Azide (0.09%) is very small, measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion. Sodium Azide (NaN3) may react with lead and copper plumbing to form potentially explosive metal oxides. Upon disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

References:

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