U-CyTech BV
Yalelaan 48
3584 CM Utrecht
The Netherlands
P +31.30.253 5960
F +31.30.253 9344
INFO@ucytech.com
www.ucytech.com

Data sheet Monkey IL-13 ELISPOT antibody pair; 10-plate format

Cat. No.: CT616-10

Coating antibodies (2 vials)

Product:	Monoclonal antibody to monkey interleukin 13 (IL-13)
Isotype:	Mouse IgG_1
Production:	*In vitro* using serum free medium
Purification:	Ion exchange chromatography
Contents:	Each vial contains sufficient material for coating of five 96-well ELISPOT plates
Buffer:	Prior to lyophilization: 0.25 ml PBS + 125 mM trehalose
Application:	Coating antibody in an ELISPOT system
Reconstitution:	Dissolve the contents of one vial by injection of 0.25 ml distilled water into the vial and dilute 100 times in PBS. The total amount of one vial is sufficient for five 96-well ELISPOT plates (480 determinations; 50 µl/well).

Detection antibodies (2 vials)

Product:	Biotinylated polyclonal antibody to monkey interleukin 13 (IL-13)
Isotype:	Rabbit IgG
Purification:	Ammonium sulphate precipitation, protein A- and ligand-affinity chromatography
Labeling:	With Biotin-7-NHS (N-hydroxysuccinimide)
Contents:	Each vial contains sufficient material for five 96-well ELISPOT plates
Buffer:	Prior to lyophilization: 0.5 ml PBS + 1% BSA + 125 mM trehalose
Application:	Detection antibody in an ELISPOT system
Reconstitution:	Dissolve the contents of one vial by injection of 0.5 ml distilled water into the vial and dilute 100 times in Dilution buffer (see Technical Data Sheet). The total amount of one vial is sufficient for five 96-well ELISPOT plates (480 determinations; 100 µl/well).

General

Specificity:	Validated for detecting rhesus macaque, cynomolgus monkey, pig-tailed macaque, Japanese macaque, crested black macaque, lion-tailed macaque, baboon, mandrill, African green monkey, black mangabey and Hanuman langur IL-13
Sterility:	Membrane filtered (0.2 µm)
Stability:	The lyophilized products are stable for at least one year at 4˚C (expiry date is indicated on the vials). After reconstitution, the antibodies are stable for several months at 4˚C (if kept sterile) or for minimal one year at –20˚C.
References:	Yoshino, N. *et al*. 2004. J. Immunol. 173: 6850-6857