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anti-ETFA antibody (AA 52-295)





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Overview		
Quantity:	100 μL	
Target:	ETFA	
Binding Specificity:	AA 52-295	
Reactivity:	Human	
Host:	Rabbit	
Clonality:	Polyclonal	
Conjugate:	This ETFA antibody is un-conjugated	
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	
Product Details		
Immunogen:	ETFa (Ser52-Thr295)	
Isotype:	IgG	
Specificity:	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against ETFa. It has been selected for its	
	ability to recognize ETFa in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.	
Purification:	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography	
Target Details		
Target:	ETFA	
Alternative Name:	Electron Transfer Flavoprotein Alpha Polypeptide (ETFa) (ETFA Products)	
Background:	Alternative Names: EMA, GA2, MADD, Glutaric Aciduria II	

Pathways:	•
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SARS-CoV-2 Protein Interactome

Application Details

Application Notes:

Western blotting: 1:50-400 Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:50-500
 Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:50-500 Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:10-100 Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 1:100-1:5000 Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

Comment:

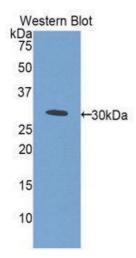
The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

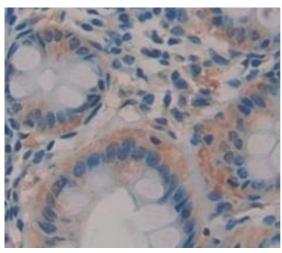
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	Lot specific
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium azide, 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled.
	Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or
	eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a
	physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute
	azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of
	potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 2-8 °C for one month. Aliquot and store at -80 °C for 12 months.
Expiry Date:	12 months



Western Blotting

Image 1.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Figure.DAB staining on IHC-P. Samples: Human Tissue