

Product Information

ExtrAvidin®-TRITC

Catalog Number **E3011**

Product Description

ExtrAvidin is prepared from egg white avidin. It is a tetrameric protein containing four high affinity binding sites for biotin. ExtrAvidin is a modified form of affinity purified avidin. ExtrAvidin combines the high specific activity of avidin with the low background staining of streptavidin, a biotin binding protein produced by the bacteria *Streptomyces avidinii*. ExtrAvidin binds biotin with the high affinity of egg white avidin, however, it does not exhibit the unwanted non-specific binding reported for egg white avidin at physiological pH, such as the staining of mast cells.

Reagent

ExtrAvidin has been conjugated to tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate (TRITC) and is provided as a liquid in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, containing 10% (v/v) 0.5 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.5 with 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Specificity

By immunoelectrophoresis (IEP), the product reacts with rabbit anti-avidin.

Uses

ExtrAvidin-TRITC may be used in fluorescent biotin-avidin techniques in immunocytology and immunohistochemistry. It provides a convenient, yet highly sensitive and very specific detection system.

Protein Concentration: 2.0-4.0 mg/ml, determined by absorbance at 280 nm and 550 nm.

Molar Ratio: 1.0-5.0

Product profile

A minimum working dilution of 1:200 was determined by staining on mouse spleen cells using biotinylated anti-mouse IgG.

A minimum working concentration of 100 µg/ml was determined using human appendix/tonsil section and Monoclonal Anti-Alpha Smooth Muscle Actin as the primary antibody.

Note: In order to obtain best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimum working dilution by titration assays.

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