



Mouse Anti Drosophila chaoptin, sensory neurons Hybridoma [35C21] (CSC-H1783)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	This hybridoma produces mAbs (IgG1, kappa light chain) against drosophila chaoptin, sensory neurons
Target	chaoptin
Immunogen	Drosophila chaoptin, sensory neurons
Isotype	IgG1, kappa light chain
Species	Drosophila
Clone	35C21
Application Notes	IHC
Storage	Liquid nitrogen vapor phase.
Ship	Dry Ice
Immunological Donor	Female balb/c Mouse
Cell Line Description	The hybridoma produces monoclonal antibody against Drosophila chaoptin, sensory neurons
Myeloma	Mouse NS-1
Fusion Species	Mouse X Mouse Hybridoma
Mycoplasma	Mycoplasma Status: Negative (MycoAlert Kit)
Safety Considerations	The following safety precautions should be observed. 1. Use pipette aids to prevent ingestion and keep aerosols down to a minimum.

2. No eating, drinking or smoking while handling the hybridoma.
 3. Wash hands after handling the hybridoma and before leaving the lab.
 4. Decontaminate work surface with disinfectant or 70% ethanol before and after working with hybridoma.
 5. All waste should be considered hazardous.
 6. Dispose of all liquid waste after each experiment and treat with bleach.
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GENE INFORMATION

References

1. Fujita, S.C., Zipursky, S.L., Benzer, S., Ferrus, A., and Shotwell, S.L. (1982). Monoclonal antibodies against the Drosophila nervous system. *Neurobiology* 79, 7929-7933.
 2. Zipursky, S.L., Venkatesh, T.R., Teplow, D.B., and Benzer, S. (1984). Neuronal development in the Drosophila retina: monoclonal antibodies as molecular probes. *Cell* 36, 15-26.
 3. Van Vactor, Jr., D., Krantz, D.E., Reinke, R., and Zipursky, S.L. (1988). Analysis of mutants in chaoptin, a photoreceptor cell-specific glycoprotein in Drosophila, reveals its role in cellular morphogenesis. *Cell* 52, 281-290.
 4. Hiesinger, P.R., Scholz, M., Meinertzhagen, I.A., Fischbach, K.-F., and Obermayer, K. (2001). Visualization of synaptic markers in the optic neuropils of Drosophila using a new constrained deconvolution method. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 429, 277-288.
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