

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MoBu-1]
Catalog # AH13031

Specification

**Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Product Information**

Application	,14,3,4,
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Calculated MW	Depends on the target KDa

**Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Additional Information**

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

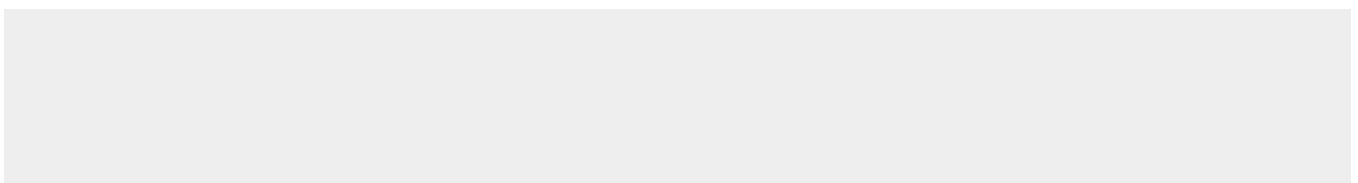
**Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protein Information**

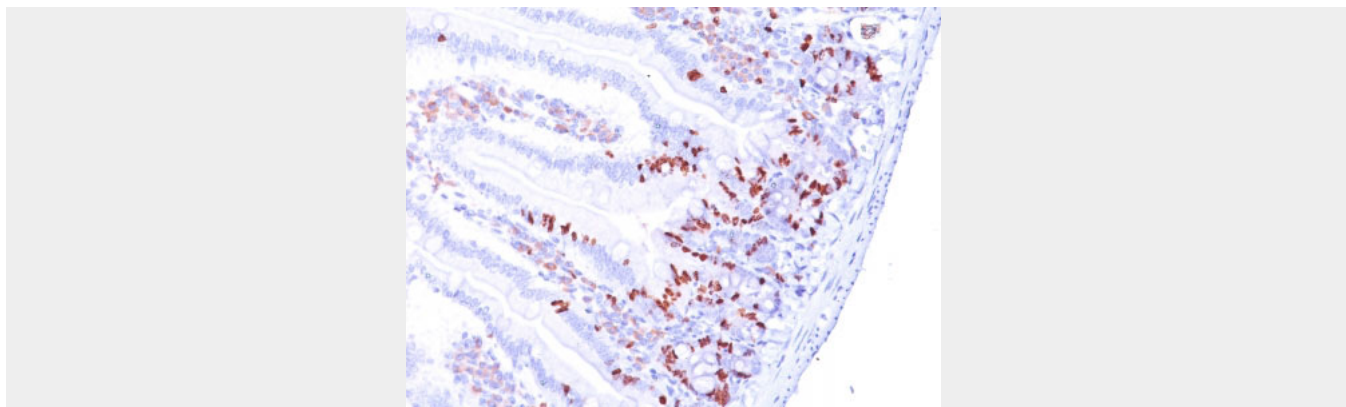
**Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images





Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Mouse Small Intestine stained with BrdU Monoclonal Antibody (MoBu-1).

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

It reacts with Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) in single stranded DNA (produced by partial denaturation of double stranded DNA), BrdU coupled to a protein carrier, as well as free BrdU. BrdU is a thymidine analog, incorporated into cell nuclei during DNA synthesis prior to mitosis. Antibody to BrdU is helpful in detecting S-phase cells, providing useful information on the aggressiveness of tumors.

Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Harms et al. Acta Histochemica, Suppl. Band 36, 353-359 (1988). | Arras et al. J Clin Invest. 101(1), 40-50 (1998)