

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

For research use only. Not for clinical diagnosis.

Catalog No. NM-MA-002

Anti- 5-Fluorouracil

BACKGROUND

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is a pyrimidine analogue and inhibits an enzyme called thymidylate synthetase, which results in inhibition of DNA replication. Thus, 5-FU is used as a drug in the treatment of cancers including colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer and skin cancer.

Product type Primary antibody

Immunogen 5-Fluorouridine – BSA (5-FU-BSA) [5-FU] / [BSA]=10.2

Rased in Mouse

Myeloma P3-X63-Ag8.653

Clone number H3-17 Isotype IgG1, λ

Host

Source The hybridoma was established by fusion of mouse myeloma cells with Balb/c mouse

splenocytes immunized with BSA conjugated with 5-Fluorouridine. This hybridoma (Clone H3-17) culture supernatant was collected and precipitated with ice-cold ammonium sulfate. After centrifugation, the pellet dissolved in small volume of double-distilled water was dialysed against PBS. The dialysate was then lyophilized.

Purification -

Form This antibody is lyophilized form.

Reconstitute with 50 µl of distilled water. No preservative is contained.

Storage buffer PBS, No preservative is contained.

Concentration Volume 50 ul
Label Unlabeled

Specificity 5-FU (both free 5-FU and protein-bound 5-FU)

Cross reactivity -

Storage Lyophilized form: store at -20 to -80 $^{\circ}$ C. Reconstituted form: store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C.

After reconstitution, it is stable for at least 1 year when stored at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. It should be

divided into small quantity to avoid many freezing and thawing.

Other < 5-Fluorouracil >



CAS.No.	51-21-8	
Molecular Formula	C4H3FN2O2	
Molecular Weight	130.08	

Application notes ELISA

Recommended dilutions • ELISA: 1/1000

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

References -



ANTIBODY CHARACTERIZATION

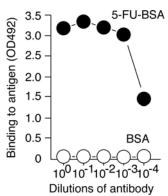


Fig.1 Monoclonal antibody (H3-17) shows high binding to 5-FU-BSA but undetectable binding to BSA. Different dilutions of antibody were tested for binding to immobilized antigens (100 ng / well) in a direct ELISA.

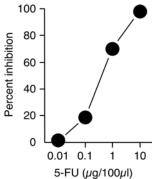


Fig.2 Monoclonal antibody (H3-17) is capable of binding to free 5-FU. Free 5-FU efficiently inhibits the antibody binding to immobilized 5-FU-BSA (5 ng / well), which was detected by a competitive ELISA.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product Name	Maker	Cat#
5-FU-BSA (5-Fluorouracil Bovine Serum Albumin conjugate)	CSR	NM-MA-R001



ELISA Protocols

A. Direct ELISA (Fig. 1)

- 1) Prepare 5-FU-BSA solutions in PBS at the concentration of 2 μ g / mL.
- 2) Distribute 50 µL / well of the 5-FU-BSA solution to 96 well microtiter plates.
- 3) Seal the plates with plate seals, and leave overnight at 4 °C.
- 4) Wash the 5-FU-BSA-coated plates 5 times with 150 µL / well of PBS-T (0.05% Tween-20 in PBS).
- 5) Distribute 150 µL / well of 2% FBS in PBS to each well to prevent non-specific antibody binding.
- 6) Incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 7) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L / well of PBS-T.
- 8) Prepare serial dilutions of H3-17 antibody solutions in PBS.
- 9) Distribute 100 uL / well of H3-17 antibodies and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 10) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L / well of PBS-T.
- 11) Distribute 100 μ L / well of 1:2500 HRP-goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (invitrogen, Cat. No. 62-6520) diluted with PBS to each well and incubate 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.
- 12) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L/ well of PBS-T.
- 13) Distribute 100 μ L / well of the substrate solution [o-Phenylene diamine 8 mg, H₂O₂ (30%) 4 μ L, Citrate-phosphate buffer (pH5.0) 20 mL] to each well and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 14) Add 50 μ L / well of 2M H₂SO₄ to each well and stop enzyme reaction.
- 15) After gentle mixing, determine the absorbance at 492 nm of each well by a spectrophotometer.

B. Competitive ELISA (Fig. 2)

- 1) Prepare 5-FU-BSA solutions in PBS at the concentration of 0.1 μg / mL (5 ng / well).
- 2) Distribute 50 μ L / well of the 5-FU-BSA solution to 96 well microtiter plates.
- 3) Seal the plates with plate seals, and leave overnight at 4 °C.
- 4) Wash the 5-FU-BSA-coated plates 5 times with 150 µL/ well of PBS-T (0.05% Tween-20 in PBS).
- 5) Distribute 150 µL/ well of 2% FBS in PBS to each well to prevent non-specific antibody binding.
- 6) Incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 7) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L/ well of PBS-T.
- 8) Prepare 5-FU (competitor, 50 uL) solutions in tubes which concentrations are 0, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 ug/ 50 uL PBS. Add 50 µL of 1:500 H3-17 antibody solution to each tube, which gives 50% of the maximum binding to the solid-phase antigen. And mix gently.
- 9) Distribute 100 uL /well of mixtures to each well and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 10) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L/ well of PBS-T.
- 11) Distribute 100 μ L / well of 1:2500 HRP-goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (invitrogen, Cat. No. 62-6520) diluted with PBS to each well and incubate 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C.
- 12) Wash the plates 5 times with 150 μ L / well of PBS-T.
- 13) Distribute 100 μ L / well of the substrate solution [o-Phenylene diamine 8 mg, H₂O₂ (30%) 4 μ L, Citrate-phosphate buffer (pH5.0) 20 mL] to each well and incubate 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- 14) Add 50 μ L / well of 2M H_2SO_4 to each well and stop enzyme reaction.
- 15) After gentle mixing, determine the absorbance at 492 nm of each well by a spectrophotometer.

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Inspiration for Life Science

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