

Antibody Stabilizer

Product overview

Catalog number	CR130 (Antibody Stabilizer TRIS) CR131 (Antibody Stabilizer PBS)
Description	Stabilizer for long-term storage of proteins or antibodies at 2 – 8 °C
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 RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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 (10x), catalog no. CR120) 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.



Legal disclaimer