

# Agrisera

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Product no **AS03 037B**

## RbcL | Rubisco large subunit, form I, Biotin conjugated (40 µg)

### Product information

<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide conserved across all known plant, algal and (cyano)bacterial RbcL protein sequences (form I L8S8 and form II L2), including <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> <a href="#">AtCg00490</a> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <a href="#">P05698</a> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> <a href="#">POC510</a> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> <a href="#">P00877</a> , <i>Synechococcus</i> PCC 7920 <a href="#">A5CKC5</a>
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified serum
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS pH 7.4, conjugated to biotin
<b>Quantity</b>	40 µg
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C for 12-18 months. A preservative may be added for long time storage up to 2 years.

<b>Additional information</b>	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. This antibody together with Agrisera Rubisco protein standard is very suitable to quantify Rubisco in plant and algal samples.
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### Application information

<b>Recommended dilution</b>	1 : 2000 - 5 000 (WB)
<b>Expected   apparent MW</b>	52.7 kDa ( <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> ), 52.5 kDa (cyanobacteria), 52.3 ( <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> )
<b>Confirmed reactivity</b>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> , <i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Artemisia annua</i> , <i>Baculogypsina sphaerulata</i> (benthic foraminifer), <i>Bienertia sinuspersici</i> , <i>Cicer arietinum</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas raudensis</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> , <i>Colobanthus quitensis</i> Kunt Bartl, <i>Cyanophora paradoxa</i> , <i>Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii</i> CS-505, <i>Emiliana huxleyi</i> , <i>Euglena gracilis</i> , <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> , <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Gonyaulax polyedra</i> , <i>Guzmania</i> hybrid, <i>Heterosigma akashiwo</i> , <i>Karenia brevis</i> (C.C.Davis) s) G.Hansen & Ø.Moestrup (Wilson isolate), <i>Liquidambar formosana</i> , <i>Micromonas pusilla</i> , <i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i> , <i>Physcomitrella patens</i> , <i>Porphyra</i> sp., <i>Schima superba</i> , <i>Stanleya pinnata</i> , <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> , lichens, <i>Symbiodinium</i> sp., <i>Synechococcus</i> PCC 7942, <i>Thalassiosira pseudonana</i> , <i>Thermosynechococcus elongatus</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>Vitis vinifera</i>
<b>Predicted reactivity</b>	Alpha proteobacteria, Algae (brown and red), Dicots, Beta-proteobacteria, Conifers, Cryptomonads, Cyanobacteria (prochlorophytes), Gamma-proteobacteria, Liverworts, Monocots, Mosses, Suaeda glauca, Welwitschia Species of your interest not listed? <a href="#">Contact us</a>
<b>Not reactive in</b>	No confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known.