



Rabbit Anti-IAA antibody

SL0902R

Product Name:	IAA
Chinese Name:	吲哚乙酸抗体/Botany生长素抗体
Alias:	Indole-3-Acetic Acid; Indole 3 acetic acid; indole-3-acetic acid, indol-yl-3-acetic acid.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Indole-3-AceticAcid
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated with IAA:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Indole-3-acetic acid, also known as IAA, is a heterocyclic compound that is an phytohormones called auxins. This colourless solid is probably the most important plant auxin. The molecule is derived from indole, containing a carboxymethyl group (acetic acid). IAA has many different effects, as all auxins do, such as inducing cell elongation and cell division with all subsequent results for plant growth and development. There are less expensive and metabolically stable synthetic auxin analogs on the market for use in horticulture, such as indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) and 1-naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA).

SWISS:
N/A

CAS:
87-51-4

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

药物 化合物抗体

吲哚-3-

乙酸一种Botany体内普遍存在的内源Botany生长素, 属吲哚类化合物。吲哚乙酸可以人工合成。

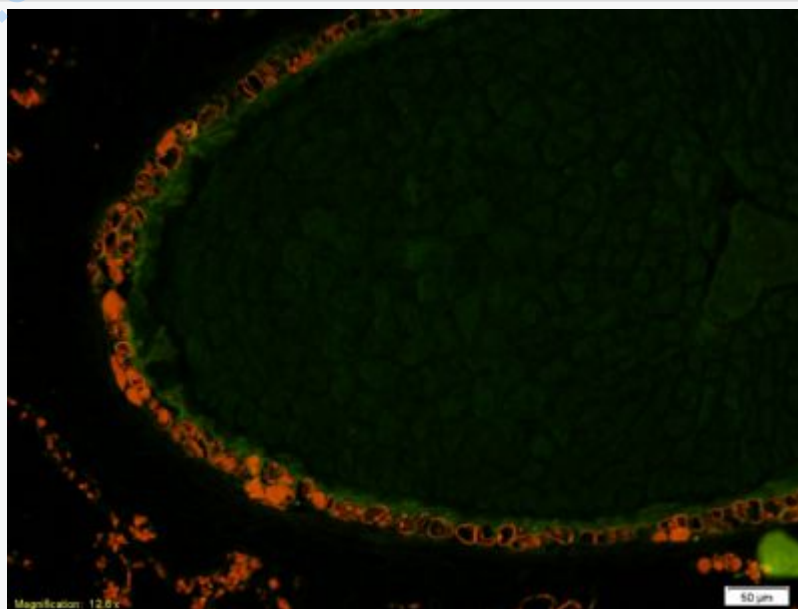
生长素有多方面的生理效应, 这与其浓度有关。低浓度时可以促进生长, 高浓度时则会抑制生长, 甚至使Botany死亡, 这种抑制作用与其能否诱导乙烯的形成有关。生长素的生理效应表现在两个层次上。

在细胞水平上, 生长素可刺激形成层细胞分裂; 刺激枝的细胞伸长、抑制根细胞生长; 促进木质部、韧皮部Cell

differentiation, 促进插条发根、调节愈伤组织的形态建成。

在器官和整株水平上, 生长素从幼苗到果实成熟都起作用。生长素控制幼苗中胚轴伸长的可逆性红光抑制; 当吲哚乙酸转移至枝条下侧即产生枝条的向地性; 当吲哚乙酸转移至枝条的背光侧即产生枝条的向光性; 吲哚乙酸造成顶端优势; 延缓叶片衰老; 施于叶片的生长素抑制脱落, 而施于离层近轴端的生长素促进脱落; 生长素促进开花, 诱导单性果实的发育, 延迟果实成熟。

Picture:



Tissue/cell: Peach seed tissue;4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min;
Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-IAA Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0902R) 1:200,
overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, PE-Cy5
conjugated(SL0902R)used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C.

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