

**Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-BrdU**

**Catalog # /** 2420535 / 25 tests  
**Size:** 2420540 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 3D4

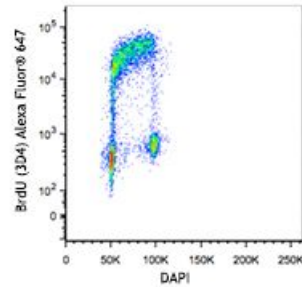
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

**Immunogen:** Iodouridine-conjugated ovalbumin

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



HEL cell line was pulsed with BrdU for 1 hour (upper panel) or without (lower panel) and then stained with anti-BrdU (3D4) Alexa Fluor® 647 according to BioLegend BrdU staining procedure. Cells were subsequently stained with 1 µg of DAPI for DNA analysis.

**Applications:**

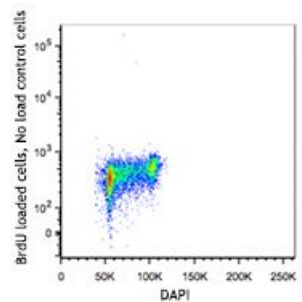
**Applications:** Immunohistochemistry, Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry and fluorescence microscopy.

- Application References:**
1. Dolbeare F, *et al.* 1983. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:5573.
  2. Hirota K, *et al.* 2007. *J. Exp. Med.* 204:41.
  3. Godebu E, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 181:1798.
  4. Waskow C, *et al.* 2008. *Nat. Immunol.* 9:676.



**Description:** BrdU is a uridine derivative and a structural analog of thymidine, which can be incorporated into DNA during the S-phase of a cell cycle as a substitute for thymidine. Cells can be pulse-labeled with BrdU and analyzed with antibodies against BrdU to determine the proportion of cells in the S-phase of the cell cycle during a given interval.

**Antigen  
References:**

1. Barker JM, *et al.* 2013. *PLoS One* 8:e63692.
2. Duque A and Rakic P. 2011. *J. Neurosci.* 31:15205.
3. Robbins S, *et al.* 2011. *J. Vis. Exp.* 55:2855.
4. Broekhuizen CA, *et al.* 2010. *Infect Immun.* 78:954.
5. van der Wath RC, *et al.* 2009. *PLoS One* 4:e6972.
6. Dolbeare F, *et al.* 1985. *Cytometry* 6:521.
7. Gratzner HG. 1982. *Science* 218:474.