ANTIBODIES

Neurobiology
ADMA & SDMA
Transglutaminases
Apoptosis & Autophagy
Cancer & Angiogenesis
Inflammation
Mycotoxins

Catalog 1/2008

International Edition
Neurobiology

Collapsin Response Mediator Proteins [CRMPs]

The collapsin response mediator protein (CRMP) family consists of 5 members, all of them are highly expressed throughout brain development. The proteins are involved in apoptosis/proliferation, cell migration and differentiation. The expression of CRMPs is altered in neurodegenerative diseases and may be of key importance in the physiopathology of the adult nervous system.


PAb to CRMP-1
CVL-PAB0114-0  100 μl
CVL-PAB0114-1  200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal human CRMP-1 (collapsin response mediator protein 1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat CRMP-1. Does not cross-react with CRMP-2, CRMP-3, CRMP-4 or CRMP-5. APPLICATION: IHC, IP, WB.

PAb to CRMP-2
CVL-PAB0115-0  100 μl
CVL-PAB0115-1  200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal human CRMP-2 (collapsin response mediator protein 2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat CRMP-2. Does not cross-react with CRMP-1, CRMP-3, CRMP-4 or CRMP-5. APPLICATION: IHC, IP, WB.

Figure: Distribution pattern of CRMP-1 (A), CRMP-2 (B) and CRMP-5 (C) in olfactory receptor neurons (ORNs) within the olfactory mucosa. LIT: A. Veyrac, et al.; Eur J Neurosci. 21, 2635 (2005).

Prion Disease

Prion diseases are a group of rare and fatal neurodegenerative diseases, also known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). TSEs are usually rapidly progressive and clinical symptoms comprise dementia and loss of movement coordination due to abnormal isoform (PrPSc) accumulation. Currently, no effective treatment for prion diseases is available. However, the identification of the 37 kDa/67 kDa laminin receptor (LRP/LR) and heparan sulfate as cell surface receptors for prions opens new options for the development of alternative TSE therapies.


PAb to Prion Protein
CVL-PAB0033-0  100 μl
CVL-PAB0033-1  200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal bovine prion protein (CD230). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes full length prion protein of brain tissue from various species including human, rat, sheep and bovine. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

PAb to Prion Protein (purified)
CVL-PAB0034-C025  25 μg
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal bovine prion protein (CD230). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes full length prion protein of brain tissue from various species including human, rat, sheep and bovine. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

MAb to Prion Protein (4H7)
CVL-MAB0025-0  100 μl
CVL-MAB0025-1  200 μl
Clone: 4H7. ISO TYPE: Mouse IgG2a. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal human prion protein (CD230). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes brain-tissue prion protein from various species including human, rat, sheep and bovine. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.
Vesicular Glutamate Transporters (vGLUTS)

Glutamate is the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system (CNS). Three subtypes of vesicular glutamate transporters (vGLUT1-3) have been identified. vGLUT1 and 2 are responsible for the uploading of glutamate into pre-synaptic vesicles and are the first specific markers of glutamatergic neurons. Recently, it was shown that glutamatergic pathways play a key role in Parkinson’s Disease (PD) and Alzheimer’s Disease.

**PAb to Vesicular Glutamate Transporter Type 1 (rat)**

CVL-PAB0047-R200 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat vGLUT1 (vesicular glutamate transporter type 1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes rat vGLUT1. Detects a band of ~55-60kDa by Western blot. Does not cross-react with vGLUT2 and vGLUT3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Vesicular Glutamate Transporter Type 1 (rat) (purified)**

CVL-PAB0048-C025 25 μg

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat vGLUT1 (vesicular glutamate transporter type 1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes rat vGLUT1. Detects a band of ~55-60kDa by Western blot. Does not cross-react with vGLUT2 and vGLUT3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Vesicular Glutamate Transporter Type 2**

CVL-PAB0049-R200 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat vGLUT2 (vesicular glutamate transporter type 2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and rat vGLUT2. Detects a band of ~55-60kDa by Western blot. Does not cross-react with vGLUT1 and vGLUT3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Vesicular Glutamate Transporter Type 2 (purified)**

CVL-PAB0050-C025 25 μg

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat vGLUT2 (vesicular glutamate transporter type 2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and rat vGLUT2. Detects a band of ~55-60kDa by Western blot. Does not cross-react with vGLUT1 and vGLUT3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Vesicular Glutamate Transporter Type 3 (rat)**

CVL-PAB0051-R200 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat vGLUT3 (vesicular glutamate transporter type 3). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes rat vGLUT3. Detects a band of ~60-62kDa by Western blot. Does not cross-react with vGLUT1 and vGLUT2. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to GLAST (rat)**

CVL-PAB0036-0 100 μl

CVL-PAB0036-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GLAST (glutamate transporter GLAST). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes rat GLAST. APPLICATION: FC, IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to GLT-1**

CVL-PAB0037-0 100 μl

CVL-PAB0037-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GLT-1 (glutamate transporter GLT-1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and rat GLT-1. APPLICATION: FC, IHC (PS), WB.

**Dyrk1A**

Dyrk1A (dual specificity tyrosine-phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A) [1] contains a unique assembly of structural motifs outside the catalytic domain, including a nuclear localization signal, a PEST region, and a repeat of 13 consecutive histidines. A number of putative substrates of Dyrk1A have emerged in the recent years, the majority of them being transcription factors [2]. Dyrk1A is expressed in the developing brain where it seems to play a role in proliferation of neural progenitor cells, neurogenesis and neuronal differentiation [3]. Dyrk1A is thought to be jointly responsible for the neurobiological alternations of Down Syndrome [4].

**Selected Latest Review Articles**

Vesicle-associated Membrane Proteins (VAMPs)

Vesicle-associated membrane proteins (VAMPs) are essential for membrane fusion and involved in vesicular transport and neurotransmission. Seven VAMPs have been identified in human. VAMP-1 and VAMP-2, also known as synaptobrevin-1 and -2, are mainly responsible for regulated exocytosis of synaptic vesicles and endocrine cells. VAMP-3 (cellubrevin) is enriched in the sorting and recycling endosomes. VAMP-4 is predominantly localized to the trans-Golgi network. VAMP-5 is mainly expressed in the skeletal muscle and heart. VAMP-7 (TI-VAMP) is enriched in late endosomal compartments and the lysosomes and is also involved in neurite outgrowth. VAMP-8 is enriched in the early and late endosomes and may also be involved in regulated exocytosis in the exocrine pancreas.

PAb to VAMP-3 (human)

CVL-PAB0055-0
100 μl
CVL-PAB0055-1
200 μl

PAb to VAMP-3 (rat)

CVL-PAB0055-0
100 μl
CVL-PAB0055-1
200 μl

PAb to VAMP-4 (human)

CVL-PAB0056-0
100 μl
CVL-PAB0056-1
200 μl

PAb to VAMP-8

CVL-PAB0054-0
100 μl
CVL-PAB0054-1
200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal human VAMP-8 (vesicle-associated membrane protein 8). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, rat and dog VAMP-8. Detects a band of ~10kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.

Vezatin

Vezatin is a single transmembrane domain containing mammalian adhesion protein that is ubiquitously expressed at adherens cell-cell junctions. Vezatin interacts with both myosin VI and the cadherin-catenin complex. Its recruitment to adherens junctions implicates the C-terminal region of α-catenin.

PAb to Vezatin (human)

CVL-PAB0194-0
100 μl
CVL-PAB0194-1
200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Human vezatin. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human vezatin. APPLICATION: ELISA, IP, WB.

Figure: Immunohistochemical staining of TI-VAMP in MDCK cells. A) GFP-tagged human TI-VAMP. B) MAb to TI-VAMP (158.2). C) Merge.

NEW

GABA Transporter-1 to -3 [GAT 1-3]

The amino acid γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system and plays a fundamental role in controlling neuronal excitability and information processing, neuronal plasticity, and network synchronization. After being released from the synapse, GABA is rapidly removed from the synaptic cleft. This is achieved by specific GABA transporters (GATs), which mediate the uptake of GABA into GABAergic neurons and/or surrounding glial cells. In presynaptic GABAergic neuron, GABA enters the vesicular GABA pool and hence is recycled as a neurotransmitter. In glial cells, GABA gets subsequently metabolized to succinate and enters the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle for oxidative metabolism. Based on their important role in GABAergic neurotransmission, it was suggested that the GABA transporters may be involved in epilepsy and ischemia.

PAb to GABA Transporter-1
CVL-PAB0014-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0014-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-1 (GABA transporter-1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-1. Detects a band of ~72kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB. BP: CVL-PEP0003.

PAb to GABA Transporter-1 (purified)
CVL-PAB0015-025 25 µg
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-1 (GABA transporter-1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-1. Detects a band of ~72kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

PAb to GABA Transporter-2
CVL-PAB0016-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0016-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-2 (GABA transporter-2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-2. Detects a band of ~72kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

PAb to GABA Transporter-2 (purified)
CVL-PAB0017-025 25 µg
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-2 (GABA transporter-2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-2. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB. BP: CVL-PEP0004.

PAb to GABA Transporter-3
CVL-PAB0018-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0018-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-3 (GABA transporter-3). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-3. Detects a band of ~74kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

PAb to GABA Transporter-3 (purified)
CVL-PAB0019-025 25 µg
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal rat GAT-3 (GABA transporter-3). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat GAT-3. Detects a band of ~74kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

Other Neurobiology Antibodies

PAb to Claudin-11 (rat)
CVL-PAB0020-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0020-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal claudin-11. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes rat claudin-11. Detects a band of ~22kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC, WB. BP: CVL-PEP0006.

PAb to Dopamine
CVL-PAB0026-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0026-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Dopamine conjugated to BSA. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and conjugated dopamine. APPLICATION: ELISA.

PAb to SNAP-23 (human)
CVL-PAB0057-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0057-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: SNAP-23 (synaptosomal-associated protein-23). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human SNAP-23. Detects a band of ~27kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.

PAb to Syntaxin-3
CVL-PAB0052-0 100 µl
CVL-PAB0052-1 200 µl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Syntaxin-3. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes syntaxin-3 of human and several mammalian species. Detects a band of ~35kDa by Western blot. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.

Ototoxin

Ototoxin [1] is a transmembrane protein of synaptic vesicles in inner hair cells. Mutations of the human ototoxin gene are implicated in deafness [2]. Ototoxin binds Ca2+ and interacts with the SNARE complex proteins syntaxin-1 and SNAP25 in a calcium-dependent manner. These proteins are critical for fusion of the synaptic vesicle membrane with the presynaptic membrane during exocytosis and consequent release of neurotransmitter into the synapse [3].

Ototoxin expression in the inner ear. At P30 (postnatal days), ototoxin is detected in the hair cells of the crista ampullaris (CA), utricular macula (UM), and saccular macula (SM). LIT: I. Roux, et al.; Cell 127, 277 (2006) (Supplemental Data)

NEW
ADMA & SDMA

Asymmetric (ADMA) & Symmetric (SDMA) Dimethylarginine

Asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) is a natural component of human plasma. It represents a post-translational modified form of L-arginine which is generated during protein turnover in all cells. In 1992 ADMA was identified as an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide synthases (NOS) [1]. ADMA seems to be involved in different cardiovascular pathologies and an increasing amount of clinical studies describe it as an important predictor and biomarker.

ADMA is known as an endogenous inhibitor of all three NOS isoforms. Therefore, an elevated level of ADMA is considered as a risk factor, preventing the homeostatic effects of NO⁺ on the vascular network. Several studies have indicated an association between ADMA and endothelial dysfunction. For example, as a competitive antagonist of nitric oxide, ADMA might be a useful parameter for early stages of chronic kidney diseases and a risk marker for developing cardiovascular disease [4].

MAB to N⁵,N⁷-Dimethyl-L-arginine (ADMA) (21C7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 21C7</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgM</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: ADMA (N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine)</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound ADMA. Does not cross-react with free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0004-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0004-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONE: 21C7</td>
<td>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</td>
<td>IMMUNOGEN: ADMA (N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine)</td>
<td>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound ADMA. Does not cross-react with free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0005-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0005-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N⁶-Monomethyl-L-arginine (16B11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 16B11</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: L-NMMA (N⁶-monomethyl-L-arginine)</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound L-NMMA. Does not cross-react with either free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0006-0</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0006-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N⁶-Dimethyl-L-arginine (Supernatant) (16B11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 16B11</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: L-NMMA (N⁶-dimethyl-L-arginine)</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound L-NMMA. Does not cross-react with either free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0007-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0007-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N⁶-Monomethyl-L-arginine (SD1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: SD1</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: L-NMMA (N⁶-monomethyl-L-arginine)</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound L-NMMA. Does not cross-react with either free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0008-0</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0008-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N⁶-Dimethyl-L-arginine (SD1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: SD1</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: L-NMMA (N⁶-dimethyl-L-arginine)</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes free and bound L-NMMA. Does not cross-react with either free or bound L-arginine or N⁵,N⁷-dimethyl-L-arginine. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0009-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0009-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine (71A3G4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 71A3G4</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG2a</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide. Cross-reacts with Nε-acetyl-L-lysine. Does not cross-react with either free lysine or free glutamine. APPLICATION: IHC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0111-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0111-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine (81D1C2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 81D1C2</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide. Cross-reacts with Nε-acetyl-L-lysine. APPLICATION: IHC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0010-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0010-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAB to N-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine (81D14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLONE: 81D14</th>
<th>ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1</th>
<th>IMMUNOGEN: GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide</th>
<th>SPECIFICITY: Recognizes GGE(L-ε-(γ-L-glutamyl)-L-lysine) isopeptide. Cross-reacts with Nε-acetyl-L-lysine. APPLICATION: IHC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0012-0</td>
<td>100 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-MAB0012-1</td>
<td>200 μl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Products

- CVL-MAB0009-0 100 μl
- CVL-MAB0009-1 200 μl
- CVL-MAB0010-0 100 μl
- CVL-MAB0010-1 200 μl

Selected Latest Review Articles


Purified (PF) = Purified (Preservative free); FC = Flow Cytometry; ICC = Immunocytochemistry; IP = Immunoprecipitation;
Transglutaminases

Transglutaminases (TGases) catalyze the post-translation al modification of proteins by the formation of isopeptide bonds. This occurs either through protein cross-linking via ε-γ-glutamyllysine bonds or through incorporation of pri mary amines at selected peptide-bound glutamine resi dues. The cross-linked products are highly resistant to me chanical challenge and proteolytic degradation, and their accumulation is found in a number of tissues and processes where such properties are important, including skin, hair, blood clotting and wound healing. Transglutaminases are involved in numerous human diseases including neuro degenerative diseases, autoimmune diseases, cardiac and vascular diseases and cancer.


**PAb to Transglutaminase**

| CVL-PAB0024-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0024-1 | 200 μl |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Guinea pig liver TGase (transglutaminase). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse, rat, guinea pig and echinococcus parasite TGase. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 1 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0066-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0066-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0061-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 1 (transglutaminase 1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 1. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**MAb to Transglutaminase 2 (7D2)**

| CVL-MAB0024-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-MAB0024-1 | 200 μl |

CLONE: 7D2. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG3. IMMUNOGEN: Purified TGase 2 (transglutaminase 2) from guinea pig liver. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes guinea pig liver TGase 2, red blood cells TGase 2 and recombinant human TGase 2. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 2 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0062-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0062-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0063-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 2 (transglutaminase 2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 2. Does not cross-react with any transglutaminase isoform or guinea pig TGase 2. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**MAb to Transglutaminase 3 (human) (B5D)**

| CVL-MAB0055-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-MAB0055-1 | 200 μl |


**MAb to Transglutaminase 3 (human) (C2D)**

| CVL-MAB0057-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-MAB0057-1 | 200 μl |


**MAb to Transglutaminase 3 (human) (H3)**

| CVL-MAB0046-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-MAB0046-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0065-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 3 (transglutaminase 3). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 3 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0064-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0064-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0067-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 3 (transglutaminase 3). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 3. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 4 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0068-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0068-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0069-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 4 (transglutaminase 4). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 4. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 5 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0067-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0067-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0069-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 5 (transglutaminase 5). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 5. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Transglutaminase 7 (human)**

| CVL-PAB0070-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0070-1 | 200 μl |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human TGase 7 (transglutaminase 7). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human TGase 7. APPLICATION: WB.

**MAb to Transglutaminase (bacterial) (3C7)**

| CVL-MAB0031-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-MAB0031-1 | 200 μl |

CLONE: 3C7. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant bacterial (Streptomyces mobaraensis) TGase (transglutaminase). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes bacterial TGase. Does not cross-react with mammalian TGase 2. APPLICATION: WB.

**PAb to Factor XIIIa (human)**

| CVL-PAB0058-0 | 100 μl |
| CVL-PAB0058-1 | 200 μl |
| CVL-PAB0059-C025 | Purified 25 μg |

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of factor XIIIa (FXIIIa; plasma transglutaminase). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human factor XIIIa. Does not cross-react with any transglutaminase isoform or erythrocyte band EPM-2 protein. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

IHC = Immunohistochemistry (FS = Frozen Sections, PS = Paraffin Sections); WB = Western blot; BP = Blocking Peptide
Apoptosis & Autophagy

**Alix**

Alix (ALG-2-interacting protein-X) [1] is a cytoplasmic protein ubiquitously expressed and concentrated in phagosomes and exosomes [2]. Alix can bind the calcium-binding protein ALG-2, which expression is necessary for cell death [3]. Alix is involved in the regulation of the endolysosomal system through binding to endophilins and to endosomal sorting complexes required for transport (ESCRT) proteins, TSG101 and CHMP4b. Recently, it was suggested that the interaction of ALG-2/Alix complex with ESCRT proteins is necessary for naturally occurring death of motoneurons [4].

**PAb to Alix-2 Interacting Protein-X**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0240-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant mouse Alix (ALG-2-interacting protein-X). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes mouse Alix. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0241-0</td>
<td>200 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant mouse Alix (ALG-2-interacting protein-X). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes mouse Alix. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIAH Proteins**

SIAH proteins [1] are ubiquitin-protein isopeptide ligases (E3) that have been implicated in a variety of cellular actions, including promotion of apoptotic death [2]. In addition, SIAH ubiquitin ligases might play a role as up-stream regulators of both hydroxylases for HIF-1α, i.e. PHD and FIH4, by targeting them for proteasomal degradation, leading to increased HIF-1α abundance, and transcriptional activity in hypoxia [3].

**PAb to E3 Ubiquitin-protein Ligase SIAH-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0225-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of SIAH-1 (E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase SIAH-1). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes SIAH-1 from all species. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0226-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of SIAH-2 (E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase SIAH-2). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes SIAH-2 from all species. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spinster**

Spinster was originally discovered in *Drosophila*, where it is required for programmed cell death and normal synaptic growth [1, 2]. The human homolog of spinster (HSpin1) binds to Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL, and induces a caspase-independent necrotic or autophagic cell death pathway [3].

**PAb to Spinster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0237-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal human spinster-1. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and mouse spinster-1. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0238-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal human spinster-2. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and mouse spinster-2. APPLICATION: WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0239-0</td>
<td>200 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal mouse spinster-3. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes mouse spinster-3. APPLICATION: WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW**

**PAb to Spinster-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0200-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal mouse spinster-1. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and mouse spinster-1. APPLICATION: IHC, WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW**

**PAb to Spinster-2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0201-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal mouse spinster-2. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human and mouse spinster-2. APPLICATION: WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW**

**PAb to Spinster-3 (mouse)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0202-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal mouse spinster-3. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes mouse spinster-3. APPLICATION: WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW**

**PAb to Spinster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVL-PAB0241-0</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
<td>WB.</td>
<td>From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of mouse spinsters (common domain). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes mouse spinster-1, -2, and -3 and human spinster-1. APPLICATION: WB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cancer & Angiogenesis

Prokineticin 1

The angiogenic factor prokineticin 1 (endocrine gland-derived VEGF; EG-VEGF) [1] induces proliferation, migration and fenestration in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. Its expression is restricted to endocrine glands including the placenta and is induced by hypoxia. Prokineticin 1 has little or no effect on other endothelial and non-endothelial cells. Expression of human prokineticin 1 mRNA is often complementary to the expression of VEGF, suggesting that these molecules function in a coordinated manner [2, 3].


**NEW** PAb to Prokineticin 1 (human) (NT)

CVL-PAB0185-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0185-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of human prokineticin 1 (PK1; EG-VEGF). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human prokineticin 1. APPLICATION: FC, IHC (PS), WB.

Prokineticin Receptor 1

PKR1 (prokineticin receptor 1) belongs to the family of G-protein coupled receptors. Activation leads to mobilization of calcium, stimulation of phosphoinositide turn-over and activation of p44/p42 mitogen-activated protein kinase.


**NEW** MAb to β-Tubulin (Class III) (human) (TUJ-1)

CVL-MAB0054-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0054-1 200 μl

CLONE: TUJ-1. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: C-terminal domain of human β-tubulin (class III). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human β-tubulin (class III). APPLICATION: ICC, IP, WB.

Prokineticin Receptor 2

PKR2 (prokineticin receptor 2) [1] belongs to the family of G-protein coupled receptors. Activation leads to mobilization of calcium and stimulation of MAPK3 phosphorylation [2]. PKR2 is essential for coordination of circadian behavior [3].


**NEW** PAb to Prokineticin Receptor 2 (human) (NT)

CVL-PAB0193-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0193-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of human prokineticin receptor 2. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human prokineticin receptor 2 (44kDa). APPLICATION: FC, IHC (PS), WB.

β-Tubulin Class III

Class III β-tubulin is abundant in the central and peripheral nervous system, where it is prominently expressed during fetal and postnatal development. In adult tissues, the distribution is almost exclusively neuron-specific. Altered expression patterns are noted in cancer. In neuronal tumors class III β-tubulin is associated with neuronal differentiation and decreased cell proliferation. In contrast, the presence of class III β-tubulin in gliomas and lung cancer is associated with an ascending histological grade of malignancy. Increased expression in various endothelial cancer cell lines is associated with chemoresistance.


**NEW** MAb to β-Tubulin (Class III) (human) (TUJ-1)

CVL-MAB0054-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0054-1 200 μl

CLONE: TUJ-1. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: C-terminal domain of human β-tubulin (class III). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human β-tubulin (class III). APPLICATION: ICC, IP, WB.

Related Products

**NEW** MAb to β-Tubulin (Class II) (human) (7B9)

CVL-MAB0055-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0055-1 200 μl


PAb to α-Tubulin (detyrosinated) (human)

[PAb to Glu-α-Tubulin (human)]

CVL-PAB0201-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0201-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal human Glu-α-tubulin (detyrosinated α-tubulin). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human Glu-α-tubulin. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

PAb to α-Tubulin (detyrosinated) (decarboxylated)

[PAb to Glu-α-Tubulin (human)]

CVL-PAB0202-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0202-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal human α-actinin-4. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human α-actinin-4. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**NEW** PAb to α-Actinin-4

CVL-PAB0221-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0221-1 200 μl

From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal human α-actinin-4. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat α-actinin-4. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

IHC = Immunohistochemistry (FS = Frozen Sections, PS = Paraffin Sections); WB = Western blot; BP = Blocking Peptide
Inflammation

Peptidylarginine Deiminases (PADs)

PADs (peptidylarginine deiminases, EC 3.5.3.15) are calcium-dependent protein-modulating enzymes which convert arginine residues to citrulline residues. Five PAD isozymes (PAD1, -2, -3, -4, and -6) have been identified in rodents and humans [2]. Peptidylarginine deiminases are widely distributed in various tissues of vertebrates. The fact that they specifically deiminate the functional arginine residues of certain proteins in vitro suggests a possible role in the modulation of biologically active proteins [1]. Protein citrullination has recently become an area of significant interest because of its suspected role in human disease states including rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis, and also because of its role in gene regulation [3].

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminases (human)**

- **CVL-PAB0041-B**
  - 100 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human PADI1 (peptidylarginine deiminase I). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human wild type peptidylarginine deiminase. May cross-react with all peptidylarginine deiminase isozymes. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

- **CVL-PAB0041-0**
  - 200 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human PADI1 (peptidylarginine deiminase I). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human wild type peptidylarginine deiminase. May cross-react with all peptidylarginine deiminase isozymes. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminases (human) (purified)**

- **CVL-PAB0062-B**
  - 25 µg
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human peptidylarginine deiminase. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human wild type peptidylarginine deiminase. May cross-react with all peptidylarginine deiminase isozymes. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminase I (human)**

- **CVL-PAB0043-B**
  - 100 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human PADI1 (peptidylarginine deiminase I). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human PADI1. Cross-reactivity with other peptidylarginine deiminase isozymes has not been tested. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

- **CVL-PAB0043-0**
  - 200 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human PADI1 (peptidylarginine deiminase I). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human PADI1. Cross-reactivity with other peptidylarginine deiminase isozymes has not been tested. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminase II**

- **CVL-PAB0197-B**
  - 100 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal PADI2 (peptidylarginine deiminase II). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat 76kDa PADI2. Does not cross-react with other isoforms. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), IP, WB.

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminase III**

- **CVL-PAB0198-B**
  - 100 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of N-terminal PADI3 (peptidylarginine deiminase III). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat 75kDa PADI3. Does not cross-react with other isoforms. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), IP, WB.

**PAb to Peptidylarginine Deiminase IV**

- **CVL-PAB0199-B**
  - 100 µl
  - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of C-terminal PADI4 (peptidylarginine deiminase IV). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human, mouse and rat 74kDa PADI4. Does not cross-react with other isoforms. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), IP, WB.

**PAb to Complex Oligomatrix Protein**

**CVL-PAB0022-0**
- 100 µl
- From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of complex oligomatrix protein. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes complex oligomatrix protein from cartilage matrix. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**PAb to Complex Oligomatrix Protein (purified)**

**CVL-PAB0022-05**
- 25 µg
- From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of complex oligomatrix protein. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes complex oligomatrix protein from cartilage matrix. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**S100-A12**

**S100-A12** (calgranulin C; CAGC) [1] is constitutively expressed in neutrophils and inducible in numerous cells, particularly in macrophages, epithelial cells and keratinocytes [2]. S100-A12 induces expression of adhesion molecules and pro-inflammatory cytokines and mediates migration and activation of monocytes and macrophages, through RAGE (receptor for advanced glycosylation end products) binding [3].

- **MAb to S100-A12 (human)**
  - **CVL-MAB0044-B**
    - 100 µl
    - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant human S100-A12 (CAGC). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human S100-A12. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.
  - **CVL-MAB0044-C025**
    - 250 µl
    - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant human S100-A12 (CAGC). SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human S100-A12. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.

**Apelin**

Apelin [1] has been identified as an endogenous ligand for the G-protein-coupled APJ receptor. Reported physiological actions of apelin include: (I) its role as endocrine adipokine; (II) contribution to fluid homeostasis, inhibition of water intake and vasopressin; (III) participation as a co-receptor in the process of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection; and (IV) regulation of immune response [2-3].

- **PAb to Apelin (human)**
  - **CVL-PAB0222-0**
    - 100 µl
    - From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide corresponding to a portion of human C-terminal apelin. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes human apelin. CROSS-REACTS WITH MICE AND HAMSTER. APPLICATION: IHC (PS), WB.
Mycotoxins

Aflatoxins

Aflatoxins are naturally occurring mycotoxins. High-level aflatoxin exposure produces acute necrosis, cirrhosis, and carcinoma of the liver.

MAb to Aflatoxin B1 (5B3)
CVL-MAB0033-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0033-1 200 μl

Ochratoxin A

Mycotoxin. Natural contaminant of mouldy food and feed. It has a number of toxic effects, the most prominent being nephrotoxicity. Furthermore, ochratoxin A is immunosuppressive, genotoxic, teratogenic and carcinogenic. Stimulates lipid peroxidation. Induces oxidative DNA lesions coupled with direct DNA adducts via quinone formation.

MAb to Ochratoxin A (3C5)
CVL-MAB0029-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0029-1 200 μl
CLONE: 3C5. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Ochratoxin A conjugated to BSA. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes ochratoxin A. Does not cross-react with ochratoxin B. APPLICATION: ELISA.

Zearalenone

Estrogenic mycotoxin in animals and a phytohormone in plants. Inducer of sister chromatid exchange and chromosomal aberration. Acts as a proonophoric uncoupler in plant mitochondria.

MAb to Zearalenone (11C9)
CVL-MAB0034-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0034-1 200 μl
CLONE: 11C9. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Zearalenone. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes zearalenone. APPLICATION: ELISA.

Deoxynevalenol

Mycotoxin that commonly contaminates cereal-based foods worldwide. Disrupts normal cell function by inhibiting protein synthesis via binding to ribosomes and by activating critical cellular kinases involved in signal transduction related to proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis.

Fumonisins


MAb to Fumonisin (2A2)
CVL-MAB0035-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0035-1 200 μl
CLONE: 2A2. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Fumonisin. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes fumonisin B1, B2 and B3. APPLICATION: ELISA.

Okadaic Acid

Potent inhibitor of protein phosphatases 1 (PP1) and 2 (PP2A and PP2B) in numerous cell types. Does not affect activity of acid phosphatase, alkaline phosphatase and tyrosine phosphatase. Non-phorbol type tumor promoter. Induces apoptosis in human breast carcinoma cells (MB-231 and MCF-7) and in myeloid cells, but inhibits glucocorticoid-induced apoptosis in T cell hybridomas. Has shown contractile effect on smooth muscle and heart muscle.

MAb to Okadaic Acid (7E1)
CVL-MAB0028-0 100 μl
CVL-MAB0028-1 200 μl
CLONE: 7E1. ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG1. IMMUNOGEN: Okadaic acid. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes okadaic acid. APPLICATION: ELISA.

PAb to Okadaic Acid
CVL-PAB0021-0 100 μl
CVL-PAB0021-1 200 μl
From rabbit. IMMUNOGEN: Okadaic acid conjugated to ovalbumin. SPECIFICITY: Recognizes okadaic acid. APPLICATION: ELISA.
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