

Product no **AS03 037-DL650****RbcL | Rubisco large subunit, form I, DyLight® 650 conjugated (40 µg)****Product information**

Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide conserved across all known plant, algal and cyanobacterial RbcL protein sequences (form I L8S8 and form II L2), including, <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> Q03042 , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> P05698 , <i>Oryza sativa</i> P0C510 , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> P00877 , <i>Synechococcus</i> PCC 7920 A5CKC5
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified serum, in PBS pH 7.4, conjugated to DyLight® 650.
Format	Liquid in PBS pH 7.4.
Quantity	40 µg
Storage	Store at 4°C for 12-18 months, A preservative may be added for long time storage up to 2 years.

Additional information Anti-RbcL can be used as a cellular [compartment marker] of plastid stroma (cytoplasm in cyanobacteria) and detects RbcL protein from 31,25 fmoles. As both forms (I and II) are detected it is suitable for work with samples from Dinoflagellates, Haptophytes and Ochrophytes (diatoms, Raphidophytes, brown algae) as well as higher plants.

DyLight® 650 has Amax = 652 nm, Emax = 672 nm. DyLight® is a registered trademark of ThermoFisher Inc., and its subsidiaries.

Application information

Expected apparent MW	52.7 kDa (<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>), 52.5 kDa (cyanobacteria), 52.3 (<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>)
Confirmed reactivity	<i>Agostis stolonifera</i> cv. <i>Penncross</i> , <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> , <i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Artemisia annua</i> , <i>Atrichum undulatum</i> , <i>Attheya longicornis</i> , <i>Baculogypsina sphaerulata</i> (benthic foraminifer), <i>Beta vulgaris</i> , <i>Begonia</i> sp., <i>Bienertia sinuspersici</i> , <i>Brassica napus</i> , <i>Kandelia candel</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L., <i>Chaetoceros furcellatus</i> , <i>Chlorococcum dorsiventrale</i> , <i>Colobanthus quitensis</i> , <i>Cicer arietinum</i> , <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas raudensis</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Colobanthus quitensis</i> Kunt Bartl, <i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i> , <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> , <i>Coscinodiscus concinnus</i> , <i>Cyanophora paradoxa</i> , <i>Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii</i> CS-505, <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> , <i>Emiliana huxleyi</i> , <i>Euglena gracilis</i> , <i>Ficus carica</i> , <i>Fortunella margarita</i> Swingle, <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> , <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> , <i>Gladieria sulphuraria</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Gonyaulax polyedra</i> , <i>Guzmania</i> hybrid, <i>Heterosigma akashiwo</i> , <i>Hevea</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> , <i>Jatropha curcas</i> , <i>Karenia brevis</i> (C.C.Davis) s) G.Hansen & Ø.Moestrup (Wilson isolate), <i>Kochia prostrata</i> , <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> , <i>Liquidambar formosana</i> , <i>Malus domestica</i> , <i>Medicago truncatula</i> , <i>Micromonas pusila</i> , <i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i> , <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>Panicum virgatum</i> , <i>Petunia hybrida</i> cv. Mitchell, <i>Phaeodactylum tricorutum</i> , <i>Physcomitrium patens</i> , <i>Pisum sativum</i> , <i>olytrichum formosum</i> , <i>Porosira glacialis</i> , <i>Porphyra</i> sp., <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , <i>Rhytidadelphus squarrosus</i> , <i>Saccharum</i> sp., <i>Schima superba</i> , <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> (diatom), <i>Skeletonema marinoi</i> (diatom), <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> , lichens, <i>Stanleya pinnata</i> , <i>Symbiodinium</i> sp., <i>Synechococcus</i> PCC 7942, <i>Synechococcus elongatus</i> UTEX 2973, <i>Rhoecoccus discolor</i> , <i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i> , <i>Thermosynechococcus elongatus</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Prochlorococcus</i> sp. (surface and deep water ecotype), <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , dinoflagellate endosymbionts (genus <i>Symbiodinium</i>), extreme acidophilic verrucomicrobial methanotroph <i>Methylacidiphilum fumariolicum</i> strain SolV, <i>Thalassiosira punctigera</i> , <i>Tisochrysis lutea</i> , <i>Verbascum lychnitis</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Quercus ilex</i>
Predicted reactivity	Alpha proteobacteria, Algae (brown and red) including <i>Galdieria sulphuraria</i> , Dicots, <i>Benincasa hispida</i> , <i>Kalanchoe fedtschenkoii</i> ; Beta-proteobacteria, Conifers, Cryptomonads, Cyanobacteria (prochlorophytes), Gamma-proteobacteria, Liverworts, <i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> , Monocots, Mosses, <i>Suaeda glauca</i> , <i>Welwitschia</i> ; <i>Nannochloropsis</i> sp., <i>Picochlorum</i> sp., <i>Porphyridium purpureum</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> , <i>Zosteria marina</i>
	For detection in Rhodospirillaceae use product AS15 2955 Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known,