

Anti-Digoxigenin-POD (poly), Fab fragments

For Detection of Digoxigenin-labeled Compounds
Lyophilisate

Cat. No. 11 633 716 001

50 U

Version February 2006

Store at +2 to +8°C

Product Description

Preparation

The reagent is an anti-digoxigenin antibody from sheep, Fab fragments, conjugated with polymerized horse-radish peroxidase [POD(p)]. After immunization with digoxigenin, the sheep IgG was purified by ion exchange chromatography. The Fab fragments obtained by papain digestion were isolated by immunosorption, conjugated with POD(p) and stabilized in a 50 mM HEPES buffer; 0.4% bovine serum albumin (BSA) (w/v); 0.1% Methylisothiazolone (MIT) (w/v); pH 7.4 and lyophilized. Dissolving the lyophilisate in 1 ml redist. water results in a concentration of 50 U/ml.

Advantage

The advantage of anti-digoxigenin-POD(poly) compared with the unpolymerized conjugate is that it usually gives considerably higher signal-to-noise values (fig.1). It is especially useful when high sensitivity is demanded.

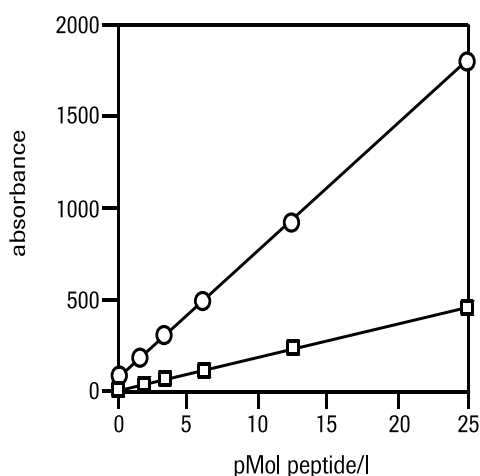


Fig. 1: Comparison of the anti-digoxigenin-POD(poly)-conjugate (○ 100 mU/ml) versus the corresponding POD(mono)-conjugate (□ 200 mU/ml).

Storage and Stability

The conjugate is stable at +2 to +8°C. The reconstituted stock solution is stable at +2 to +8°C for 6 months; do not freeze. Do not add sodium azide!

Recommended Concentrations

1. ELISA

Detection of digoxigenin-labeled nucleic acids:
1:5000 - 1:25 000 = 10 mU/ml - 2 mU/ml, sufficient for 25 000 - 125 000 tests.

Detection of digoxigenin-labeled proteins:
1:1000 - 1:5000 = 50 mU/ml - 10 mU/ml, sufficient for 5000 - 25 000 tests.

2. Immunoblotting

Detection of digoxigenin-labeled nucleic acids (Southern blots, dot blots) and of digoxigenin-labeled proteins (Western blots, dot blots) on membranes.
1:500 - 1:1000 = 100 mU/ml - 50 mU/ml, sufficient for 4000-8000 cm² of membrane.

Note: It is recommended to dilute the reconstituted stock solution (50 U/ml) of the anti-digoxigenin-POD(p) in 100 mM Tris-HCl; 150 mM NaCl; pH 7.5. If necessary 1% blocking reagent (w/v), 1-5% heat inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS) (v/v) or sheep normal serum can be added to the conjugate dilution buffer for reduction of non-specific binding.

The anti-digoxigenin-POD(p) conjugate has not been evaluated in immunohistochemistry.

Substrates for the Detection of POD in ELISA and Immunoblotting Applications

1. ELISA

Chromogenic Substrates

ABTS*, [2,2 Azino-di-(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-sulfonate(6))] 100 mg of ABTS in 3.25 mM sodium perborate; 39.8 mM citric acid; 60 mM disodium hydrogen phosphate; pH 4.4 - 4.5. The reaction product is green and soluble in water; measure at 405 nm.

(for the Cat. Nos. please refer to our homepage or catalogue)

BM blue POD substrate, soluble,
Cat. No. 11 484 281 001

TMB (3,3',5,5' Tetramethylbenzidine) in buffer solution, ready-to-use.
The reaction product is blue (after stop yellow) and soluble in water; measure at 450 nm.

Chemiluminescent Substrate

BM Chemiluminescence ELISA Substrate (POD)*,
Cat. No. 11 582 950 001

Use according to the pack insert.

2. Immunoblotting

Chromogenic Substrates DAB (Diaminobenzidine (3,4,3',4'-tetraaminobiphenyl))
Cat. No. 11 718 096 001
1.39 mM DAB; 0.01% H₂O₂ (v/v); in 50 mM Tris-HCl;
pH 7.3.
The reaction product is a brown, water-insoluble precipitate. It is also insoluble in ethanol.

BM blue POD substrate, precipitating
Cat. No. 11 442 066 001
TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine) in buffer solution,
ready-to-use.
The reaction product is a dark blue precipitate which is insoluble in water.

CN (4-Chloro-1-naphtol)
5.6 mM CN; 0.01% H₂O₂ (v/v); in 50 mM Tris-HCl;
pH 7.4; 150 mM NaCl. Dissolve CN in a small volume
methanol.
The reaction product is a bluish-black, water-insoluble precipitate, which is however, soluble in ethanol.

Chemiluminescent Substrate BM Chemiluminescence Western Blotting Substrate
(POD), Cat. No. 11 500 708 001
Use according to the pack insert.

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Ordering Information

Roche Applied Science offers a large selection of reagents and systems for life science research. For a complete overview of related products and manuals, please visit and bookmark our home page www.roche-applied-science.com.

Notice for the Purchaser The labeling of nucleic acids with DIG is covered by EP patents 0 324 474 and 0 371 262 as well as the following US patents 5.344.757, 5.354.657 and 5.702.888 owned by Roche Diagnostics GmbH.

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Diagnostics

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