abcam

ab288164

Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR25090-107
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.034 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-Fr

Tested

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Sting1

Function

Facilitator of innate immune signaling that acts as a sensor of cytosolic DNA from bacteria and viruses and promotes the production of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) (PubMed:18818105, PubMed:19433799, PubMed:19776740, PubMed:26229117, PubMed:26669264, PubMed:27324217, PubMed:28529930, PubMed:29973723, PubMed:31346090). Innate immune response is triggered in response to non-CpG double-stranded DNA from viruses and bacteria delivered to the cytoplasm (PubMed:18818105, PubMed:19433799, PubMed:19776740, PubMed:26229117, PubMed:26669264). Acts by binding cyclic dinucleotides: recognizes and binds cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP), a second messenger produced by bacteria, cyclic UMP-AMP (2',3'-cUAMP), and cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), a messenger produced by CGAS in response to DNA virus in the cytosol (PubMed:21947006, PubMed:23258412, PubMed:23519410, PubMed:23722158, PubMed:23910378). Upon binding to c-di-GMP, cUAMP or cGAMP, STING1 oligomerizes, translocates from the endoplasmic reticulum and is phosphorylated

by TBK1 on the pLxIS motif, leading to recruitment and subsequent activation of the transcription factor IRF3 to induce expression of type I interferon and exert a potent anti-viral state (PubMed:25636800, PubMed:27324217, PubMed:29973723). Exhibits 2',3' phosphodiester linkage-specific ligand recognition: can bind both 2'-3' linked cGAMP (2'-3'-cGAMP) and 3'-3' linked cGAMP but is preferentially activated by 2'-3' linked cGAMP (PubMed:26300263). The preference for 2'-3'-cGAMP, compared to other linkage isomers is probably due to the ligand itself, whichs adopts an organized free-ligand conformation that resembles the STING1-bound conformation and pays low energy costs in changing into the active conformation (By similarity). In addition to promote the production of type I interferons, plays a direct role in autophagy (PubMed:30568238). Following cGAMP-binding, STING1 buds from the endoplasmic reticulum into COPII vesicles, which then form the endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment (ERGIC) (By similarity). The ERGIC serves as the membrane source for WIPI2 recruitment and LC3 lipidation, leading to formation of autophagosomes that target cytosolic DNA or DNA viruses for degradation by the lysosome (By similarity). Promotes autophagy by acting as a proton channel that directs proton efflux from the Golgi to facilitate MAP1LC3B/LC3B lipidation (By similarity). The autophagy- and interferon-inducing activities can be uncoupled and autophagy induction is independent of TBK1 phosphorylation (By similarity). Autophagy is also triggered upon infection by bacteria: following c-di-GMP-binding, which is produced by live Gram-positive bacteria, promotes reticulophagy (PubMed:29056340). May be involved in translocon function, the translocon possibly being able to influence the induction of type I interferons (By similarity). May be involved in transduction of apoptotic signals via its association with the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II) (PubMed:18559423). Involved in intercellular immune signaling. Cross-activated by 2',3'-cGAMP previously generated in virus-infected cells, triggers type I interferon signaling in macrophages and uninfected neighboring cells to propagate and amplify the antiviral immune response.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Notes

ab288164 is the carrier-free version of ab288157.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The stimulator of interferon genes (STING) also known as TMEM173 or MPYS is a critical transmembrane protein with a molecular weight of approximately 42 kDa. It is primarily expressed in the endoplasmic reticulum of various cell types including immune cells where it plays a central role in sensing cytosolic DNA. STING binds to cyclic dinucleotides produced by the enzyme cGAS upon recognition of aberrant DNA in the cytosol. This binding initiates activation and translocation of STING to the Golgi apparatus facilitating further signaling events.
Biological function summary	STING serves as a pivotal regulator in the innate immune response to viral and bacterial infections. It operates by forming a signaling complex with kinases and other effector proteins which subsequently leads to the activation of transcription factors such as IRF3 and NF-kB. These transcription factors then induce the expression of type I interferons and other cytokines important for mounting an effective antiviral response. The STING pathway therefore enhances the immune system's ability to detect and respond to pathogens.
Pathways	The activity of STING is integral to the cGAS-STING pathway a significant cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway involved in innate immunity. Upon activation STING interacts with TBK1 a kinase that further phosphorylates IRF3 promoting its nuclear translocation and activation. Beyond this STING also intersects with pathways involving autophagy a cellular process necessary for clearing pathogens and damaged cellular components. Through these pathways STING critically contributes to upholding cellular homeostasis and immune defense.
Associated diseases and disorders	The dysregulation of STING is linked to autoinflammatory diseases and certain cancers. Abnormal STING activation can lead to chronic inflammation a feature observed in diseases such as STING-associated vasculopathy with onset in infancy (SAVI). STING's role in cancer is also notable where its ability to activate immune cells can be harnessed in immunotherapy yet its chronic activation may promote

tumorigenesis. In cancer STING often interacts with proteins like K-Ras influencing tumor growth and response to therapies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

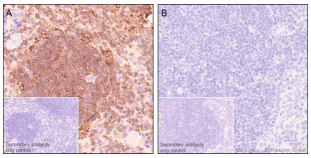
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

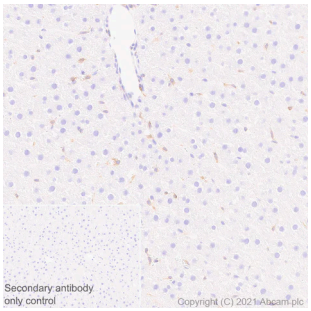
Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

18 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded (A) Liver tissue from wild-type C57BL/6JGpt mice (B) Liver tissue from STING knockout mice labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/5000 followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection). Counterstained with Hematoxylin. Antigen retrieval was heat mediated with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, Epitope Retrieval Solution2) for 20 mins. Positive staining on (A) Liver tissue from wild-type C57BL/6JGpt mice and no staining on (B) Liver tissue from STING knockout mice. The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. The tissue samples were kindly provided by GemPharmatech. C57BL/6JGpt wildtype mice and Sting1-KO homozygous mice (Strain ID: T012747).



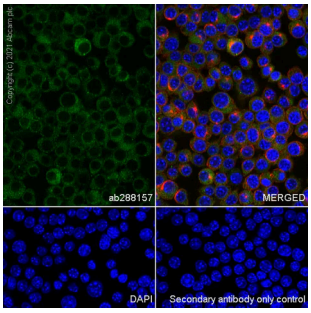
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat liver tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/2000 (0.279 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on kupffer cells in rat liver (PMID 30561388). The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins

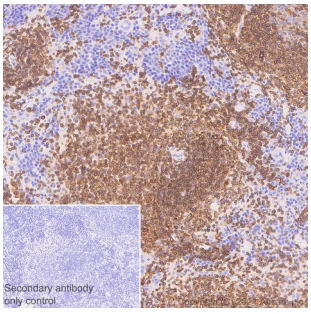


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized RAW 264.7 cells labelling STING with ab288157 at 1/50 dilution, followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing positive cytoplasmic staining in RAW 264.7 cell line. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution.



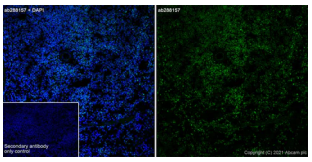
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/2000 (0.279 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on mouse spleen. The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection).

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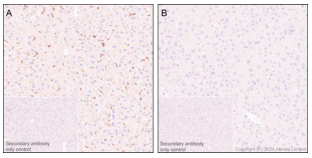


Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

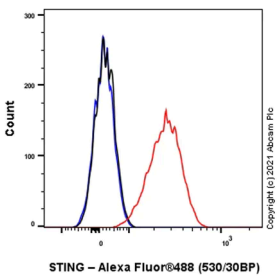
This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunohistochemical analysis of 4% PFA-fixed, 0.2% Triton X-100 permeabilized frozen rat spleen (fresh) tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/500 (1.114 ug/ml) dilution followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Positive staining on rat spleen is observed. The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

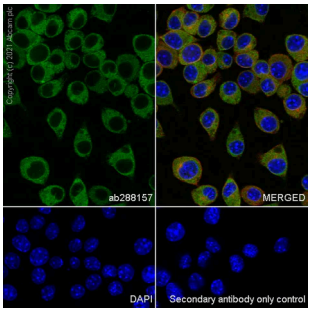
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Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized J774A.1 (Mouse reticulum cell sarcoma monocyte macrophage) cells labelling STING with ab288157 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug)(Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

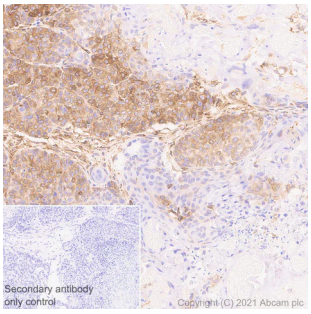


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

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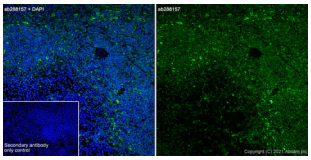
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STING Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse breast cancer tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/2000 (0.279 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on mouse breast cancer. The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins

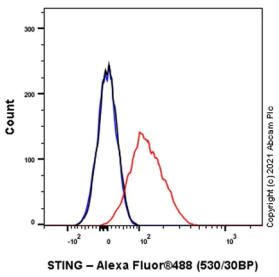


Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

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Immunohistochemical analysis of 4% PFA-fixed, 0.2% Triton X-100 permeabilized frozen Mouse spleen (fresh) tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/500 (1.114 ug/ml) dilution followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Positive staining on mouse spleen is observed. The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

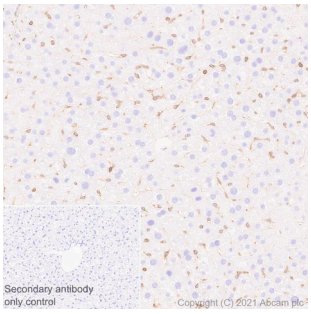
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Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol-permeabilized RAW 264.7 (Mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) cells labelling STING with ab288157 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug)(Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



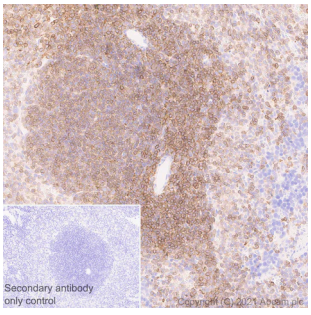
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/2000 (0.279 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on kupffer cells in mouse liver (PMID 30561388). The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins



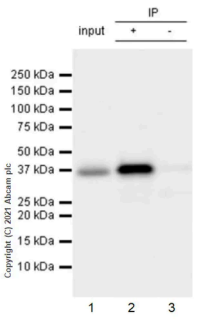
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STING Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat spleen tissue labeling STING with ab288157 at 1/2000 (0.279 ug/ml) followed by a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection) was used. Positive staining on rat spleen. The section was incubated with ab288157 for 30 mins at room temperature.The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is a ready to use LeicaDS9800 (Bond®, Polymer Refine Detection) was used.

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
STING was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg RAW264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate with ab288157 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab288157 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.

Lane 1: RAW264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate 10 ug

Lane 2: ab288157 IP in RAW264.7 whole cell lysate

Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab288157 in RAW264.7 whole cell lysate

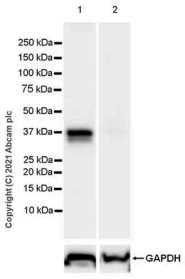
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 7.75 seconds

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] (ab288157)

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 33 kDa, 33.35 kDa, 35 kDa



Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST

Exposure time: 26 seconds

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] (ab288157) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse spleen tissue lysate at 20 µg

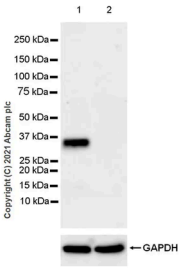
Lane 2:
Mouse liver tissue lysate at 40 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 33 kDa, 35 kDa



Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST

Exposure time: 81 seconds

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] (ab288157) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Rat spleen tissue lysate at 20 µg

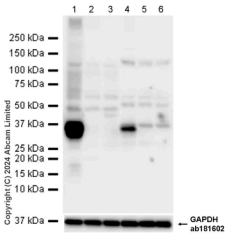
Lane 2:
Rat liver tissue lysate at 40 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 33 kDa, 35 kDa



Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Loading control: Anti-GAPDH antibody [EPR16891] - Loading Control (ab181602) (1/200000) (36KDa) Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST The tissue samples were kindly provided by GemPharmatech. C57BL/6JGpt wildtype mice and Sting1-KO homozygous mice (Strain ID: T012747).
Lanes 1 - 6:
Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] (ab288157) at 1/1000 dilution

Lanes 1 - 6:
Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

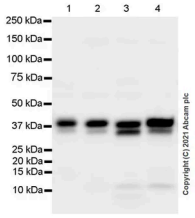
Lane 1:
Wild-type mouse spleen tissue lysate (male)

Lanes 2 - 3:
STING knockout spleen tissue lysate (male)

Lane 4:
Wild-type mouse liver tissue lysate (male)

Lanes 5 - 6:
STING knockout liver tissue lysate (male)

Exposure time: 15s



Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] - BSA and Azide free (ab288164)

STING Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-STING antibody

This data was developed using ab288157, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Exposure time: 5.5 seconds

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-STING antibody [EPR25090-107] (ab288157) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
C2C12 (mouse myoblasts myoblast) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
RAW264.7 (mouse Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced tumor macrophage) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
J774A.1 (mouse reticum cell sarcoma monocyte macrophage) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
A20 (mouse reticum sarcoma b lymphocyte) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 33 kDa, 35 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.