MegaWox™ polyHRP-Streptavidin Conjugate

Catalog number: 11039
Unit size: 1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	Refrigerated (2-8 °C), Minimize light exposure
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving

Chemical Properties

Appearance	Liquid
Soluble In	Water

Applications

Immunoassays (such as histochemistry, ELISAs and Western blotting) are important in clinical diagnosis and experimental protein analysis. These indirect analytical strategies primarily rely on the binding of an antigen by a specific antibody (primary antibody), followed by the detection of primary antibody by an enzyme or fluorescently labelled secondary antibody, allowing the semi-quantitative detection of a protein of interest. Histochemistry, ELISAs and Western blotting have been the common choices for protein validation studies for the past several decades. Technical advancements and modifications are continuously being developed to enhance the detection sensitivity of these procedures. Among them, streptavidin-containing poly-horseradish peroxidase (PolyHRP) based detection strategies have been shown to improve signals in a variety of immunoassays. The commercially available streptavidin and antibodies conjugated with many HRPs (PolyHRPs) have been widely used to enhance the detection sensitivity in immunoassays. MegaWox™ polyHRP-Streptavidin Conjugate is designed to deliver the highest sensitivity and low background in immunoassays where sample volume is limited or when the target molecule is present at low levels. The streptavidin poly-HRP is purified to remove unconjugated streptavidin molecules that competes for binding sites with HRP-conjugates. In addition, the conjugate is devoid of unconjugated HRP that can cause background signal. MegaWox™ polyHRP-Streptavidin Conjugate is compatible with chromogenic, fluorogenic and chemiluminescent HRP substrates used in ELISA, Western blotting, immunohistochemistry (IHC) and nucleic acid hybridization assays. Due to the extremely high sensitivity of MegaWox™ polyHRP-Streptavidin Conjugate a blocking procedure may been needed to eliminate the interference caused by the endogenous biotinylated proteins.