

## Product Datasheet

### Horse normal serum (2 ml) GRP12594

<b>Species/Host</b>	Horse
<b>Form/Appearance</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Storage</b>	Store lyophilized material at 2-8 °C. For long term storage after reconstitution, prepare small aliquots and store at -20 °C. For storage at 2-8 °C, add a preservative to prevent growth of bacteria. Rehydrate with 2.0 ml of deionized water. Swirl gently and let stand for up to 2 hours at 18-25 °C. Centrifuge reconstituted serum to remove any precipitates.
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.
<b>Purity</b>	Serum
<b>Application Notes</b>	<p>Additional Information: Usually 5 % (v/v) serum blocking buffer it is recommended and for that you need to mix 2 ml of blocking serum with 38 ml of diluent buffer (PBS with Tween® 20 detergent) to obtain a total volume of 40 ml. Use immediately or store at 2-8°C or colder. Protein concentration is 60.0 mg/ml (Bradford, IgG standards). Antibody is supplied in 10 mM sodium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2. No preservative is added. Background: Normal horse serum lipid extracted and dialyzed against 10 mM sodium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2. This product is used as a blocking reagent or control for most immunoassay applications. Blocking is a critical step in most immunoassays and "fills-in" the unoccupied spaces of the solid phase that are not occupied by immobilized proteins. Without blocking antibodies would bind non-specifically which in turn could lead to false signaling and /or background issues. How to choose blocking serum? If you use a secondary from donkey e.g. donkey anti-chicken HRP (or other label) - your blocking serum should be also coming from donkey. Serum from a species primary antibody is coming from should not be used as this will compete for binding sites with secondary antibodies. In this example serum from chicken should not be used as blocking reagent. Reconstitution: For reconstitution add 5.5 ml of sterile water.</p>