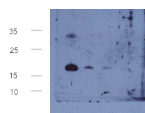


Product no **AS22 4836****LEA6-1 | Late embryogenesis abundant protein LEA6-1****Product information**

Immunogen	Recombinant <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> LEA6-1, UniProt: O64820 , TAIR: AT2G23110
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Serum
Format	Lyophilized
Quantity	50 µl
Reconstitution	For reconstitution add 50 µl of sterile water
Storage	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to the cap or sides of the tube.

Application information

Recommended dilution	1 : 500 (WB)
Expected apparent MW	16 kDa
Confirmed reactivity	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>
Predicted reactivity	Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known
Additional information	This antibody is recognizing 50 ng of purified, recombinant AtLEA6-1.
Selected references	To be added when available, antibody released in February 2023.



Different amounts (25, 50, 100 and 400 ng) of the purified recombinant AtLEA6-1 protein in Laemmli buffer 1X were denatured at 75°C for 5 min, loaded and separated on 15 % SDS-PAGE. Gel was blotted 1h to nitrocellulose membranes (Amersham™ Protam™ Premium 0.45 µM NC) using a tank transfer system (BIO-RAD). Blots were blocked ON with TBS-T/NF-Milk (5%) at 8 °C with agitation. Blot was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1 : 500 for 1h at RT with agitation in TBS-T/NF-Milk (5%). The antibody solution was decanted, and the blot was rinsed briefly twice with TBS-T and then washed 3 times for 5 min in TBS-T at RT with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody (anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugated, from Agrisera [AS09 602](#)) diluted to 1:10 000 in TBS-T/NF-Milk (5%) for 1h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above and developed for 3 min with a mix 1:1 of Peroxidase and Luminol (Thermo). Finally, membranes were exposed to X-ray films (Radiographic Blue films, Kodak) for 30" and developed using Kodak reagents.

Courtesy of Dr. Alejandra A. Covarrubias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico