

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Common Name | Hen egg Lysozyme |
| Synonyms | HEL |
| Applications | ELISA, Flow Cyt |
| Recommended Dilutions | ELISA 1:5000-10000, Flow Cyt 1:100 |
| Formulation & Reconstitution | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution. |
| Host Species | Chimeric |
| IgG type | IgG1 |
| Reactivity | N/A |
| Target | HEL |
| Uniprot ID | N/A |
| Description | Anti-HEL Human IgG1-Kappa Isotype control mAb |
| Delivery | In Stock |
| Storage & Shipping | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized antibodies are shipped at ambient temperature. |
| Background | Anti Chicken Hen Egg Lysozyme, specifically recognises Hen Egg Lysozyme (HEL), known also as muramidase or N-acetylmuramide glycanhydrolase, a 14kDa enzymic protein involved in the destruction of bacteria. Lysozyme damages bacterial cell walls by catalyzing hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in a peptidoglycan and between N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in chitodextrins. Lysozyme is abundant in a number of secretions, such as tears, saliva, human milk and mucus. It is also present in cytoplasmic granules of PMN's and high concentrations of lysozyme are present in egg white. C-type lysozymes are closely related to alpha-lactalbumin in sequence and structure making them part of the same family. |
| Usage | Research use only |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |

