

Product Data Sheet

Methoxy polyethylene glycol (mPEG) conjugates

□ Cat # PEG-BSA-40K mPEG-BSA (Molecular Weight: 40,000) Size: 100 ug

PEGylation is a process of covalent and non-covalent attachment of polyethylene glycol (PEG) polymer chains to molecules such as drugs or therapeutic proteins. The covalent attachment of PEG to a drug or protein can reduce the immunogenicity, antigenicity, and increase the hydrodynamic size which prolong its circulatory time. PEGylation imparts several pharmacological advantages such as improved drug solubility, reduced dosage frequency, extended circulating life, increased drug stability, and enhanced protection from proteolytic degradation. Currently 15 PEGylated pharmaceuticals are on the market; Adynovate, Plegridy, Naloxegol, Peginsectide, Pegloticase, Certolizumab pegol, Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta, Pegaptanib, Pegvisomant, Peginterferon alfa-2a, Doxorubicin HCL liposome, Peginterferon alfa-2b, Pegaspargase, and Pegademase bovine. ADI's mPEG-BSA conjugates are suitable for use as reference standards or coating antigens in ELISA.

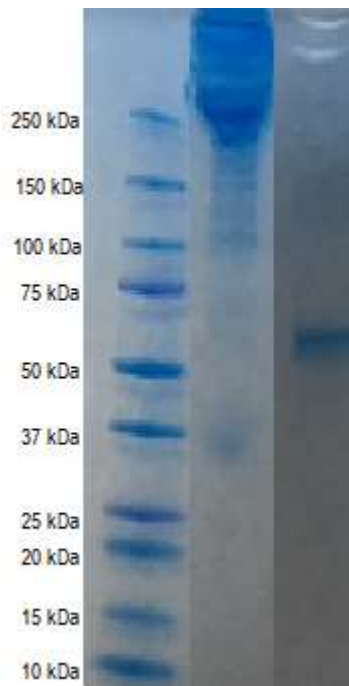
Cat# PEG-BSA-40K: Prepared by conjugation of Methoxy polyethylene glycol to BSA followed by dialysis to remove free PEG.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml (100 ul) in liquid assuming an absorbance of 0.632 at 280 nm. Refer to the vial for lot specific concentration. Please note: The concentration above refers only to the BSA polypeptide concentration. It does not include the mass contributed by the 10 kDa mPEG chains.

Buffer: PBS pH 7.4, 0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage: 4°C for short term (<1 month) and 20°C for long term storage (6-12 months)

Analysis: SDS-PAGE



SDS-PAGE: Lane 1: Ladder. Lane 2: PEG-BSA-40K. Lane 3 BSA control. This preparation is shown to be highly pure with no free BSA detected.

For in vitro Research use only (RUO)