Anti-KDELR1 antibody

Catalog Number: 176579

Product name

Anti-KDELR1 antibody

Specificity

Human, Mouse, Rat

Antibody description

Rabbit monoclonal antibody to KDELR1

Preparation

This antigen of this antibody was synthetic peptide.

Formulation

Liquid, 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage

Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Clonality

Monoclonal

Ig Type

Rabbit IgG

Applications

WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, FC

Dilutions

WB: 1:500-1:2000

ICC/IF: 1:400-1:800

IHC-P: 1:100-1:400

FC: 1:50-1:100

Validations

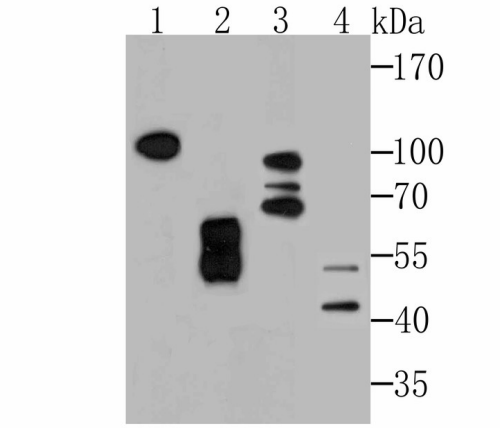

Fig1:; Western blot analysis of KDEL on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:40,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.; Positive control:; Lane 1: Rat testis tissue lysate; Lane 2: Human placenta tissue lysate; Lane 3: Mouse testis tissue lysate; Lane 4: 293 cell lysate

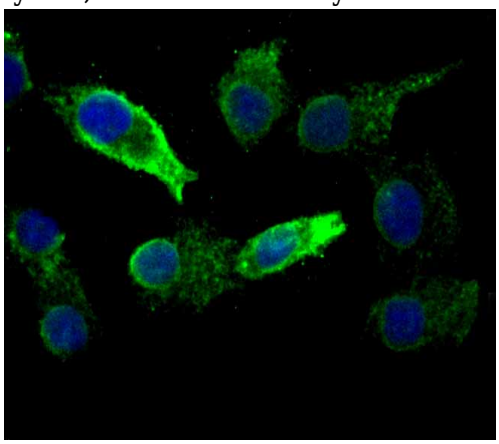

Fig2:; ICC staining of KDEL in A549 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/500) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

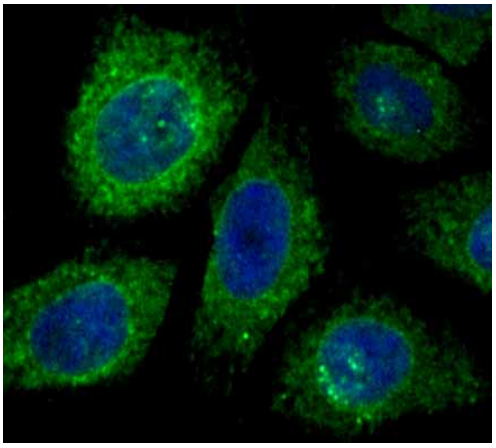

Fig3:; ICC staining of KDEL in HepG2 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/500) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

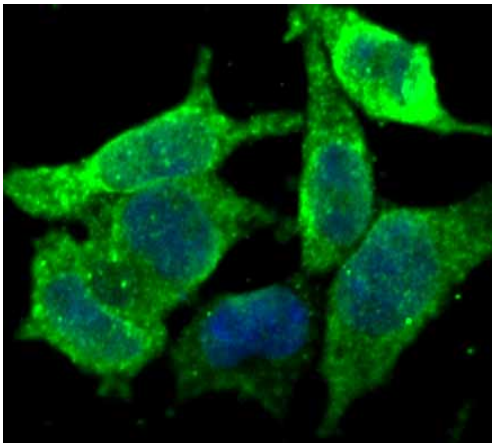

Fig4:; ICC staining of KDEL in 293T cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/500) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

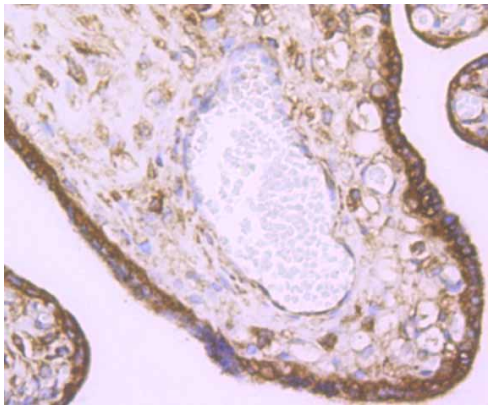

Fig5:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using anti-KDEL antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH; 2; O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/100) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

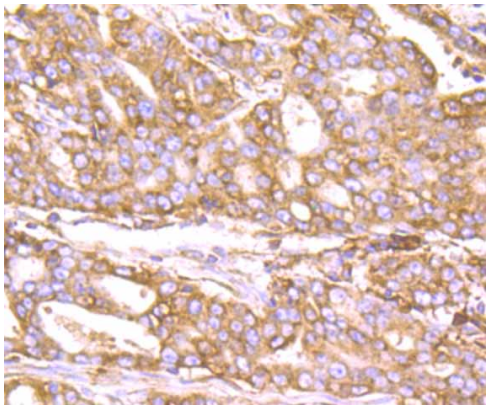

Fig6:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach carcinoma tissue using anti-KDEL antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH; 2; O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the

chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

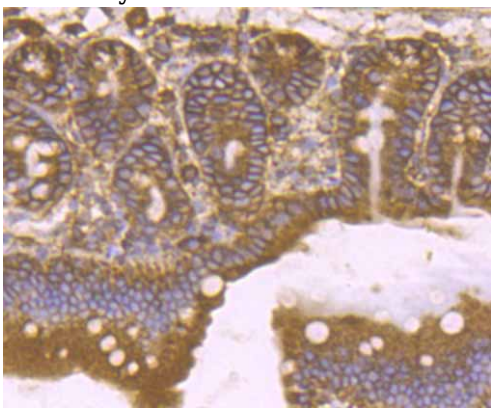

Fig7:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse small intestine tissue using anti-KDEL antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH; 2; O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

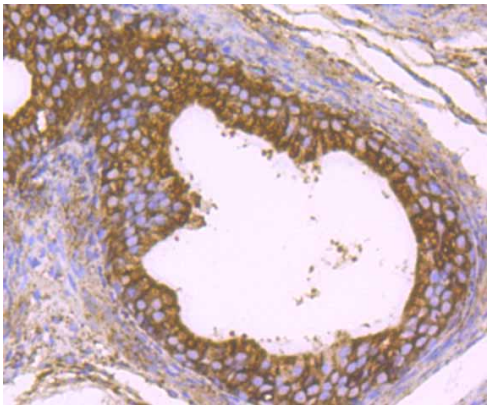

Fig8:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat epididymis tissue using anti-KDEL antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH; 2; O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/400) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

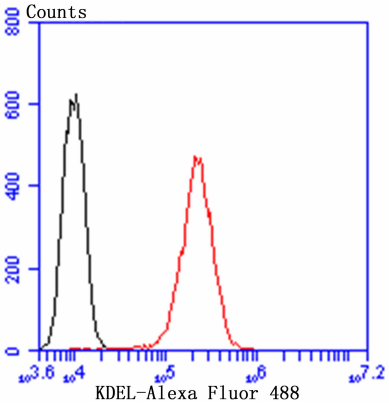

Fig9:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using anti-KDEL antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH; 2; O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/400) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

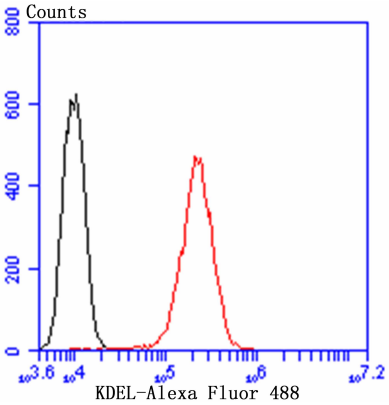

Fig10:; Flow cytometric analysis of KDEL was done on HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (1/50) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary

antibody at 1/1000 dilution for 30 minutes.Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).