ClonaCell™-HY PEG

Polyethylene glycol reagent for hybridoma fusion

Catalog #03806 1.5 mL

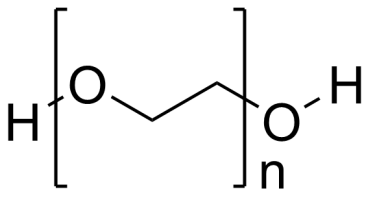
STEMCELL™ TECHNOLOGIES
Scientists Helping Scientists™ | WWW.STEMCELL.COM
TOLL FREE PHONE 1 800 667 0322 • PHONE +1 604 877 0713
INFO@STEMCELL.COM • TECHSUPPORT@STEMCELL.COM
FOR GLOBAL CONTACT DETAILS VISIT OUR WEBSITE

Product Description

ClonaCell™-HY PEG is suitable for inducing cellular fusion of myeloma cells with lymphocytes to produce hybridomas. This reagent has been verified for use during mouse and rat hybridoma development and reportedly is compatible for production, cloning, and expansion of hybridomas using lymphocytes from a variety of host animals including human, mouse, rat, and hamster.

ClonaCell™-HY PEG is supplied as a 50% (w/v) solution of PEG 3350 in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) with gentamicin and phenol red. The solution has been pre-tested and qualified for cell fusion.

Molecule Name:	Polyethylene glycol
Alternative Names:	PEG, PEG 3350, Poly(ethylene glycol), Poly(ethylene oxide), Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)
Chemical Name:	α-Hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)
CAS Number:	25322-68-3
Chemical Formula:	$H(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$
Molecular Weight:	3350 g/mol (average)
Structure:	



Physical Appearance:	Clear, orange to red solution. Color may change to pink during storage; product performance will not be affected.
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8°C.
Shelf Life:	Stable until expiry date (EXP) on label.

Please refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for hazard information.

Handling / Directions for Use

For further information, refer to ClonaCell™-HY: A Complete Workflow for Hybridoma Generation (Document #28411), available at www.stemcell.com or contact us to request a copy.

References

Chen ZC et al. (2000) Genes coding evolutionary novel anti-carbohydrate antibodies: studies on anti-Gal production in alpha 1,3galactosyltransferase knock out mice. Mol Immunol 37(8): 455–66.

Cindric Vranesic A et al. (2016) Characterization of SKAP/kinastrin isoforms: the N-terminus defines tissue specificity and pontin binding. Hum Mol Genet 25(13): 2838–52.

Eyford BA et al. (2016) Characterization of calflagin, a flagellar calcium-binding protein from Trypanosoma congolense. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 10(4): e0004510.

Fang L et al. (2008) Essential role of TNF receptor superfamily 25 (TNFRSF25) in the development of allergic lung inflammation. J Exp Med 205(5): 1037–48.

Freire M et al. (2015) Application of AMOR in craniofacial rabbit bone bioengineering. Biomed Res Int 2015: 1–7.

Loveless BC et al. (2011) Structural characterization and epitope mapping of the glutamic acid/alanine-rich protein from Trypanosoma congolense: defining assembly on the parasite cell surface. J Biol Chem 286(23): 20658–65.

Okai S et al. (2016) High-affinity monoclonal IgA regulates gut microbiota and prevents colitis in mice. Nat Microbiol 1(9): 16103.

Retamal M et al. (2014) Epitope mapping of the 2009 pandemic and the A/Brisbane/59/2007 seasonal (H1N1) influenza virus haemagglutinins using mAbs and escape mutants. J Gen Virol 95(11): 2377–89.

Shiozawa T et al. (2016) Dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 2 promotes tumor angiogenesis in lung adenocarcinoma. Virchows Arch 468(2): 179–90.

Spanier JA et al. (2016) Efficient generation of monoclonal antibodies against peptide in the context of MHCII using magnetic enrichment. Nat Commun 7: 11804.