



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

## Datasheet for B000-07

## Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated

### Overview

<b>Description:</b>	Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated - B000-07
<b>Item No.:</b>	B000-07
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg
<b>Applications:</b>	Dot Blot, ELISA, Microarray, Other

### Product Details

<b>Background:</b>	Biotin is a small biomolecule important for many cellular processes. Most importantly for biotechnology applications, Biotin is amenable to conjugation to proteins for use in biochemical assays. Biotin has a very strong affinity for avidin and streptavidin; an attraction that is the strongest and most stable non-covalent interaction known. Glucose oxidase is an enzyme that drives the oxidation of glucose into hydrogen peroxide and D-glucono- $\delta$ -lactone. This activity is utilized in biotechnology through colorimetric detection assays that are sensitive to the amount of hydrogen peroxide produced. Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated is ideal for investigators involved in Cancer, Cell Signaling, Neuroscience, and Cell Biology research.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugation, Glucose Oxidase Conjugated Biotin, Biotin conjugated Glucose Oxidase
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Biotin

### Target Details

<b>Purity/Specificity:</b>	Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated was prepared from chromatographically purified biotin. Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated assayed by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Glucose Oxidase and anti-Biotin.
<b>Relevant Links:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">B000-07 SDS</a></li></ul>

### Application Details

<b>Tested Applications:</b>	Dot Blot, ELISA
<b>Suggested Applications:</b>	Microarray, Other (Based on references)

<b>Application Note:</b>	Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated has been tested by ELISA and dot blot and can be utilized in ELISA and Western Blotting experiments where the assay's target of interest is coupled with streptavidin.
<b>Assay Dilutions:</b>	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
<b>ELISA:</b>	1:8,000 - 1:32,000
<b>IHC:</b>	1:200 - 1:1,000
<b>WB:</b>	1:500 - 1:2,500
<b>Other:</b>	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide Added to lot 39296

## Formulation

<b>Physical State:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Concentration:</b>	1.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
<b>Buffer:</b>	0.01 M Sodium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
<b>Reconstitution Volume:</b>	5.0 mL
<b>Reconstitution Buffer:</b>	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

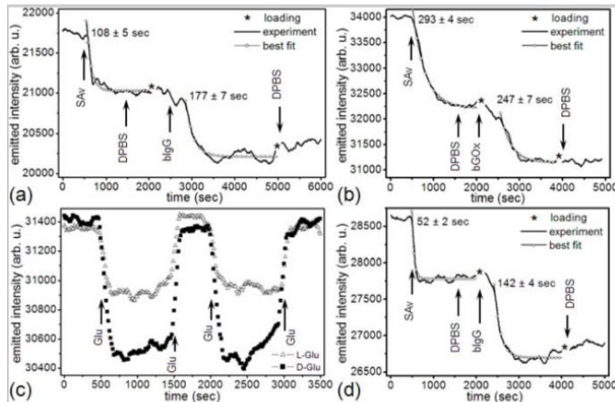
## Shipping & Handling

<b>Shipping Condition:</b>	Ambient
<b>Storage Condition:</b>	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
<b>Expiration:</b>	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

## Images

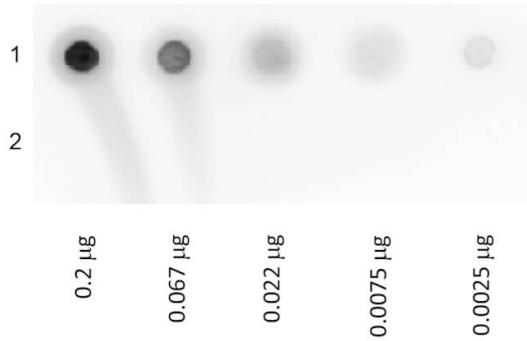


**Bottle**  
Biotin Glucose Oxidase Conjugated



### Figure

Monitoring the interaction of a target with a specific ligand: (a) a microsensor's emitted-light intensity at 660 nm during the covalent binding of a 16.7  $\mu\text{M}$  SA<sub>v</sub> solution with a microsensor's bare gold surface, followed by the interaction of a 1 nM bIgG solution with the microsensor-bound SA<sub>v</sub>. (□) exponential-decay best-fits to the emitted-light intensities:  $R^2(\text{SA}_v) = 0.88$ ,  $R^2(\text{bIgG}) = 0.84$ . (b) a microsensor's emitted-light intensity at 660 nm during the covalent binding of a 2  $\mu\text{M}$  SA<sub>v</sub> solution with the microsensor's bare gold surface, followed by the interaction of a 10 nM bGOx solution with the microsensor-bound SA<sub>v</sub>. (□) exponential-decay best-fits to the emitted-light intensities:  $R^2(\text{SA}_v) = 0.99$ ,  $R^2(\text{bGOx}) = 0.96$ . (c) a microsensor's emitted-light intensity at 660 nm during the interactions of 100 mM DGlu/DPBS (50 mM  $\beta\text{DGlu}$  equivalent) and 100 mM LGlu/DPBS solutions with microsensor-bound bGOx. The specific microsensor was that shown in Figure 5(b). The LGlu solution had the same refractive index as the DGlu solution but did not bind to bGOx. Both DGlu/DPBS and LGlu/DPBS solutions produced fast emitted-light intensity changes on wash-in/wash out because they had a higher refractive index than DPBS. However, only the DGlu/DPBS solution produced a slower change in emitted-light intensity due to formation of  $\beta\text{DGlu} - \text{bGOx}$  complex. (d) a microsensor's emitted-light intensity at 660 nm during the covalent binding of a 2  $\mu\text{M}$  SA<sub>v</sub> solution with the microsensor's bare-gold surface, followed by the interaction of a 66.7 nM bIgG solution with the microsensor-bound SA<sub>v</sub>. (□) exponential-decay best-fits to the emitted-light intensities:  $R^2(\text{SA}_v) = 0.90$ ,  $R^2(\text{bIgG}) = 0.94$ . The sample flow rate in all experiments was  $\approx 0.2$  nL/s with a solution temperature of  $24.0 \pm 0.1$  °C. \* No signal was recorded during sample loading. Figure 5. PMID: 23443397.

**Dot Blot**

Dot Blot of BIOTIN GLUCOSE OXIDASE Conjugated. Lane 1: Biotin Conjugated Glucose Oxidase. Lane 2: Glucose Oxidase. Load: 3-fold serial dilution starting at 200 ng. Primary Antibody: None. Secondary antibody: HRP Streptavidin at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: 1% BSA-TTBS 30 min at RT.

**References**

- Kemp E et al. Influence of enzyme immobilization and skin-sensor interface on non-invasive glucose determination from interstitial fluid obtained by magnetohydrodynamic extraction. *Biosens Bioelectron.* (2022)
- Amarie D et al. Label-free microcavity biosensors: steps towards personalized medicine. *Sensors (Basel, Switzerland)* (2012)

**Disclaimer**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Please contact a technical service representative for more information. All products of animal origin manufactured by Rockland Immunochemicals are derived from starting materials of North American origin. Collection was performed in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected facilities and all materials have been inspected and certified to be free of disease and suitable for exportation. All properties listed are typical characteristics and are not specifications. All suggestions and data are offered in good faith but without guarantee as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. All claims must be made within 30 days following the date of delivery. The prospective user must determine the suitability of our materials before adopting them on a commercial scale. Suggested uses of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license under any patent of Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc. If you require a commercial license to use this material and do not have one, then return this material, unopened to: Rockland Inc., P.O. BOX 5199, Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA.