Custom antibody development services

Antibody solutions to help you achieve your goals

Whether you need support developing a novel antibody, ordering bulk antibodies, or conjugating your specific antibody, Thermo Fisher Scientific is here to help. We offer exceptional Invitrogen™ antibody solutions for your research needs, including antigen design, antibody purification, and custom flow panel development. Our portfolio of antibody services continuously evolves to help you achieve superior results.

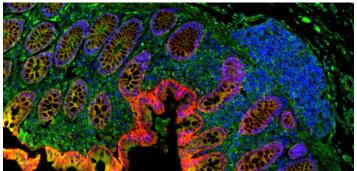
Choose from these services:

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Immunogen prep	Antibody production	Formulation and packaging	Antibody conjugation
Peptide design	Recombinant monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies	Bulk or custom packaging	 Examples of fluorophores used: 1:1 R-phycoerythrin (R-PE), Invitrogen™ NovaFluor™ dyes, Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor™ dyes, fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), biotin, and horseradish peroxidase (HRP)
 Range of peptide modifications available 	Traditional monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies	Special formulation (preservative- and BSA-free)	Flow panel development services
Recombinant protein expression	Custom purification methods	Custom concentration	Supply your own antibody or use one of ours
Immunogen conjugation	Customizable protocols	Special testing	 Inquire about additional options and introductory offers



Every project starts with our custom services team

A dedicated team of scientists and project managers are available for custom antibody projects. Whether it's aiding with project design and assessing feasibility, generating quotes covering project milestones, prices, and timelines, or providing updates through the shipping process, we've got you covered.



Customizing your solution

Custom projects may have an aspect of novelty that requires a thorough evaluation prior to quoting. Our custom services team will work with you to fully understand your project needs, propose possible options, and coordinate discussions for any guidance needed to help you achieve your custom antibody goals.



Contact an antibody development specialist at abs@thermofisher.com





Antibody production

Polyclonal

Monoclonal

Recombinant monoclonal

Recombinant polyclonal

Considering a new antibody development project?

Discover how our recombinant technology provides:

- Lot-to-lot consistency compared to hybridomas
- Animal origin-free (AOF) production available after the first batch
- Library and clone access during development for screening
- Recombinant polyclonal technology that includes the co-expression of heavy and light chain libraries, providing:
 - Faster development versus development of recombinant monoclonal antibodies
 - Improved development and usability in specific applications

Frequently asked questions

How should my product appear?

Purified antibody is provided in clear and colorless solution (PBS, 0.05% azide, unless otherwise specified).

How should I store them?

Purified antibodies are shipped at 4°C. For short-term storage, antibodies can be stored in the refrigerator. Avoid prolonged exposure to light and air.

Can I freeze them? What are other storage methods?

For long-term storage, the antibody solution can be aliquoted into single-use vials and frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Depending on the intended use, other preservatives such as BSA could be added. Glycerol may also be added as a preferred stabilizer using a stock solution of up to 50% glycerol. Keep in mind that adding glycerol or BSA may impact conjugation or antibodies intended for use in solid phase coating and binding.

If antibodies are to be used for conjugation or binding to a solid phase, concentration to >1 mg/mL may provide protection from degradation during freezing.

How do I find the optimal dilution?

Dilution of an antibody varies depending on the desired application and species. We recommend performing serial dilutions to find the best signal-to-noise ratio. For western blotting, a recommended starting dilution is 1:500.

Are they suitable for use in live culture?

To use our standard formula in live culture, remember they must first be dialyzed to remove the sodium azide. This component is cytotoxic and will damage your cultures. Buffer exchange using a desalting column is recommended. PBS is a common buffer we recommend.



