

HRP conjugated Monoclonal Anti-SN38 Antibody, Mouse IgG1

Catalog # SN8-PLM685



Source

HRP conjugated Monoclonal Anti-SN38 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 is a Mouse monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from HEK293 cells.

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Mouse kappa

Conjugate

HRP-Conjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Reactivity

Chemical

Immunogen

SN38-OVA.

Specificity

Specifically recognizes the target-SN38.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	2-125 ng/mL

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

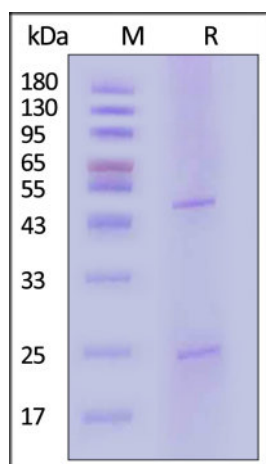
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



HRP conjugated Monoclonal Anti-SN38 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue.

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and more!



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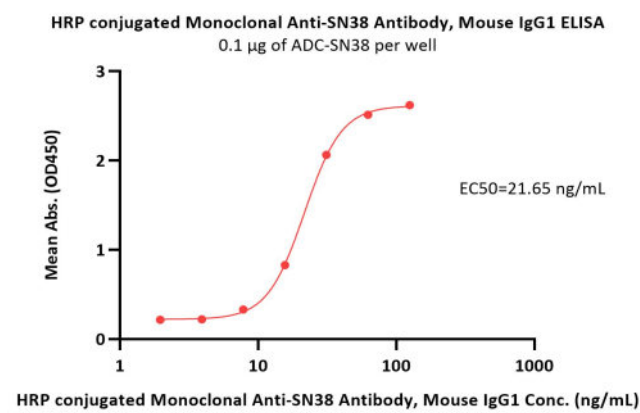
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BIOSYSTEMS
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The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized ADC-SN38 at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind HRP conjugated Monoclonal Anti-SN38 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (Cat. No. SN8-PLM685) with a linear range of 2-31.25 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

SN-38 is an antineoplastic drug. It is the active metabolite of irinotecan (an analog of camptothecin - a topoisomerase I inhibitor) but has 1000 times more activity than irinotecan itself. In vitro cytotoxicity assays show that the potency of SN-38 relative to irinotecan varies from 2- to 2000-fold. SN38 is formed via hydrolysis of irinotecan by carboxylesterases and metabolized via glucuronidation by UGT1A1. The variant of UGT1A1 in ~10% of Caucasians which leads to poor metabolism of SN-38 predicts irinotecan toxicity, as it is then less easily excreted from the body in its SN-38 glucuronide form. SN-38 and its glucuronide are lost into the bile and intestines. It can cause the symptoms of diarrhoea and myelosuppression experienced by ~25% of the patients administered irinotecan.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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