

Datasheet: MCA2483

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| Description: | MOUSE ANTI BrdU |
| Specificity: | BrdU |
| Other names: | 5-BROMODEOXYURIDINE |
| Format: | Purified |
| Product Type: | Monoclonal Antibody |
| Clone: | Bu20a |
| Isotype: | IgG1 |
| Quantity: | 0.2 mg |

Product Details

RRID AB_1102864

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

| | Yes | No | Not Determined | Suggested Dilution |
|----------------------------|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|
| Flow Cytometry (1) | ▪ | | | 1/25 - 1/100 |
| Immunohistology - Frozen | ▪ | | | |
| Immunohistology - Paraffin | ▪ | | | |
| Immunofluorescence | ▪ | | | |
| Immunocytochemistry (2) | ▪ | | | 1/25 - 1/100 |

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

(1) Flow Cytometry protocols can be found at:

www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/brdu-clone-bu20a-flow-cytometry-protocol

www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/brdu-staining-cell-cycle-protocol

(2) BrdU labeling and immunostaining protocol can be found at:

www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/brdu-labeling-and-immunostaining-protocol

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| Target Species | Chemical |
| Product Form | Purified IgG - liquid |
| Preparation | Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant |
| Buffer Solution | Phosphate buffered saline |
| Preservative Stabilisers | 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) |

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| Carrier Free | Yes |
| Approx. Protein Concentrations | IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml |
| Immunogen | Bromodeoxyuridine conjugated to BSA |
| Fusion Partners | Spleen cells from immunised Balb/c mice were fused with cells of the NS1 myeloma cell line |
| Specificity | <p>Mouse anti BrdU antibody, clone Bu20a recognizes bromodeoxyuridine (known as BrdU or BrdUrd). BrdU is a synthetic thymidine analog, which is incorporated to new DNA during replication instead of thymidine. BrdU can therefore be used to identify newly synthesized DNA. Mouse anti BrdU antibody, clone Bu20a, recognizes BrdU and other thymidine analogs; 5'-chloro-2'-deoxyuridine (CldU), 5'-iodo-2'-deoxyuridine (IdU) and 2'-deoxy-5-ethynyluridine (EdU), but only shows minimal reactivity with thymidine itself (Aten et al. 1992, Liboska et al. 2012, Magaud et al. 1989).</p> <p>Antibody detection of incorporated BrdU in cellular DNA is extensively referenced as an accurate method to monitor cell proliferation <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i>. In cell proliferation assays BrdU staining is coupled with the use of a dye that binds total DNA such as propidium iodide (PI). BrdU can be administered diluted in the culture medium or, <i>in vivo</i> via intraperitoneal injection, subcutaneous osmotic pump implants (Tsfaiqi et al. 2004) or in drinking water (Moser et al. 2004).</p> <p>BrdU can be used as a thymidine analog in a wide range of organisms ranging from mammalian cells, through reptiles and amphibians to invertebrate species and plants. Mouse anti BrdU antibody, clone Bu20a, is suitable for detecting incorporated BrdU in a wide variety of cell types and is suitable for use on tissue sections in double-labeling techniques (Makarev and Gorivodsky 2014).</p> |
| Flow Cytometry | Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10 ⁶ cells in 100 µl |
| References | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Magaud, J.P. <i>et al.</i> (1989) Double immunocytochemical labeling of cell and tissue samples with monoclonal anti-bromodeoxyuridine. J Histochem Cytochem. 37 (10): 1517-27. Innis, S.M. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Perinatal lipid nutrition alters early intestinal development and programs the response to experimental colitis in young adult rats. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol. 299 (6): G1376-85. Caronia, G. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Bone morphogenetic protein signaling in the developing telencephalon controls formation of the hippocampal dentate gyrus and modifies fear-related behavior. J Neurosci. 30: 6291-301. Pappalardo, L.W. <i>et al.</i> (2014) Voltage-gated sodium channel Nav 1.5 contributes to astrogliosis in an in vitro model of glial injury via reverse Na⁺ /Ca²⁺ exchange. Glia. 62 (7): 1162-75. Laitman, B.M. <i>et al.</i> (2016) The Transcriptional Activator Krüppel-like Factor-6 Is Required for CNS Myelination. PLoS Biol. 14 (5): e1002467. Furukawa, S. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Databases for technical aspects of immunohistochemistry. J Toxicol Pathol. 30 (1): 79-107. Wohl, S.G. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Optic nerve lesion increases cell proliferation and nestin expression in the adult mouse eye <i>in vivo</i>. Exp Neurol. 219 (1): 175-86. Xie, L.L. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Aquaporin 4 knockout resists negative regulation of neural cell proliferation by cocaine in mouse hippocampus. Int J Neuropsychopharmacol. 12 (6): 843-50. Miller, C. <i>et al.</i> (2011) The interplay between SUCLA2, SUCLG2, and mitochondrial DNA depletion. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1812 (5): 625-9. Sato, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2013) Grafting of neural stem and progenitor cells to the hippocampus of young, |

irradiated mice causes gliosis and disrupts the granule cell layer. [Cell Death Dis. 4: e591.](#)

11. Kent BA *et al.* (2015) The orexigenic hormone acyl-ghrelin increases adult hippocampal neurogenesis and enhances pattern separation. [Psychoneuroendocrinology. 51: 431-9.](#)

12. Li, Q. *et al.* (2017) Induced neural activity promotes an oligodendroglia regenerative response in the injured spinal cord and improves motor function after spinal cord injury. [J Neurotrauma. May 5. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)

13. Kim, H.N. *et al.* (2017) Comparative analysis of the beneficial effects of treadmill training and electroacupuncture in a rat model of neonatal hypoxia-ischemia. [Int J Mol Med. 39 \(6\): 1393-402.](#)

14. Zhang, J. *et al.* (2017) The mechanisms underlying olfactory deficits in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice: focus on olfactory epithelium and olfactory bulb [Neurobiology of Aging. Oct 10 \[Epub ahead of print\].](#)

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| Storage | Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. |
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| Guarantee | 18 months from date of despatch. |
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| Health And Safety Information | Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: 10040: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf |
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| Regulatory | For research purposes only |
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Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...) [RPE](#)
 Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) [HRP](#)
 Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) [FITC](#)
 Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) [DyLight®549](#), [DyLight®649](#), [FITC](#)

Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA928\)](#)

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| North & South America | Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com | Worldwide | Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com | Europe | Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com |
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