

Recombinant Anti-Testosterone Antibody (V3S-0522-YC2093)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC2093

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>), which can specifically recognize Testosterone. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Human
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C34555
Secondary Antibody	C32400; C75370; C10513; C51635; C45530

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application	ELISA
Application Notes	The antibody is recommended for detection of Testosterone by ELISA assay.

Target

Target	Testosterone
Alternative Name	Testosterone; male sex hormone
Introduction	Testosterone is a hormone produced by the human body. It's mainly produced in men by the testes. Testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as testes and prostate, as well as promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle and bone mass, and the growth of body hair. In addition, testosterone is involved in health and well-being, and the prevention of osteoporosis. Insufficient levels of testosterone in men may lead to abnormalities including frailty and bone loss.
Research Area	Developmental Biology

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