

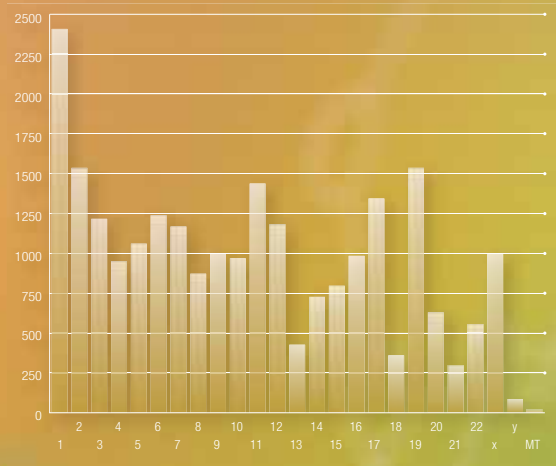


## siRNA and shRNA Gene Silencers

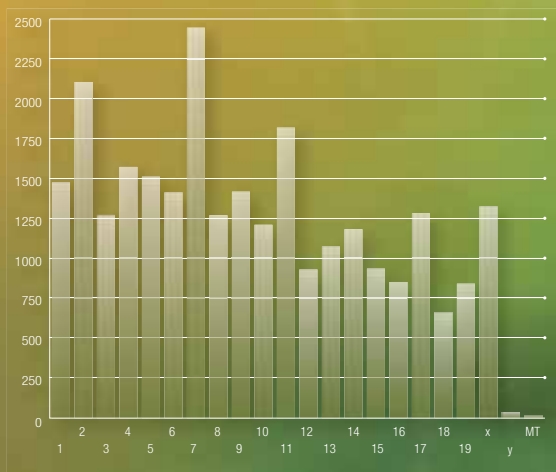
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- Leading worldwide developer of research antibodies and siRNA/shRNA gene silencers
- siRNAs/shRNAs available for >99% of 23,775 putative protein-encoding human genes
- siRNAs/shRNAs available for >99% of 25,654 putative protein-encoding mouse genes
- Supporting data and literature citations provided both in web site product blocks and data sheets
- Information regarding new mouse and human siRNAs/shRNAs and regular product updates available through our web site

siRNAs and shRNAs available for >99% of 23,775 putative protein-encoding human genes



siRNAs and shRNAs available for >99% of 25,654 putative protein-encoding mouse genes



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Another **FIRST** from eBioscience

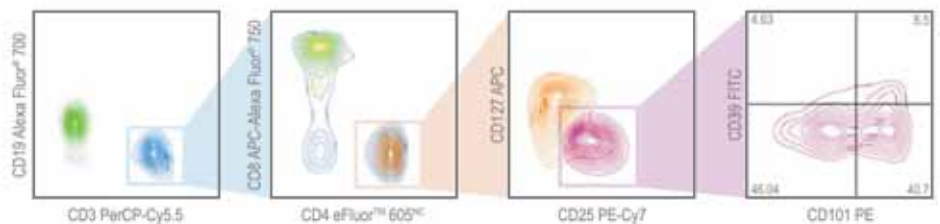
# eFluor™ NANOCRYSTALS

## *NEW eFluor™ fluorochromes for Multicolor Flow Cytometry*

eFluor™ 605<sup>NC</sup>

eFluor™ 625<sup>NC</sup>

**eFluor™ Nanocrystals** expand the choices for multicolor experiments and maximize the data that can be generated from a single sample.



eFluor™ Nanocrystals are fully compatible with standard fluorochromes.

8-color phenotyping of human PBMC-derived Tregs was carried out using Alexa Fluor® 700 CD19 (HIB19), PerCP-Cy5.5 CD3 (OKT3), APC-Alexa Fluor® 750 CD8 (OKT8),

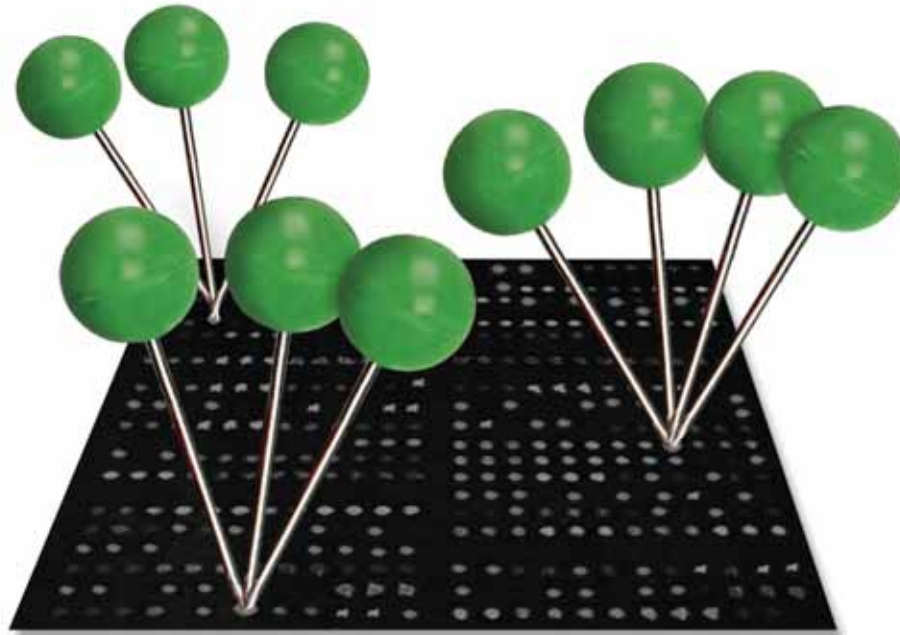
eFluor™ 605<sup>NC</sup> CD4 (OKT4), APC CD127 (eBioRDR5), PE-Cy7 CD25 (BC96), FITC CD39 (A1) and PE CD101 (BB27). Total viable cells in the lymphocyte gate were used for analysis.

### **Advantages of eFluor™ Nanocrystals Technology**

- High Signal:Noise Ratios enable high quality analysis
- Fully Compatible with standard organic fluorochromes
- Narrow Emission Spectra minimizes compensation requirements
- Rapidly Expanding Portfolio of over 40 ready-to-use antibody conjugates and controls

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full spectrum cell analysis  
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## Absolute identification of protein biomarkers? Absolutely.

Did you know that autoantibodies can be useful indicators of many diseases including cancer? Now with 8,200 full-length proteins on every microarray, ProtoArray® Human Protein MicroArrays deliver absolute identification of novel autoantibody markers for cancer, autoimmune, or other diseases. With sensitivity in the picogram range, you can profile diseased and healthy samples with as little as 1µL of crude sample in your own lab. Or if you prefer, our Immune Response Biomarker Profiling Service offers expert profiling, data analysis, and a comprehensive report that identifies your biomarker candidates. So there's no doubt, and no waiting, because you can get results in just one day. Pinpoint what you need at [www.invitrogen.com/absoluteID](http://www.invitrogen.com/absoluteID).





# Cytokine Center

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### PROTEINS

- 4-1BBL
- 4-1BB Receptor
- 6 Ckine
- ACAD8
- ACAT2
- gAcrp30/Adipolean
- Activin A
- Activin B
- ACY1
- ADAT1
- Adiponectin
- ADRP
- AITRL
- Akt1
- Alpha-Feto Protein (AFP)
- Alpha-Galactosidase A
- Angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1)
- Angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2)
- Angiostatin K1-3
- Annexin-V
- apo-SAA
- Apolipoprotein A-1
- Apolipoprotein E2
- Apolipoprotein E3
- Apolipoprotein E4
- APRIL
- Artemin
- ATF2
- Aurora A
- Aurora B
- BAFF
- BAFF Receptor
- BCA-1 / BLC / CXCL13
- BCMA
- BD-1
- BD-2
- BD-3
- BDNF
- Betacellulin
- Bivalirudin
- BMP-2
- BMP-4
- BMP-6
- BMP-7
- BMP-13
- sBMPR-1A
- Brain Natriuretic Protein
- BRAK
- Breast Tumor Antigen
- C5a
- C5L2 Peptide
- C-10
- C-Reactive Protein
- C-Src
- Calbindin D-9K
- Calbindin D-28K
- Calbindin D-29K
- Calmodulin
- Calcitonin Acetate
- Carbonic Anhydrase III
- Carcino-embryonic Antigen
- Cardiotrophin-1
- Caspase-3
- Caspase-6
- CD4
- CD14
- CD22
- CD40 Ligand / TRAP
- CD95 / sFas Ligand
- CD105 / Endoglin
- CHIPS
- CNTF
- Collagen
- CREB
- CTACK / CCL27
- CTGF
- CTGFL / WISP-2
- CTLA-4 / Fc
- CXCL16
- CYR61
- Cytokeratin 8
- DEP-1
- Desmopressin
- Disulfide Oxidoreductase
- E-selectin
- ECGF
- EGF
- Elafin / SKALP
- EMAP-II
- ENA-78 / CXCL5
- Endostatin
- Enteropeptidase
- Eotaxin / CCL11
- Eotaxin-2
- Eotaxin-3 (TSC)
- EPHB2
- EPHB4
- Epigen
- Epiregulin
- Eptifibatide
- Erk-2
- Erythropoietin (EPO)
- Exodus-2
- Fas Ligand
- Fas Receptor
- FGF-1 (acidic)
- FGF-2 (basic)
- FGF-4
- FGF-5
- FGF-6
- FGF-7 / KGF
- FGF-8
- FGF-9
- FGF-10
- FGF-16
- FGF-17
- FGF-18
- FGF-19
- FGF-20
- sFGFR-1 (IIIc) / Fc Chimera
- sFGFR-2 (IIIc) / Fc Chimera
- sFGFR-3 / Fc Chimera
- sFGFR-4 / Fc Chimera
- sFlt-1 (native)
- sFlt-1 (D3)
- sFlt-1 (D4)
- sFlt-1 (D5)
- sFlt-1 (D7)
- Flt3-Ligand
- sFlt-4
- sFlt-4 / Fc Chimera
- Follistatin
- FSH

- Fractalkine / CX3C
- G-CSF
- α-Galactosidase A
- Galectin-1
- Galectin-3
- Gastrointestinal CA
- GCP-2
- GDF-3
- GDF-9
- GDF-11
- GDNF
- GLP-1
- Glucagon
- GM-CSF
- Goserelin
- GPBB
- Granzyme B
- GROα
- GROβ
- GROγ
- GRO/MGSA
- Growth Hormone
- Growth Hormone BP
- GST-p21/WAF-1
- HB-EGF
- HCC-1
- HGF
- Histidyl-tRNA synthetase
- Histrelin
- HRG1-β1
- I-309
- I-TAC
- IFN-α
- IFN-α A
- IFN-α 2a
- IFN-α 2b
- IFN-β
- IFN-γ
- IFN-Omega
- IGF-I
- IGF-II
- proIGF-II
- IGFBP-1
- IGFBP-2
- IGFBP-3
- IGFBP-4
- IGFBP-5
- IGFBP-6
- IGFBP-7
- IL-1α
- IL-1β
- IL-2
- IL-3
- IL-4
- sIL-4 Receptor
- IL-5
- IL-6
- sIL-6 Receptor
- IL-7
- IL-8 (72 a.a.)
- IL-8 (77 a.a.)
- IL-9
- IL-10
- IL-11
- IL-12
- IL-13
- IL-13 analog

- IL-15
- IL-16 (121 a.a.)
- IL-16 (130 a.a.)
- IL-17
- IL-17B
- IL-17D
- IL-17E
- IL-17F
- IL-19
- IL-20
- IL-21
- IL-22
- IL-31
- Insulin
- IP-10
- JE
- JNK2a1
- JNK2a2
- KC / CXCL1
- KGF
- L-asparaginase
- LAG-1
- LALF Peptide
- LAR-PTP
- LBP
- LC-1
- LD-78β
- LDH
- LEC / NCC-4
- Leptin
- LIGHT
- LIX
- LKM
- LL-37
- Lungkine / CXCL15
- Lymphotactin
- sLYVE-1
- M-CSF
- MCP-1 (MCAF)
- MCP-2
- MCP-3
- MCP-4
- MCP-5
- MDC (67 a.a.)
- MDC (69 a.a.)
- MDH
- MEC
- Mek-1
- MIA
- Midkine
- MIG / CXCL9
- MIP-1α / CCL3
- MIP-1β / CCL4
- MIP-3 / CCL23
- MIP-3α / CCL20
- MIP-3β / CCL19
- MIP-4 (PARC) / CCL18
- MIP-5 / CCL15
- MMP-3
- MMP-7
- MMP-13
- Myostatin
- Nanog
- NAP-2
- Neurturin
- NFAT-1
- β-NGF
- NOGGIN
- NOV
- NP-1
- NT-1/BCSF-3
- NT-3
- NT-4
- Ocreotide
- Oncostatin M
- Osteoprotegerin (OPG)
- OTOR
- Oxytocin
- p38-α
- PAI-1
- Parathyroid Hormone
- PDGF-AA
- PDGF-AB
- PDGF-BB
- PDGF-CC

- Persephin
- PF-4
- PIGF-1
- PIGF-2
- PKA α-subunit
- PKC-α
- PKC-γ
- Pleiotrophin
- PLGF-1
- Polymyxin B (PMB)
- PRAS40
- PRL-1
- PRL-2
- PRL-3
- Prokineticin-2
- Prolactin
- Protirelin
- PTHrP
- PTP1B
- PTP-IA2
- PTP-MEG2
- PTP-PEST
- sRANK
- sRANKL
- RANTES
- LBP
- RELN-α
- LD-78β
- RELN-β
- Resistin
- RPTPβ
- RPTPγ
- RPTPμ
- SCF
- SCGF-α
- SCGF-β
- SDF-1α
- SDF-1β
- Secretin
- SF20
- SHP-2
- STAT1
- c-Src
- TACI
- TARC
- TC-PTP
- TECK
- TFE2
- TGF-α
- TGF-β1
- TGF-β2
- TGF-β3
- Thymosin α1
- sTIE-1/Fc Chimera
- sTIE-2/Fc Chimera
- TL-1A
- TNF-α
- TNF-β
- sTNF-receptor Type I
- sTNF-receptor Type II
- TPO
- sTRAIL R-1 (DR4)
- sTRAIL R-2 (DR5)
- TRAIL/Apo2L
- TSG
- TSH
- TSLP
- TWEAK
- TWEAK Receptor
- Urokinase
- EG-VEGF
- VEGF121
- VEGF145
- VEGF165
- VEGF-C
- VEGF-C 1125
- VEGF-E
- HB-VEGF-E
- sVEGFR-1
- sVEGFR-2
- sVEGFR-3
- Visfatin
- WISP-1
- WISP-2
- WISP-3
- WNT-1