

PhosphoSitePlus®

Cell Signaling Technology (CST), with grant support from the NIH, compiles and maintains PhosphoSitePlus®, a comprehensive online protein modification resource. Please visit www.phosphosite.org to explore the wealth of information relating to your targets of interest.



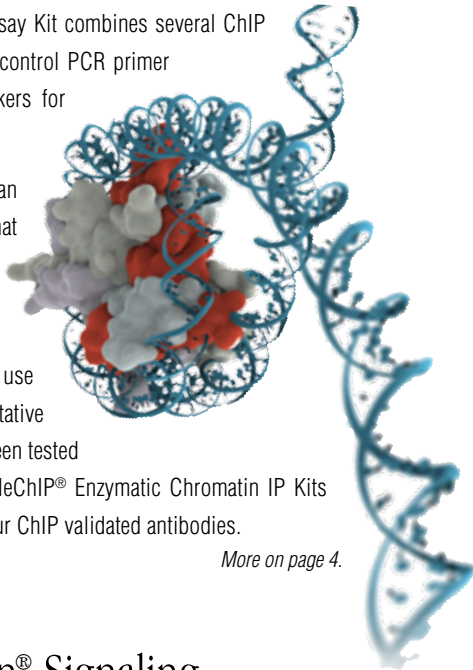
More on page 7.

New SimpleChIP® Control PCR Primers and Assay Kit

The new SimpleChIP® Assay Kit combines several ChIP validated antibodies with control PCR primer mixes that serve as markers for pluripotency.

Control PCR primers can be used to amplify DNA that has been isolated using chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP). Primers have been optimized for use in SYBR® Green quantitative real-time PCR and have been tested in conjunction with SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits (#9002 and #9003) and our ChIP validated antibodies.

More on page 4.



New PathScan® Signaling Nodes Multiplex IF Kit

This kit provides a novel multiplex assay to simultaneously assess signaling through key pathway nodes using automated imaging or laser scanning high content platforms, or manual immunofluorescence microscopy.

More on page 5.

New Cyclic AMP and Cyclic GMP XP™ EIA Kits

CST now offers new Cyclic AMP and Cyclic GMP Assay Kits #4339 and #4360 to measure the activation of many G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). Both kits are enzymatic immunoassays (EIA) based on competitive binding. The highest quality CST™ XP™ monoclonal antibodies employed in the assay ensure the greatest possible sensitivity and specificity.

More on page 2.

New Recombinant Cytokines and Growth Factors

CST is now producing recombinant cytokines and growth factors in-house. These products are produced and bioassayed in-house, and are held to the same unparalleled quality standards as the CST antibodies you know and trust.

More on page 6.

New Green Shipping Coolers

CST switches from styrofoam to fully compostable shipping cooler

This past spring CST switched to shipping all cold temperature domestic products in a new environmentally friendly cooler. The insulation material is made from 100% compostable rock and slag wool that is wrapped in a biodegradable film and placed in a box made from 70% post-consumer waste. This effort saves 13 cargo containers of styrofoam waste per year from reaching landfills or incinerators.

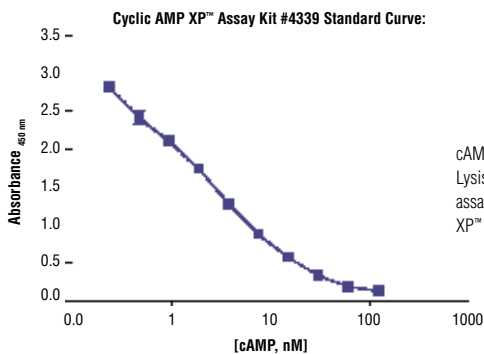
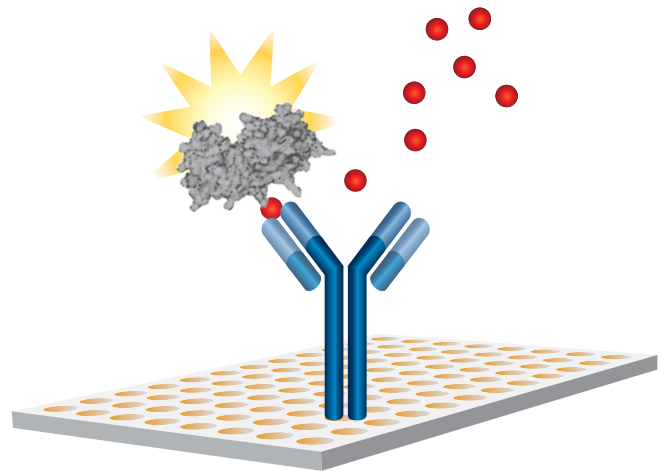
For the past 10 years, CST packaging has been designed with consideration of its environmental impact. All CST packaging containers are made from fibers that include the highest percentage of post-consumer waste possible.



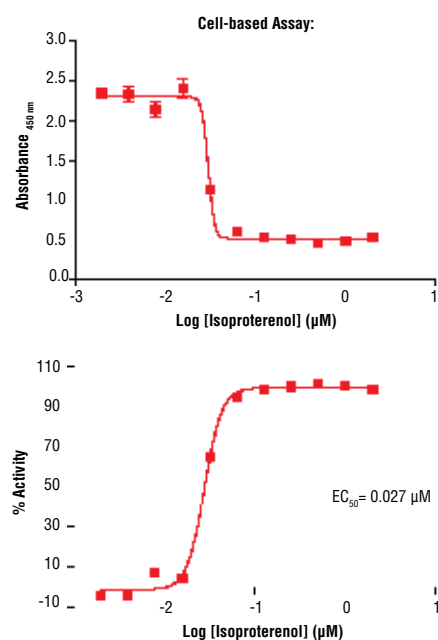
New Cyclic AMP and Cyclic GMP XP™ Assay Kits

Cell Signaling Technology (CST) now offers Cyclic AMP and Cyclic GMP XP™ Assay Kits (#4339 and #4360) which are based on the competition immunoassay principle, and can be used to measure the activation of many G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). In these kits, cyclic nucleotide in the sample of interest competes with a fixed amount of cyclic nucleotide-HRP conjugate provided in the kit for the binding to a cyclic nucleotide XP™ rabbit monoclonal antibody that is pre-coated on the assay plate. Because of the competitive nature of this assay, the magnitude of the absorbance is inversely proportional to the quantity of cyclic nucleotide in the sample.

- Highest quality XP™ monoclonal antibodies employed in the assay ensure the greatest possible sensitivity and specificity.
- Technical support is provided by the scientists who designed and use these products, and know them best.



cAMP Standard was diluted in 1X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803 and samples were assayed following the Cyclic AMP XP™ Assay Kit protocol.

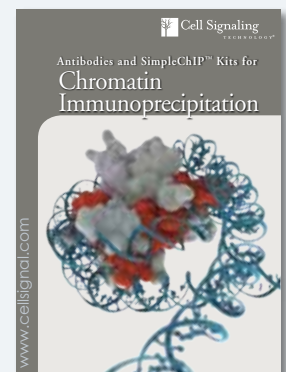
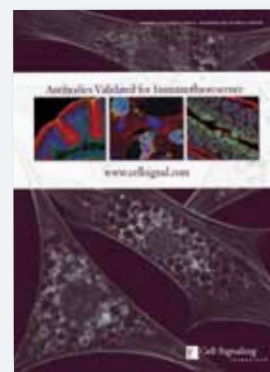
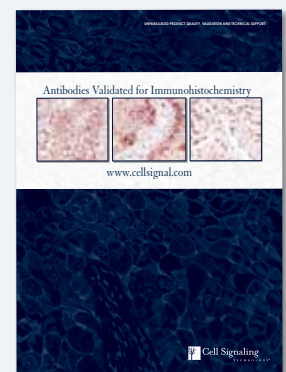
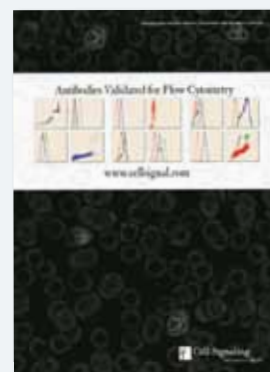


Treatment of 293 cells with isoproterenol increases the cAMP concentration as detected by Cyclic AMP XP™ Assay Kit #4339. 293 cells were seeded at 3x10⁴ cells/well in a 96-well plate and incubated overnight. Cells were pretreated with 0.5 mM IBMX for 30 minutes prior to isoproterenol treatment (3 minutes) and lysed with 1X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803. The absorbance values (top) and percentage of activity (bottom) are shown to the left. The percentage of activity is calculated as follows: % activity = 100X[(A - A_{basal})/(A_{max} - A_{basal})], where A is the absorbance of the sample, A_{max} is the absorbance at maximum stimulation (i.e., high isoproterenol concentration), and A_{basal} is the absorbance at basal level (no isoproterenol). Isoproterenol is a β-adrenergic receptor agonist and activates β-2 adrenergic receptors (ADRB2) that are endogenously expressed on 293 cells. Activation of ADRB2 then leads to activation of adenylyl cyclase and synthesis of cAMP as its second messenger.

Application Brochures

Does your research primarily utilize immunofluorescence, immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, or chromatin immunoprecipitation?

Our application focused brochures list application-specific validated antibodies and supporting products by signaling pathway and contain our recommended protocols. Request one for your application of interest on the literature request page at www.cellsignal.com.



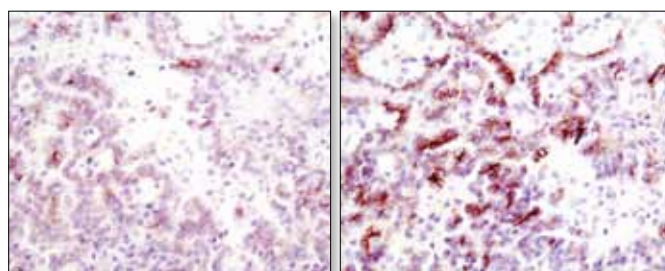
New SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent

CST is proud to introduce SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent (HRP, Rabbit) #8114 and (HRP, Mouse) #8125. These polymer-based detection reagents were developed to enhance sensitivity and eliminate complications arising from false positive staining due to endogenous biotin. Both products offer a one-step, highly sensitive alternative to traditional IHC detection methods. SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagents are specific to either rabbit or mouse IgG, can be used to visualize targets in both paraffin-embedded and frozen tissue, and are compatible with all peroxidase-based substrates.

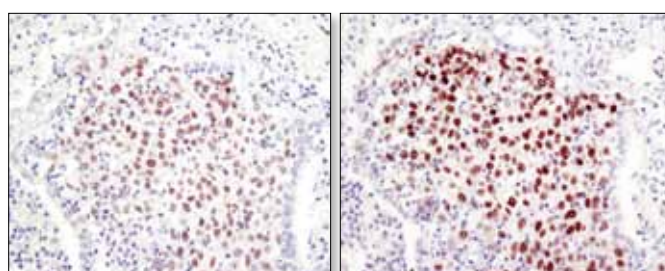
Note: Some antibodies may require titration when used with this highly sensitive detection reagent. Please refer to the individual product datasheet to determine whether your antibody of interest has been optimized with SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent.

The new CST™ polymer-based SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent offers several advantages over conventional ABC detection methods:

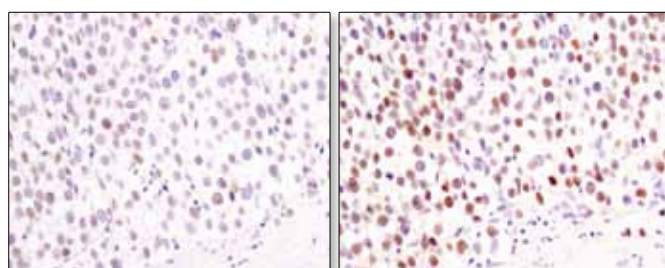
- Superior sensitivity, resulting in a stronger signal and greater confidence in your results
- A reduced number of steps in the detection procedure, saving valuable time
- Less false positives resulting from endogenous biotin staining, providing a lower overall background



Phospho-Met (Tyr1234/1235) (D26) XP™ Rabbit mAb #3077: IHC analysis of paraffin-embedded human papillary renal cell carcinoma using #3077 with biotin-based detection (left) or SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent (HRP, Rabbit) #8114 (right).



Sox2 (D6D9) XP™ Rabbit mAb #3579: IHC analysis of paraffin-embedded human squamous cell lung carcinoma using #3579 with biotin-based detection (left) or SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent (HRP, Rabbit) #8114 (right).



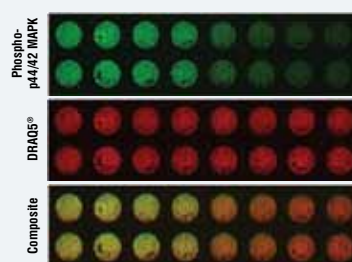
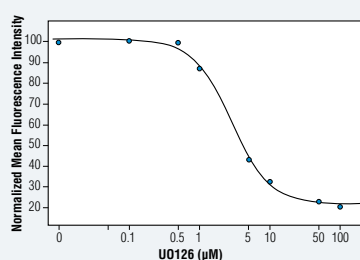
Nanog (1E6C4) Mouse mAb #4893: IHC analysis of paraffin-embedded human seminoma using #4893 with biotin-based detection (left) or SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent (HRP, Mouse) #8125 (right).

New DyLight® Conjugated Secondary Antibodies

CST is now offering secondary antibodies conjugated to DyLight® 680 or 800 near infrared fluorescent dyes. Due to their low background fluorescence, high sensitivity, photostability, and ease of quantification, DyLight® dyes are ideal for fluorescent western blotting and In-Cell Western™ (ICW) assays. Each of these new DyLight® conjugated secondary antibodies is tested in-house by fluorescent western and ICW analysis.

DyLight® Conjugated Secondary Antibodies

#5366	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (DyLight® 680 Conjugate)
#5151	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (DyLight® 800 Conjugate)
#5470	Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) (DyLight® 680 Conjugate)
#5257	Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) (DyLight® 800 Conjugate)



Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (DyLight® 800 Conjugate) #5151: In-Cell Western™ analysis of A549 cells exposed to varying concentrations of U0126 (MEK 1/2 Inhibitor) #9903 for 3 hours, followed by TPA #4174 stimulation for 30 minutes. With increasing concentrations of U0126, a significant decrease (~5 fold) in the signal from Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204) (D13.14.4E) XP™ Rabbit mAb #4370 as compared to the TPA-stimulated control was observed. When using phospho-Erk as a measurement, the IC₅₀ of this compound was 2.8 µM. Data and images were generated on the LI-COR® Biosciences Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System using Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) DyLight® 800 Conjugate #5151. DRAQ5® #4084 (fluorescent DNA dye = red) was used for normalization.

Featured Products

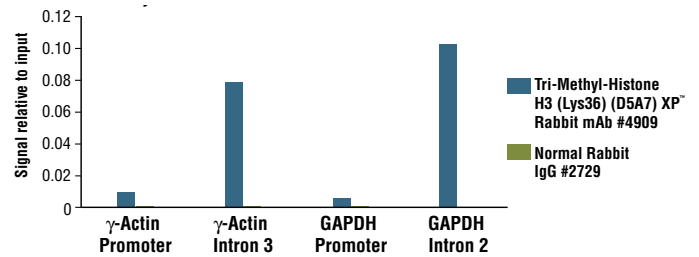
Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

New Kits and Reagents for Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

SimpleChIP®

Control PCR Primers

are a mix of two control primers which can be used to amplify DNA that has been isolated using ChIP. These primers will amplify positive control DNA sequences that contain known binding sites of the target protein detected by the antibody employed in the ChIP assay. They can also be used as a negative control to demonstrate antibody sensitivity. Primers are designed and tested in-house in conjunction with our ChIP validated antibodies and SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits, and are optimized for use in real-time PCR with SYBR® Green dye, which simplifies quantification of DNA enrichment.



Chromatin immunoprecipitations were performed with cross-linked chromatin from 4×10^6 HeLa cells and either 10 μ l of Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) (D5A7) XP[™] Rabbit mAb #4909 or 2 μ l of Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kit (Magnetic Beads) #9003. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using SimpleChIP® Human γ -Actin Promoter Primers #5037, SimpleChIP® Human γ -Actin Intron 3 Primers #5047, SimpleChIP® Human GAPDH Promoter Primers #4471, and SimpleChIP® Human GAPDH Intron 2 Primers #4478. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one.

Visit our website for recommended positive and negative control primers for all ChIP validated antibodies

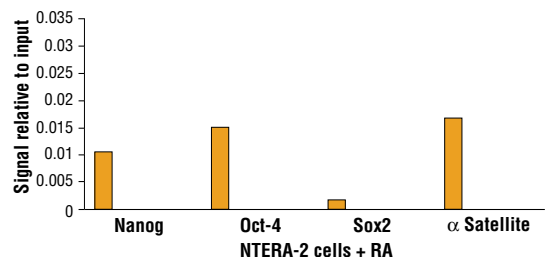
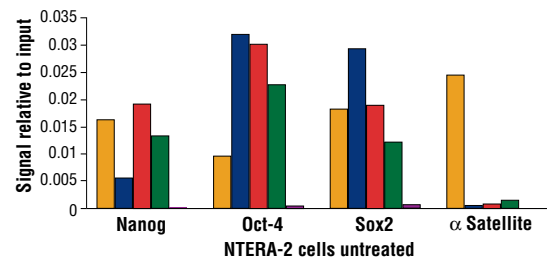
SimpleChIP® Stem Cell Master Regulator Assay Kit

combines ChIP validated antibodies and control PCR primer mixes that support the interrogation of Oct-4, Sox2, and Nanog binding to target genes in human stem cells. Our rigorous quality control and in-house testing ensure the antibodies included in the kit meet the highest standards for quality, validation, and lot-to-lot consistency. The kit provides all reagents necessary to perform 10 ChIP assays and subsequent real-time PCR reactions.

- In-house validated antibodies have been specifically formulated for ChIP assays, saving the customer the trouble of optimization.
- Pre-selected positive and negative PCR primer sets are included in each kit, providing proven and appropriate controls for customer experiments.
- Kits provide an economical alternative to purchasing antibodies and primers separately, saving the customer valuable resources.
- Technical support is provided by the same scientists who designed and use the kits, ensuring a fast and technically savvy response.

SimpleChIP® Stem Cell Master Regulator Assay Kit #8980

- Histone H3 (D2B12) XP[™] Rabbit mAb (ChIP Formulated) #4620
- Nanog (D73G4) XP[™] Rabbit mAb (ChIP Formulated) #5232
- Oct-4A (C30A3C1) Rabbit mAb (ChIP Formulated) #5677
- Sox2 (D6D9) XP[™] Rabbit mAb (ChIP Formulated) #5024
- Normal Rabbit IgG #2729



NTERA-2 cells were either left untreated (left panel) or treated for 15 days with retinoic acid (RA) to induce differentiation along the neuronal lineage (right panel). Chromatin immunoprecipitations were then performed with cross-linked chromatin from 4×10^6 cells and 10 μ l of Nanog, Oct-4, and Sox2 antibodies, or 2 μ l of Normal Rabbit IgG, using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kit (Magnetic Beads) #9003. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using human Nanog promoter primers, SimpleChIP® Human Oct-4 Promoter Primers #4641, SimpleChIP® Human Sox2 Promoter Primers #4649, and SimpleChIP® Human α -Satellite Repeat Primers #4486. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one. Note the loss of Nanog, Oct-4, and Sox2 binding to target genes as NTERA-2 cells are induced to differentiate.

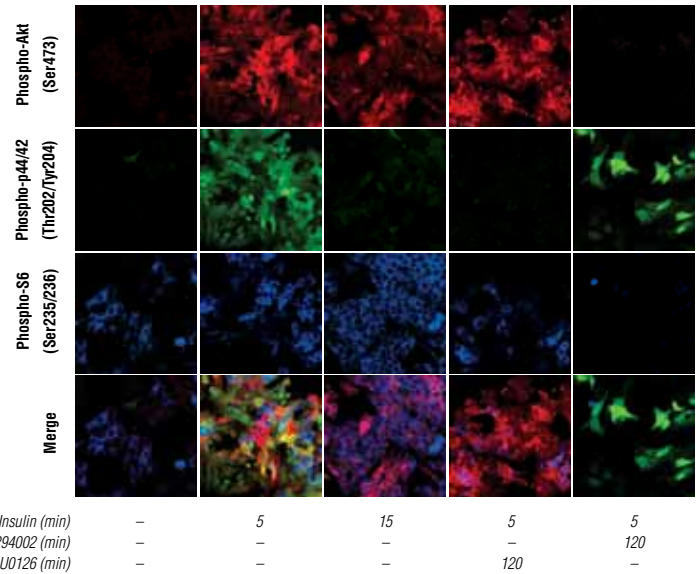
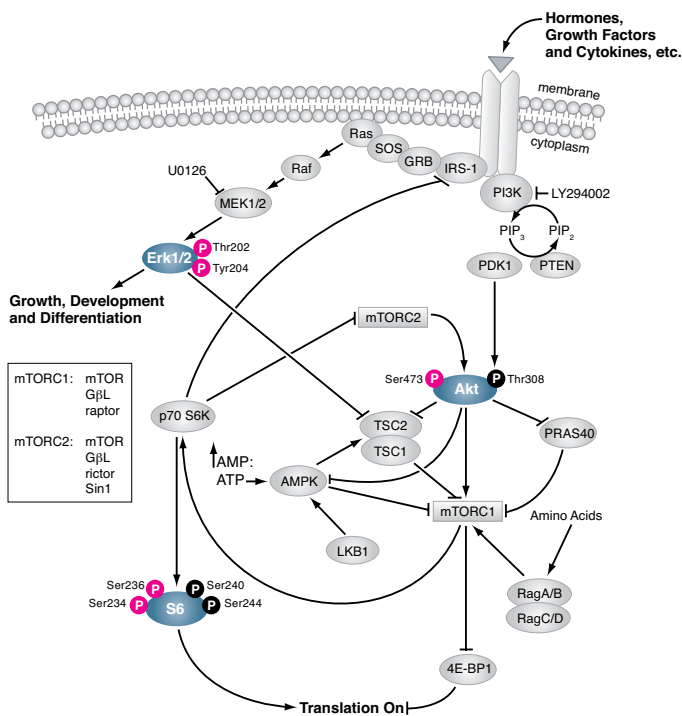
New Kits and Reagents for Immunofluorescence

PathScan® Signaling Nodes Multiplex IF Kit

provides a novel multiplex assay to simultaneously assess signaling in a single sample through key pathway nodes using automated imaging or laser scanning high content platforms, or manual immunofluorescence microscopy. The kit contains a cocktail of three primary antibodies, optimally formulated for use in conjunction with the provided Alexa Fluor® detection cocktail. The kit provides reagents necessary to perform 100 assays (based on 100 µl volume).

- The kit allows the analysis of multiple pathway endpoints within a single sample, saving time and reagents.
- The kit is produced and optimized in-house with the highest quality antibodies, providing you with the greatest possible specificity and sensitivity.
- Technical support is provided by our in-house IF group who developed the product and knows it best.

Signaling Node	Detection Dye	Ex _(max) (nm)	Em _(max) (nm)
Phospho-Akt (Ser473)	Alexa Fluor® 555	555	565
Phospho-p44/42 (Erk1/2) (Thr202/Tyr204)	Alexa Fluor® 488	495	519
Phospho-S6 Ribosomal Protein (Ser235/236)	Alexa Fluor® 647	650	665



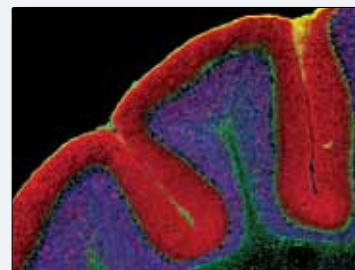
Immunofluorescent analysis of MCF7 cells (human breast adenocarcinoma), insulin-treated following pretreatment with kinase specific inhibitors LY294002 (PI3 Kinase Inhibitor) #9901 or U0126 (MEK1/2 Inhibitor) #9903 for the indicated times using PathScan® Signaling Nodes Multiplex IF Kit #8999.

Alexa Fluor® Conjugated Secondary Antibodies

New Alexa Fluor conjugated secondary antibodies offer improved fluorescence intensity and sensitivity, as well as photostability and pH stability over a wide range. These secondary antibodies are conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488, 555, or 647 under optimal conditions and are tested in-house on human and mouse cell lines and tissue samples. Both the anti-mouse and anti-rabbit secondary antibodies are made with F(ab')₂ fragments, eliminating non-specific binding through F_c receptors present on the cell.

Alexa Fluor® Conjugated Secondary Antibodies

- 4408 Anti-mouse IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate)
- 4409 Anti-mouse IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate)
- 4410 Anti-mouse IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate)
- 4412 Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate)
- 4413 Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate)
- 4414 Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate)
- 4416 Anti-rat IgG (H+L), (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate)
- 4417 Anti-rat IgG (H+L), (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate)
- 4418 Anti-rat IgG (H+L), (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate)



Confocal IF analysis of mouse cerebellum using α-Synuclein Antibody (IF Preferred) #2628 detected with Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 555 Conjugate) #4413 (red) and Neurofilament-L (DA2) Mouse mAb #2835 detected with Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate) #4408 (green). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5® #4084 (fluorescent DNA dye).

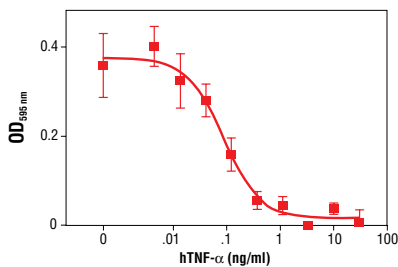
New Recombinant Cytokines and Growth Factors

The world's highest quality antibody provider has now extended its expertise to Recombinant Cytokine and Growth Factor production.

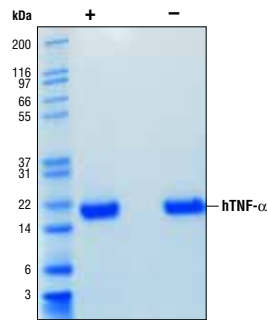
Cell Signaling Technology (CST) is now offering a selection of recombinant cytokines and growth factors. These reagents are produced and bioassayed in-house, and are held to the same unparalleled quality standards as the CST™ antibodies you know and trust.

- Produced and bioassayed in-house with the highest purity and bioactivity.
- Comparison of multiple lots, stringent product specifications, and rigorous quality control ensure maximum lot-to-lot consistency.
- Most products are free of tags or additional amino acids; many are produced in mammalian cells to maximize natural conformation and glycosylation.
- Validation includes the use of CST antibodies to assess downstream signaling events.
- Multi-milligram quantities are always available.

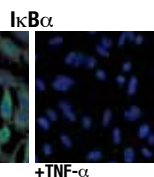
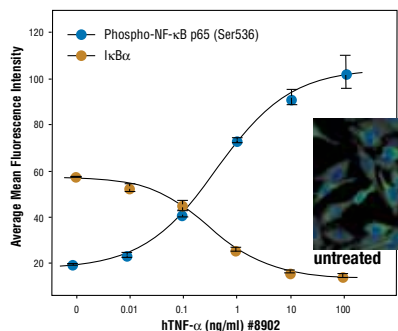
Unparalleled Quality, Consistency, and Dependability



Human Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (hTNF- α) #8902: The viability of L-929 cells treated with increasing amounts of hTNF- α in the presence of 2 ng/ml actinomycin D was determined. Cells were stained with crystal violet at the end of treatment and the OD₅₉₅ was determined.



Human Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (hTNF- α) #8902: The purity of recombinant hTNF- α was determined by SDS-PAGE of 6 μ g reduced (+) and non-reduced (-) recombinant hTNF- α and staining overnight with Coomassie Blue.



Human Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (hTNF- α) #8902: HeLa cells were treated with increasing concentrations of Human Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (hTNF- α) #8902 for 20 minutes. I κ B α (L35A5) Mouse mAb (Amino-terminal Antigen) #4814 and Phospho-NF- κ B p65 (Ser536) (93H1) Rabbit mAb #3033 were used to assess NF- κ B activation. With increasing concentrations of hTNF- α , a decrease in total I κ B α (~3-fold) and an increase in phospho-NF- κ B (Ser536) protein (~5-fold) was observed, consistent with TNF- α induced degradation of I κ B α resulting in activation of NF- κ B. The signal for each antibody was analyzed using an Acumen® Explorer and images were acquired with a Cellomics® ArrayScan® V¹. Right: images obtained for I κ B α , untreated (left) or treated for 20 minutes with 100 ng/ml hTNF- α (right).

#5221 Human β -Nerve Growth Factor (h β -NGF)
#8916 Human Epidermal Growth Factor (hEGF)
#5493 Human Epigen
#5494 Human Epiregulin
#8910 Human Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (hFGF basic/FGF2)
#8924 Human Fms-related Tyrosine Kinase 3 Ligand (hFLT3L)
#8930 Human Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (hG-CSF)
#8922 Human Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (hGM-CSF)
#5191 Mouse Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (mGM-CSF)
#8927 Human Interferon- α 1 (hIFN- α 1)
#8901 Human Interferon- γ (hIFN- γ)
#8917 Human Insulin-like Growth Factor I (hIGF-I)
#8909 Human Interleukin-1 α (hIL-1 α)
#5273 Mouse Interleukin-1 α (mIL-1 α)
#8900 Human Interleukin-1 β (hIL-1 β)
#8907 Human Interleukin-2 (hIL-2)
#8918 Human Interleukin-3 (hIL-3)
#8923 Mouse Interleukin-3 (mIL-3)
#8919 Human Interleukin-4 (hIL-4)
#5208 Mouse Interleukin-4 (mIL-4)
#8904 Human Interleukin-6 (hIL-6)
#5358 Human Interleukin-10 (hIL-10) (mammalian derived)
#8903 Human Interleukin-10 (hIL-10)
#8905 Human Interleukin-13 (hIL-13)
#5242 Mouse Interleukin-13 (mIL-13)
#8928 Human Interleukin-17A (hIL-17A)
#5227 Mouse Interleukin-17A (mIL-17A)
#8906 Human Interleukin-17F (hIL-17F)
#8920 Human Interleukin-21 (hIL-21)
#8931 Human Interleukin-22 (hIL-22)
#5224 Mouse Interleukin-22 (mIL-22)
#5183 Human Interleukin-29 (hIL-29)
#8929 Human Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (hM-CSF)
#5218 Human Neuregulin-1 (hNRG-1)
#8913 Human Platelet-Derived Growth Factor AA (hPDGF-AA)
#8912 Human Platelet-Derived Growth Factor BB (hPDGF-BB)
#8925 Human Stem Cell Factor (hSCF)
#5495 Human Transforming Growth Factor α (hTGF- α)
#8915 Human Transforming Growth Factor β 1 (hTGF- β 1)
#8406 Human Transforming Growth Factor β 2 (hTGF- β 2)
#8425 Human Transforming Growth Factor β 3 (hTGF- β 3)
#8902 Human Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (hTNF- α)
#4698 Mouse His6 Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (mHis6TNF- α)
#5178 Mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (mTNF- α)
#8908 Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-121 (hVEGF ₁₂₁)
#8065 Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-165 (hVEGF ₁₆₅)

A Comprehensive Online Protein Modification Resource

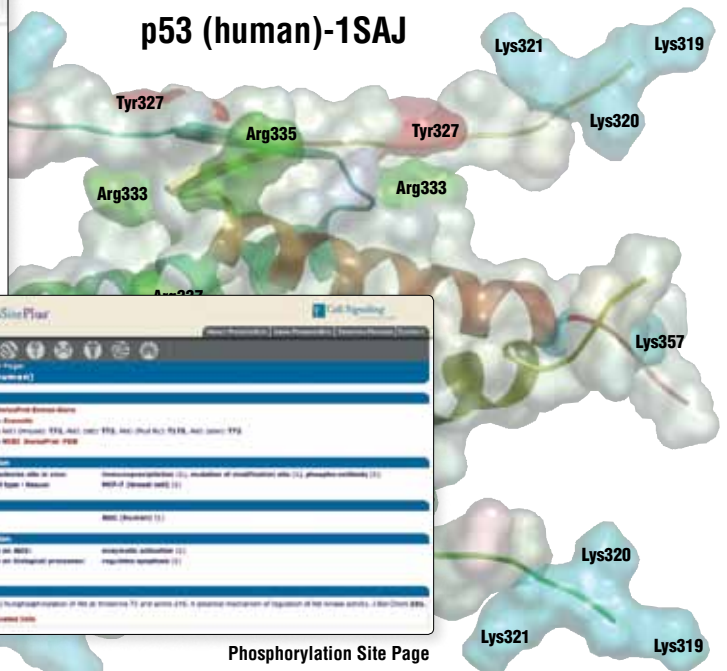
provided by Cell Signaling Technology with grant support from the NIH

Home Page



The Home Page features a search bar for protein or substrate names, a navigation menu, and a central banner. Below the banner, there are sections for 'Protein or Substrate Search', 'Advanced Search and Browsing Options', and 'Downloads, Links & Applications'. A 'Phosphorylation Site Statistics' table is also present.

Total sites:	82,774
Non-redundant sites:	46,970
Non-redundant proteins:	11,236
Sites curated from literature:	43,162
Sites using low-throughput (LTP) methods:	9,079
Sites using high-throughput (HTP) methods:	55,663
Sites using both LTP and HTP methods:	3,992
MS/MS sites (observed at 437):	19,126
Number of curated papers:	10,580




The Phosphorylation Site Page displays detailed information for a specific site, including its location on the protein, associated kinase, and literature references. The page is titled 'Phosphorylation Site Page' and shows the site 'Tyr327 - A411 (Human)'.

Phosphorylation Site Page



The Protein Page provides a comprehensive overview of a protein, including its function, structure, and associated modifications. The page is titled 'Protein Page' and shows the protein 'A411 (Human)'.

Protein Page

- Expansive and continuously curated content
- Molecular rendering to visualize the location of modification sites
- On-the-fly generation of kinase substrate sequence logos
- Browsing of high-throughput content by disease, cell line, and tissue
- New search interfaces that retrieve modification sites and proteins by subcellular locations, sequence and motifs, domains, responsiveness to treatments, disease, tissue, and cell type

PhosphoSitePlus[®] is an open web resource that integrates encyclopedic information on experimentally determined protein modification sites, upstream and downstream regulation of these modifications, and powerful analytical tools for investigating the structural and biological significance of protein modifications.

www.phosphosite.org

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www.cellsignal.eu

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Environmental News

CST provides matching funds for local conservation efforts

Last April, Cell Signaling Technology (CST) and First Light Anglers worked with local environmental groups Trout Unlimited, Parker River Clean Water Association, and the Ipswich River Watershed Association in efforts to restock the brackish and salt water of the Mill River and Parker River systems in Newburyport, Massachusetts, with 500 eight to ten inch sea-run strain Brook Trout. Historically, the Mill River supported large fall returns of Brook Trout but populations declined when dams and competing non-native species were introduced. With the recent removal of the Ox Pasture Brook Dam, supporters of the restocking efforts anticipate sea-run stocked fish to survive the summer, go out to sea, and return again one year from this coming fall.

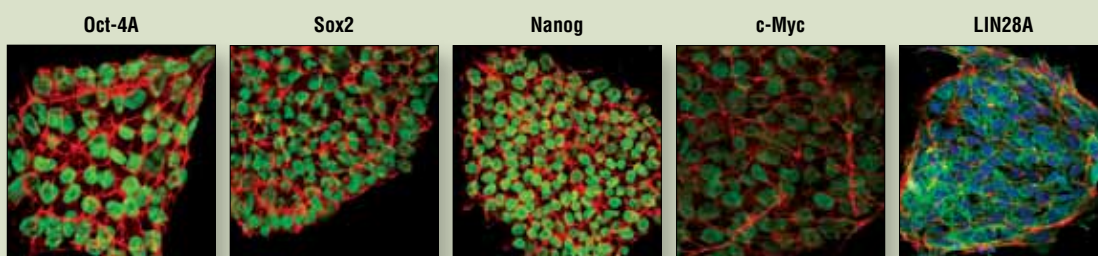


Photo: © David Sokol

To learn more please visit <http://eco.cellsignal.com>

StemLite™ iPS Cell Reprogramming Antibody Kit

StemLite™ iPS Cell Reprogramming Antibody Kit #9092 includes antibodies for the immunofluorescent detection of reprogramming factors that have been used to generate induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells. Antibodies against reprogramming factors are pre-optimized for parallel use with a standard dilution for each antibody.



Confocal IF analysis of iPS cells using antibodies from StemLite™ iPS Cell Reprogramming Antibody Kit #9092, all labeled in green. Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin (red). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5® #4084 (fluorescent DNA dye).

Kit Components 100 assays

- KLF4 Antibody
- LIN28A (D84C11) XP™ Rabbit mAb
- c-Myc (D84C12) XP™ Rabbit mAb
- Nanog (D73G4) XP™ Rabbit mAb
- Oct-4A (C30A3) Rabbit mAb
- Sox2 (D6D9) XP™ Rabbit mAb