Targeting Tools: Featured Antibodies

Anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Cat. #AB-T057

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a Gram-negative bacterium that causes many infections, particularly in people with cystic fibrosis, burn victims, individuals with cancer and others who are immunosuppressed. This bacterium is studied by scientists not only because of its ability to cause disease and resist antibiotics, but also its metabolic capability and environmental versatility. **Anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa** targets *pseudomonas aeruginosa* total proteins. Applications include ELISA and immunoblotting.

Anti-Conjugated Glutathione, Cat. #AB-T01

Glutathione is a small protein composed of three amino acids: cysteine, glutamic acid, and glycine. The primary biological function of glutathione is to act as a non-enzymatic reducing agent. Glutathione is also involved in detoxification. **Anti-Conjugated Glutathione** targets conjugated glutathione which is created by fixation in glutaraldehyde. Applications include ELISA and immunohistochemistry.

"Sure hope somebody got a new laundry basket for Christmas!"

Check out Gangsta's new homepage at www.ATSbio.com/Gangsta/
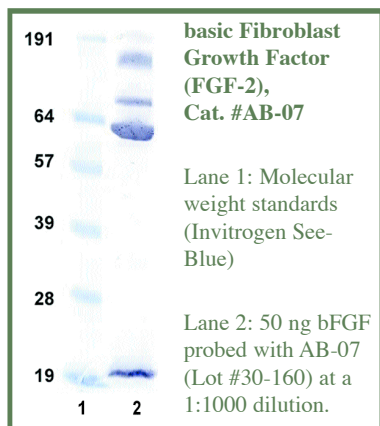
Anti-Conjugated Acetylcholine, Cat. #AB-T02

Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter found in both the peripheral nervous system (PNS) and central nervous system (CNS) in many organisms including humans. **Anti-Conjugated Acetylcholine** targets conjugated choline-glutaric acid which is created by fixation in glutaraldehyde. Applications include ELISA and immunohistochemistry.

Anti-Conjugated Dopamine, Cat. #AB-T11

Dopamine is a neurotransmitter found in various areas of the central and peripheral nervous system. Dopamine and its agonists play an important role in cardiovascular, renal, hormonal, and central nervous system regulation. **Anti-Conjugated Dopamine** targets conjugated dopamine which is created by fixation in glutaraldehyde. Applications include ELISA, immunocytochemistry, immunohistochemistry, and immunoblotting.

Anti-CRH/CRF, Cat. #AB-02

Corticotropin-releasing hormone/factor (CRH/CRF) is the principal neuropeptide involved in regulating the stress response. It stimulates ACTH release from the pituitary gland. When centrally administered to animals it produces somatic changes analogous to those seen in both depression and anxiety. In humans, it is capable of reproducing the hormonal changes which are characteristically seen in depressed patients. **Anti-CRH/CRF** recognizes human and rat corticotropin-releasing hormone/factor. Applications include radioimmunoassay, affinity chromatography, immunoblotting, immunostaining and immunocytochemistry.

basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF-2), Cat. #AB-07

Lane 1: Molecular weight standards (Invitrogen See-Blue)

Lane 2: 50 ng bFGF probed with AB-07 (Lot #30-160) at a 1:1000 dilution.

Anti-basic FGF (FGF-2), Cat. #AB-07, #AB-08

Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF-2) is a 155-amino-acid protein (154 amino acids in rat) that has wide-ranging effects in a variety of systems. FGF-2 (also known as basic FGF) can induce proliferation of fibroblasts, endothelial cells, chondrocytes, smooth muscle cells, melanocytes, and other cell types. FGF-2 also has the ability to cause adipocyte differentiation, stimulate astrocyte migration, and prolong neuron survival. Several isoforms of this protein exist, ranging from 16 to 24 kD in size. The FGFs, often because of proliferative activities, are now considered to play substantial roles in cellular development, tissue remodeling, hematopoiesis, and tumorigenesis. Anti-basic FGF recognizes FGF-2 in mammals (Cat. #AB-07) and in rat (Cat. #AB-08). Applications include immunoblotting and immunohistochemistry.