Antibody Stabilizer

Stabilizer for long-term storage of proteins or antibodies at 2 – 8 °C

Available products:	*Antibody Stabilizer TRIS*	*(article no. 130)*
	Antibody Stabilizer PBS	*(article no. 131)*
Storage:	2 – 8 °C (Does not tolerate freezing!)	
pH-value at 19.0 – 21.0 °C:	7.3 ± 0.2	
Preservative:	contains < 0.0014 % [w/w] reaction mass of CMIT/MIT (3:1)	
Expiry date when stored unopened:	see label on the bottle	
	For general laboratory use	

Instructions for use

Antibody Stabilizer is ready-to-use. Please shake the buffer thoroughly before use.

The antibody/protein is diluted at least 1:20 in *Antibody Stabilizer* for storage. Storage should be at 2 – 8 °C. Higher dilutions are also possible. Many antibodies can be stored in *Antibody Stabilizer* at very low concentrations - such as 80 ng/ml - for several years without significant loss of binding activity. A low concentration during storage saves time-consuming pre-dilutions before each use of the antibody.

The storage time of the proteins/antibodies in *Antibody Stabilizer* strongly depends on their properties and concentrations and can therefore not be predicted in general. *Antibody Stabilizer* must first be tested by the user for suitability for the respective proteins/antibodies. Specific shelf lives can only ever be determined for a defined combination of protein/antibody and concentration.
If *Antibody Stabilizer* is used for immunodiagnostic kits, the shelf life has to be tested according to the applicable regulatory requirements for diagnostics.

Antibody Stabilizer is not suited as a coating buffer for ELISA applications, as the stabilizing components may interfere with the coating process when a capture antibody or capture protein is immobilized directly onto a surface. Antibodies/Proteins stored in *Antibody Stabilizer* should therefore be dialyzed or diluted at least 1:100 against a suitable buffer (e.g. *Coating Buffer pH 7.4*, article no. 120) before coating.

Antibody Stabilizer contains components that may interfere with commonly used conjugation methods, e.g. techniques that target primary amines or sulfhydryl groups. Suitability of *Antibody Stabilizer* for any given conjugation method therefore needs to be tested in advance. We recommend diluting the biomolecules in *Antibody Stabilizer* only after conjugation.

Please note that high protein concentrations and/or microbial contamination may reduce the effectiveness of the preservative. If you add protein/antibodies for storage in a non-sterile manner and you are unsure about potential microbial contamination, it may be beneficial to add additional preservative or also antibiotics.

For further information please visit www.candor-bioscience.com.

We Bring The World Of Biotechnology To You
BOCA SCIENTIFIC