1. Record Nr. UNINA9910457975803321 Autore Hermanson Greg T Titolo Bioconjugate techniques [[electronic resource] /] / Greg T. Hermanson Pubbl/distr/stampa San Diego, : Academic Press, 1996 **ISBN** 0-08-057212-X 1-281-01960-7 9786611019600 0-08-052790-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (813 p.) Disciplina 574.19/296 Soggetti Bioconjugates - Synthesis **Biochemistry** Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Front Cover; Bioconjugate Techniques; Copyright Page; Detailed Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Part I: Bioconjugate Chemistry; Chapter 1. Functional Targets; 1. Modification of Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins; 2. Modification of Sugars, Polysaccharides, and Glycoconjugates; 3. Modification of Nucleic Acids and Oligonucleotides; 4. Creating Specific Functional Groups; 5. Blocking Specific Functional Groups: Chapter 2. The Chemistry of Reactive Groups: 1. Amine-Reactive Chemical Reactions: 2. Thiol-Reactive Chemical Reactions: 3. Carboxylate-Reactive Chemical Reactions 4. Hydroxyl-Reactive Chemical Reactions 5. Aldehyde- and Ketone-Reactive Chemical Reactions; 6. Active Hydrogen-Reactive Chemical Reactions; 7. Photoreactive Chemical Reactions; Part II: Bioconjugate Reagents; Chapter 3. Zero-Length Cross-linkers; 1. Carbodiimides; 2. Woodward's Reagent K; 3. N, N'-Carbonyldiimidazole; 4. Schiff Base Formation and Reductive Amination; Chapter 4. Homobifunctional

Cross-linkers; 1. Homobifunctional NHS Esters; 2. Homobifunctional Imidoesters; 3. Homobifunctional Sulfhydryl-Reactive Cross-linkers; 4.

5. Homobifunctional Photoreactive Cross-linkers6. Homobifunctional

Difluorobenzene Derivatives

Aldehydes; 7. Bis-epoxides; 8. Homobifunctional Hydrazides; 9. Bis-diazonium Derivatives; 10. Bis-alkylhalides; Chapter 5. Heterobifunctional Cross-linkers; 1. Amine-Reactive and Sulfhydryl-Reactive Cross-linkers; 2. Carbonyl-Reactive and Sulfhydryl-Reactive Cross-linkers; 3. Amine-Reactive and Photoreactive Cross-linkers; 4. Sulfhydryl-Reactive and Photoreactive Cross-linkers; 5. Carbonyl-Reactive and Photoreactive Cross-linkers; 6. Carboxylate-Reactive and Photoreactive Cross-linkers

7. Arginine-Reactive and Photoreactive Cross-linkersChapter 6. Trifunctional Cross-linkers; 1. 4-Azido-2-nitrophenylbiocytin-4nitrophenyl ester; 2. Sulfo-SBED; Chapter 7. Cleavable Reagent Systems; 1. Cleavage of Disulfides by Reduction; 2. Periodate-Cleavable Glycols; 3. Dithionite-Cleavable Diazo Bonds; 4. Hydroxylamine-Cleavable Esters; 5. Base Labile Sulfones; Chapter 8. Tags and Probes; 1. Fluorescent Labels: 2. Bifunctional Chelating Agents and Radioimmunoconjugates; 3. Biotinylation Reagents; 4. Iodination Reagents; Part III: Bioconjugate Applications Chapter 9. Preparation of Hapten-Carrier Immunogen Conjugates 1. The Basis of Immunity; 2. Types of Immunogen Carriers; 3. Carbodiimide-Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; 4. NHS Ester-Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; 5. NHS Ester-Maleimide Heterobifunctional Crosslinker- Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; 6. Active-Hydrogen-Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; 7. Glutaraldehyde-Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; 8. Reductive-Amination-Mediated Hapten-Carrier Conjugation; Chapter 10. Antibody Modification and Conjugation; 1. Preparation of Antibody-Enzyme Conjugates 2. Preparation of Labeled Antibodies

## Sommario/riassunto

Bioconjugate Techniques is the essential guide to the modification and crosslinking of biomolecules for use in research, diagnostics, and therapeutics. It provides highly detailed information on the chemistry, reagent systems, and practical applications for creating labeled or conjugate molecules. It also describes dozens of reactions with details on hundreds of commercially available reagents and the use of these reagents for modifying or crosslinking peptides and proteins, sugars and polysaccharides, nucleic acids and oligonucleotides, lipids, and synthetic polymers. Armed with this i