

# Novocastra™ Lyophilized Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Myoglobin

## Product Code: NCL-MYOGLOBIN

<b>Intended Use</b>	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
<b>Specificity</b>	Human myoglobin.
<b>Clone</b>	MYO18
<b>Ig Class</b>	IgG1
<b>Antigen Used for Immunizations</b>	Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to a 140 amino acid portion of the N-terminal region of the human myoglobin molecule.
<b>Hybridoma Partner</b>	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
<b>Preparation</b>	Lyophilized tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Reconstitute with 1 mL or 0.1 mL of sterile distilled water as indicated on vial label.
<b>Effective on Frozen Tissue</b>	Not fully evaluated.
<b>Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue</b>	Yes
<b>Recommendations on Use</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:50–1:100. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Typical working dilution 1:500–1:1000. (ECL™, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).
<b>Positive Controls</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Muscle. Western Blotting: Urea muscle extract.
<b>Staining Pattern</b>	Cytoplasmic.
<b>Storage and Stability</b>	Store unopened lyophilized antibody at 4 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4 °C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20 °C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
<b>General Overview</b>	Myoglobin is a cytoplasmic, single chain polypeptide of 153 amino acids and contains a single heme group. Myoglobin is found in skeletal and cardiac muscle but not in smooth muscle and functions as an oxygen transporting pigment.
<b>General References</b>	Frauenfelder H, McMahon B H, Austin R H, et al.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA. 98 (5): 2370–2374 (2001). Brunori M. Biophysical Chemistry. 86: 221–230 (2000). Leader M, Patel J, Collins M, et al.. British Journal of Cancer. 59: 106–109 (1989). Akaboshi E. Gene. 33: 241–249 (1985).

