

**Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 85-2C8 ]**  
**Catalog # AH13048**

**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**

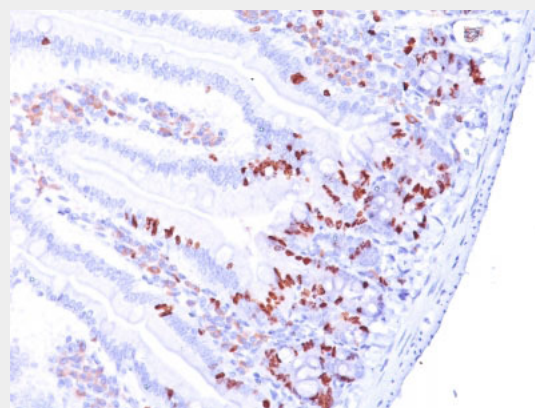
Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (Proliferation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**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](#)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Mouse Small Intestine stained with BrdU Monoclonal Antibody (85-2C8).

**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**

Acta Histochemica, Supplement. Band XXXVI. 353-359 (1988). | Raza A, Ucar K and Preisler H D. Cytometry. 6: 633-640 (1985). | Raza A, Preisler H D, Mayers G L, et al.. New England Journal of Medicine. 310 (15): 991 (1984). | Gratzner H G. Science. 218: 474-475 (1982)