

Code No. 18771

Anti-Cre recombinase Rabbit IgG Affinity PurifyVolume : 50 µg

Introduction : Cre is a 38 kDa recombinase protein from bacteriophage P1 which mediates intramolecular and intermolecular site specific recombination between loxP sites. The role of Cre is to resolve dimers of P1 that arise after replication in order to allow partitioning of the two P1 molecules at cell division. A loxP site (locus of X-ing over) consists of two 13 bp inverted repeats separated by an 8 bp asymmetric spacer region. One molecule of Cre binds per inverted repeat or two Cre molecules line up at one loxP site. The recombination occurs in the asymmetric spacer region. Those 8 bases are also responsible for the directionality of the site. Two loxP sequences in opposite orientation to each other invert the intervening piece of DNA, two sites in direct orientation dictate excision of the intervening DNA between the sites leaving one loxP site behind. Thus, this precise removal of DNA can be used to eliminate an endogenous gene or transgene activate a transgene.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of the middle part of Cre recombinase (MLHRRSGLPRPSDSDNAV)

Purification : Affinity Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 50 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

Application : This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment (10 min. in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0). The optimal dilution is 2 - 5 µg/mL, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratory.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting at 1 - 3 µg/mL.

Specificity : Confirmed by western blotting using Cre Cos/TNE sup.

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Code No. 18771

Anti-Cre recombinase Rabbit IgG Affinity PurifyVolume : 5 µg

Introduction : Cre is a 38 kDa recombinase protein from bacteriophage P1 which mediates intramolecular and intermolecular site specific recombination between loxP sites. The role of Cre is to resolve dimers of P1 that arise after replication in order to allow partitioning of the two P1 molecules at cell division. A loxP site (locus of X-ing over) consists of two 13 bp inverted repeats separated by an 8 bp asymmetric spacer region. One molecule of Cre binds per inverted repeat or two Cre molecules line up at one loxP site. The recombination occurs in the asymmetric spacer region. Those 8 bases are also responsible for the directionality of the site. Two loxP sequences in opposite orientation to each other invert the intervening piece of DNA, two sites in direct orientation dictate excision of the intervening DNA between the sites leaving one loxP site behind. Thus, this precise removal of DNA can be used to eliminate an endogenous gene or transgene activate a transgene.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of the middle part of Cre recombinase (MLHRRSGLPRPSDSNAV)

Purification : Affinity Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 0.1 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 50 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

Application : This antibody can be stained in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment (10 min. in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0). The optimal dilution is 2 - 5 µg/mL, however, the dilution rate should be optimized by each laboratory.
: This antibody can be used for western blotting at 1 - 3 µg/mL.

Specificity : Confirmed by western blotting using Cre Cos/TNE sup.

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.