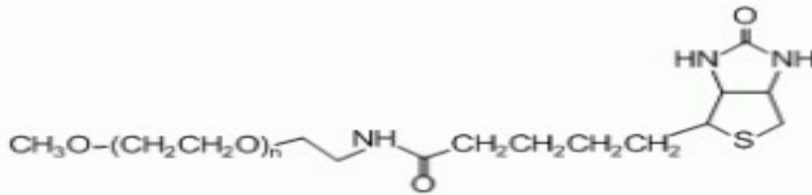


Product Data Sheet

Methoxy polyethylene glycol (mPEG) conjugates

□ Cat # PEG-BTN mPEG-Biotinylated (Molecular Weight: 5,000) Size: 1 mg

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, Peginesatide, 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-BTN: Prepared by conjugation of Methoxy polyethylene glycol (MW: 5,000) to biotin followed by dialysis to remove free biotin.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml (1000 ul) in liquid. Refer to vial for lot specific concentration.

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) desiccated and protected from light

For in vitro Research use only (RUO)
