

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Warning:</b> Undefined variable \$hasAttributeValueDescription in C:\wwwroot\mirror\dimabio.com\wp-content\plugins\woocommerce-print-products\publicclass-woocommerce-print-products-public.php on line 2806 Hen egg Lysozyme
<b>Conjugate</b>	PE-conjugated
<b>Synonyms</b>	HEL
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Liquid PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% BSA
<b>Host Species</b>	Chimeric
<b>IgG type</b>	IgG2
<b>Reactivity</b>	N/A
<b>Target</b>	HEL
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	PE-conjugated Anti-HEL Human IgG2-Kappa Isotype control mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	Under Development
<b>Yefei_Storage</b>	Store at 2°C-8°C for 6 months
<b>Background</b>	Anti Chicken Hen Egg Lysozyme, specifically recognises Hen Egg Lysozyme (HEL), known also as muramidase or N-acetylmuramide glycanhydrolase, a 14kDa enzymic protein involved in the destruction of bacteria. Lysozyme damages bacterial cell walls by catalyzing hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in a peptidoglycan and between N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in chitodextrins. Lysozyme is abundant in a number of secretions, such as tears, saliva, human milk and mucus. It is also present in cytoplasmic granules of PMN's and high concentrations of lysozyme are present in egg white. C-type lysozymes are closely related to alpha-lactalbumin in sequence and structure making them part of the same family.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only

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