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Datasheet for MB-008

10X PBS pH 7.2

Overview

Description:	10X PBS pH 7.2 (0.2 M Potassium Phosphate 1.5 M Sodium Chloride) - MB-008
Item No.:	MB-008
Size:	1 L
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, Other

Product Details

Background:	Phosphate buffered saline is suitable for multiple applications including biological diluent buffer for antibodies or other biologics. Also may be used as a wash buffer for immunological assays including western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence microscopy, and ELISA. Other applications may require detergents or other additional components.
Synonyms:	Phosphate buffered saline, Phosphate buffered solution, PBS, 10X PBS

Target Details

Purity/Specificity:	10X PBS buffer was aseptically filtered through a Millipore 0.22 micron filter into clean, pre-sterilized containers. The product was tested on trypticase soy agar for 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours and was found to be negative for bacteria.
Relevant Links:	• MB-008 SDS

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, Other (Based on references)
Application Note:	This product is a concentrated stock solution and should be diluted appropriately with distilled, deionized water or equivalent to its final working concentration. 10X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) consists of 0.2 M Potassium Phosphate, 1.5 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 prepared in highly polished pharmaceutical grade water (WFI).
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	User Optimized

WB:	User Optimized

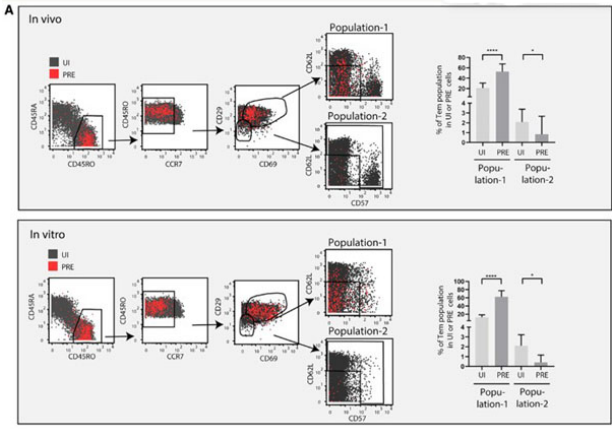
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid
Concentration:	10X
Buffer:	See application note.
Preservative:	None
Stabilizer:	None

Shipping & Handling

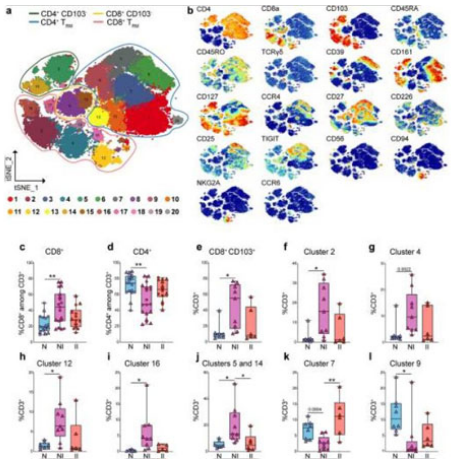
Shipping Condition:	Ambient
Storage Condition:	Store container at room temperature (18° to 26° C) prior to opening. If desired, the solution may be stored at 4° C or less. Some salts may precipitate out of solution at lower temperature. Allow buffer to equilibrate to room temperature (18° to 26° C) to restore solubility of some salts.
Expiration:	Expiration date is six (6) months from date of receipt.

Images



Flow Cytometry

A subset of Tem-like cells sorted based on surface markers defining clusters 12 and 13 are highly susceptible to HIV infection. (A) Shown are the CyTOF datasets, with UI CD4+ T cells shown in gray and the HIV-susceptible PRE cells shown in red. Cells were pre-gated on live, singlet CD3+CD19−CD8−CD4+ T cells. A sequential gating strategy was then implemented using surface markers characteristic of HIV-susceptible cells as defined by clusters 12 and 13. This strategy was used to characterize a final population of "population-1" cells (CD3+CD4+CD45RO +CD45RA−CCR7low/medCD29med/highCD69med/high CD62 LlowCD57low/med), which were more abundant among PRE cells than among UI cells. For comparison, we characterized a "population-2" (CD3+CD4+CD45RO +CD45RA−CCR7low/medCD29lowCD69low and not CD62LlowCD57low/med) predicted to be much less susceptible to infection because it comprised a significantly lower proportion of PRE cells. The gating strategies are shown on the left, whereas the graphs on the right depict the frequencies of the population-1 and population-2 subsets within the UI and PRE cell populations. Note that the over-representation of population-1 cells among PRE cells suggest their preferential susceptibility to infection, whereas the under-representation of population-2 cells among PRE cells suggest their relative resistance to infection. *p < 0.05, ****p < 0.0001 as determined by a Student's paired t test. Error bars correspond to the standard deviation.
Figure 7. PMID: 33910003.



Flow Cytometry
Quantification of CD8 and CD4 T cell clusters by CyTOF analysis in LP of control and CD patients. a Schematic t-SNE of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells from LP of all donors concatenated together (n = 18) controls (N), n = 8; CD, non-inflamed site (NI), n = 9; CD, inflamed site (II), n = 6. Total of 23 samples. b t-SNE of the indicated markers in CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. c, d Quantification of total CD8+ (c), total CD4+ (d) in LP of controls and CD patients by CyTOF (triangles = fresh samples) and FACS (circles = frozen samples). c, d Control (N), n = 17 (8 fresh, 9 frozen); CD, non-inflamed site (NI) n = 19 (9 fresh, 10 frozen); CD, inflamed site (II), n = 14 (6 fresh, 8 frozen). e–i Quantification of total CD8+ TRM (e) and CD8+ clusters 2 (f), 4 (g), 12 (h), and 16 (i) in LP of controls and CD patients by CyTOF. j–l Quantification of the CD4+ clusters 5 and 14 (j), 7 (k), and 9 (l) in LP of controls and CD patients by CyTOF. e–l Controls (N), n = 8; CD, non-inflamed site (NI), n = 9; CD, inflamed site (II), n = 6. Circles and triangles on the boxplots show data collected for each individual donor. Data were median and interquartile range. Significance was calculated using an ordinary, one-way ANOVA, multiple comparisons test with Prism v8 software. c **P = 0.0014; d **P = 0.028; e *P = 0.0139; f *P = 0.0178; h *P = 0.0178; i *P = 0.0219; j N vs. NI *P = 0.0156, NI vs. II *P = 0.0465; k **P = 0.0014; l **P = 0.0283. TRM tissue-resident memory T cell. Fig. 6. PMID: 33771991.

Bottle
10X PBS pH 7.2 (0.2 M Potassium Phosphate 1.5 M Sodium Chloride)

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