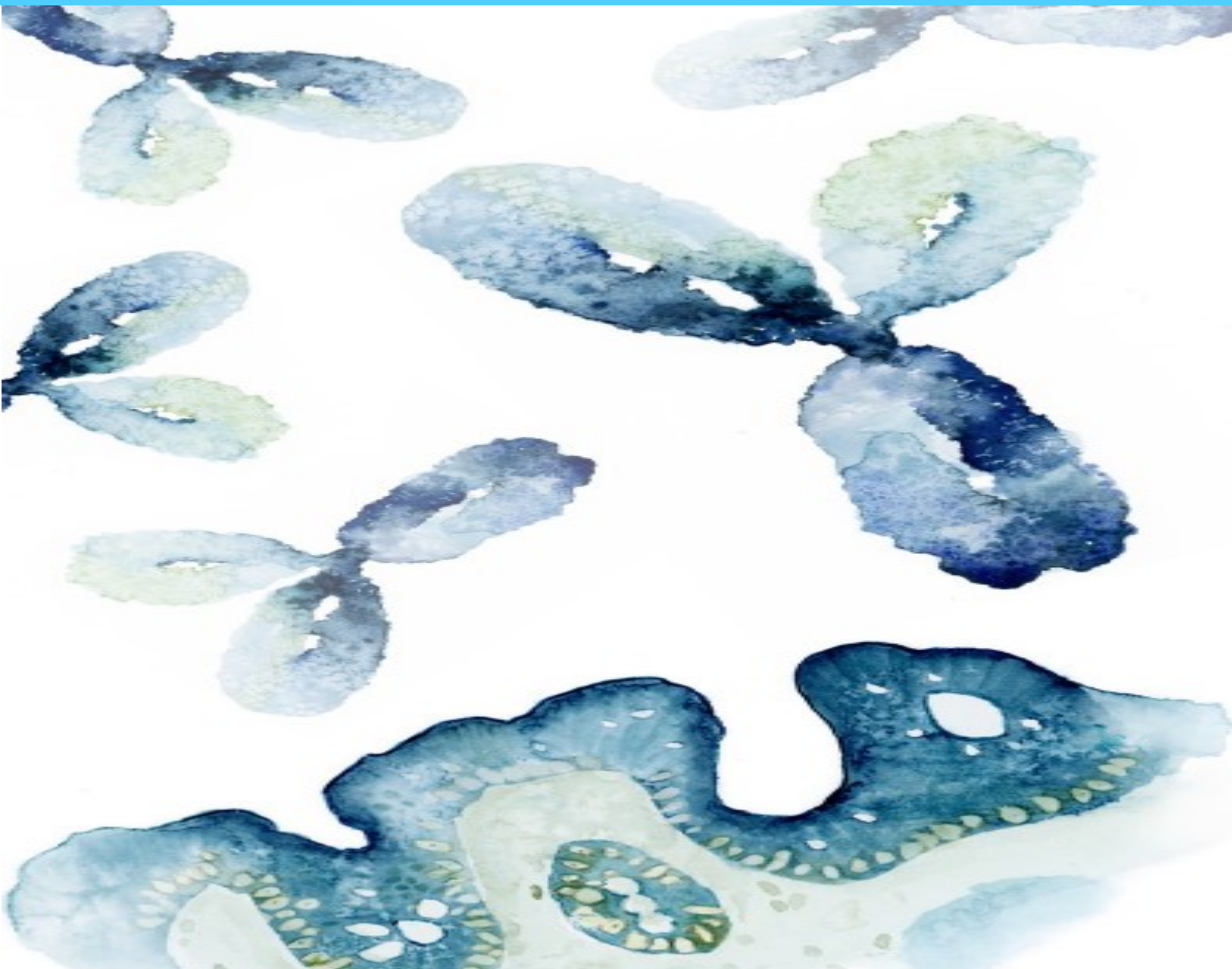




Experts in antigen affinity purified
goat polyclonal antibodies



Since 2000, Everest Biotech has been designing a catalogue containing thousands of goat polyclonal antibodies against a broad range of human, mouse and rat proteins of biomedical interest.

Everest Biotech's commitment to quality and continuous improvement has been recognised with ISO 9001:2015 accreditation. Customers can be assured they will receive high quality product and excellent customer service.

Everest Biotech offers an extensive range of antibodies and peptides, which is continually being updated. They can be categorised according to function and disease as follows:

Functional Clustering

- Apoptosis and its regulation
- Lipid transport
- DNA metabolism and repair
- GTPase mediated signal transduction
- Metal ion binding/ zinc finger
- Transcription and its regulation
- Neuronal development/ differentiation
- RNA binding/ splicing/ processing
- Protein transport/ localization/ binding
- Ubiquitin cycle/ protein metabolism
- GTP-binding & GTP activation
- Protein kinase activity
- ATPase activity & ATP binding
- Wnt signaling pathway
- Protein phosphatase activity
- Transmembrane proteins & receptors
- Proteolysis/ protein metabolism

Disease Clustering

- Allergy
- Autoimmunity
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular
- Genetic Disorders
- Infectious
- Metabolic
- Neuronal

Peptides

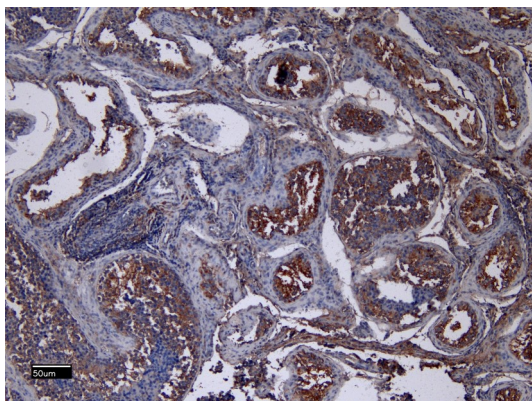
- The immunizing peptides used in the production of all of our antibodies are available for blocking experiments
- sold as 100µg of Lyophilised peptide

Secondary Antibodies

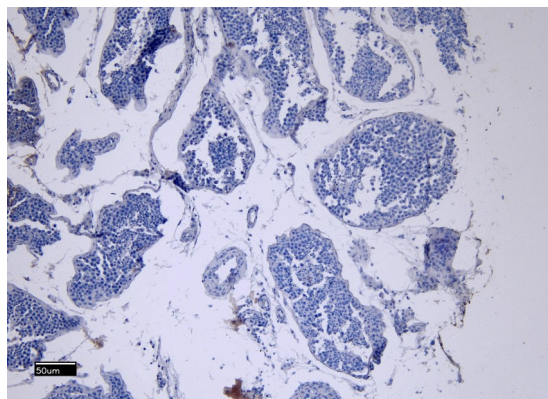
- Rabbit anti-goat IgG antibody AP Conjugated
- Rabbit anti-Goat IgG antibody HRP Conjugated

Coronavirus

First identified in Humans in the 1960's, coronaviruses are single-stranded positive sense, enveloped RNA viruses. Transmittable from animals, human coronaviruses can result in a range of respiratory symptoms. Since 2002 the most symptomatically severe human coronaviruses have included severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV); with the most recent coronavirus strain identified SARS-coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) resulting in the global pandemic coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).



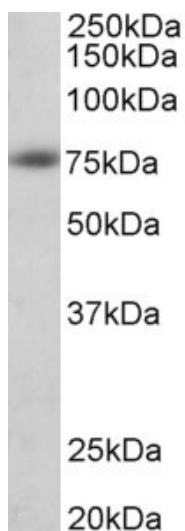
EB13087/ ACE2 (N-Terminal) (8µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Testis. Heat induced antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, HRP-staining.



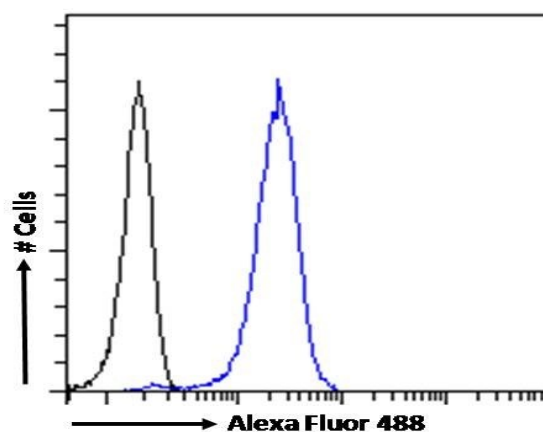
EB13087/ACE2 (N-Terminal) Negative Control showing staining of paraffin embedded Human Testis, with no primary antibody.

Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, characterized by senile plaques, neurofibrillary tangles and neuroinflammation. Plaques form within the brain when amyloid precursor proteins are cleaved, and A β (amyloid beta) peptide accumulates outside nerve cells. Tangles occur inside nerve cells, when tau protein is hyperphosphorylated, forming abnormal paired strands, thereby destroying a vital cell transport system. Neuroinflammation mediated by glial cells, has been identified as a component in the neurodegeneration caused by Alzheimer's disease. However, further research is still needed to fully understand the inflammatory processes.



EB11158/ Amyloid beta peptide (aa1-16) (1µg/ml) staining of Human Cerebral Cortex lysate (35µg protein in RIPA buffer). Detected by chemiluminescence.

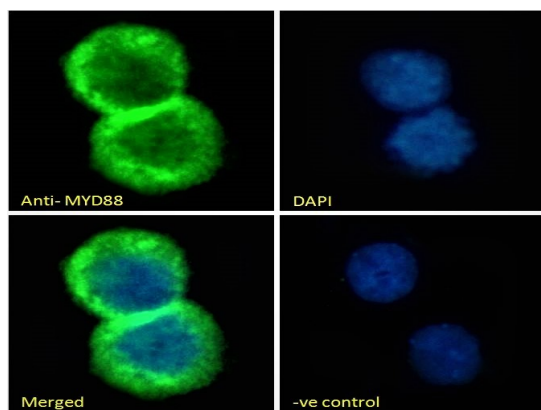


EB06659/ACHE Flow cytometric analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed HeLa cells (blue line), permeabilized with 0.5% Triton.

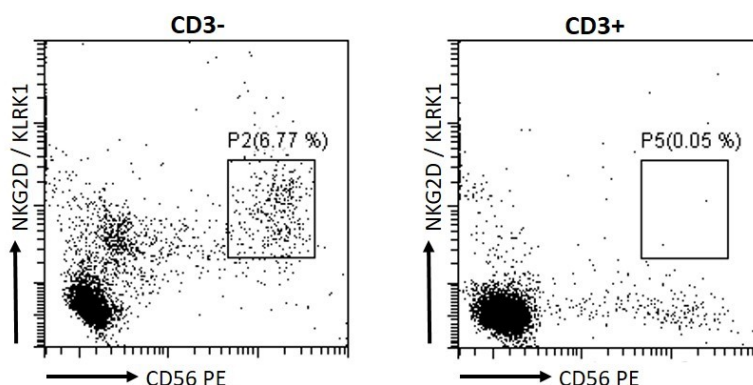
Innate Immunity

The immune system can be divided into two parts. The first, innate immunity, is the initial response and first line of defence to pathogens. The second, adaptive immunity, is specific and is able to target previously recognized pathogens or antigens.

Mediated by phagocytes, the innate immune response determines the difference between self and foreign pathogens via germline-encoded pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs). It consists of several different components including physical barriers, antimicrobial peptides and cell receptors.



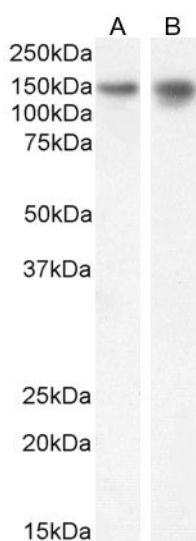
EB06667/ MYD88 Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed Jurkat cells, permeabilized with 0.15% Triton.



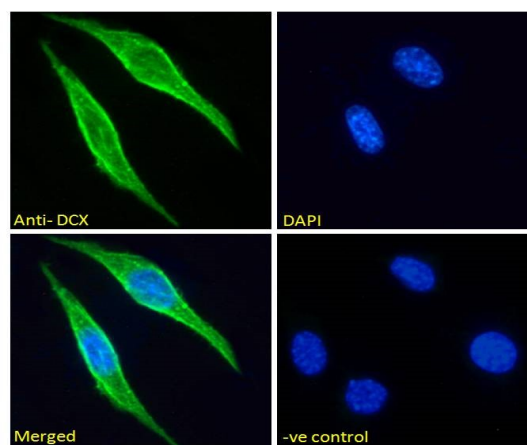
EB06839/ KLRK1 Flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood monocytes. Primary incubation 30 minutes (10ug/ml) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (1ug/ml).

Epilepsy

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder defined by seizures, resulting from the disruption of normal brain function. The seizures, unprovoked or reflex, are often recurrent; with recurrence risk at approximately 60% for both types. Epilepsy can be caused by brain trauma/ injury, structural lesions or genetics. There are several biomarkers involved, including TLR4 and syngap1, which can be utilized in the development of future treatment.



EB11147/ SYNGAP1 (aa1169-1183) (2µg/ml) staining of Human Cerebral Cortex (A) and (2µg/ml) Mouse Brain (B) lysate (35µg protein in RIPA buffer). Detected by chemiluminescence.



EB07258/ Serotonin receptor 3A / HTR3A Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed NIH3T3 cells, permeabilized with 0.15% Triton.