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Product Information

Monoclonal Anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins–Biotin
Clone RG-16
produced in mouse, purified immunoglobulin

Catalog Number **B3275**

Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins (mouse IgG1 isotype) is derived from the hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from an immunized mouse. Purified rabbit IgG was used as the immunogen. The isotype is determined by a double diffusion immunoassay using Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Isotyping Reagents, Catalog Number ISO2. The immunoglobulin fraction of the ascites fluid containing anti-rabbit immunoglobulins is conjugated to epsilon amino caproyl biotin. This covalent coupling of biotin to the immunoglobulin allows for the binding of Avidin, ExtrAvidin® or Streptavidin bearing a variety of different labels.

Monoclonal Anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins is specific for an epitope on the heavy chain rabbit IgG, IgA, and IgM. In an immunoblot of denatured non-reduced rabbit immunoglobulins, the antibody stains bands of the whole molecule and at the heavy chains. Reduction of rabbit immunoglobulins appears to destroy the epitope. In an ELISA procedure, the product shows no cross reaction with human serum (IgG, IgA, and IgM) or tissue preparations. No cross reaction is observed with IgG from the follow species; bovine, cat, chicken, dog, goat, guinea pig, horse, pig, rabbit, rat, sheep, or turkey.

Rabbit antibodies against many analytes are in wide use as primary antibodies in various assay techniques, both in research and clinical practices. Second antibodies to rabbit immunglobulins may suffer from the lack of specificity and as a result will recognize non-related immunoglobulins that may appear in a test preparation. This is often the case when the test preparation is of human origin. As a result, an extensive adsorbing step has to be integrated into the manufacturing process of these second antibodies. The use of a biotin conjugated monoclonal antibody to rabbit immunoglobulins which is devoid of any binding capacity to human and many other species immunoglobulins can therefore serve as an essential tool in many applications.

Monoclonal Anti-Rabbit Immunoglobulins- Biotin may be used for the localization of the rabbit immunoglobulins IgG, IgA, or IgM in a variety of immunochemical assays such as, ELISA, immunoblotting, dot blotting, immunocytochemistry, and immunohistochemistry

Reagent

Supplied as a liquid in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, with 1% BSA and 15 mM sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

ELISA: a minimum working antibody dilution of 1:60,000 was determined using Rabbit IgG at 1 µg/ml (freshly prepared) as the coat, with ExtrAvidin®-Peroxidase, Catalog Number E2886, and *o*-phenylene-diamine dihydrochloride tablets (OPD, Cat. No. P8787.

Immunoblotting: a working antibody dilution of 1:200.000-1:400,000 is determined using an immunoblot assay detecting Actin in total cell extract of HeLa cells (5-10 µg per well)

Immunohistochemistry: a minimum working dilution of 1:1,500 was determined by indirect assay using formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil and Anti-Human IgG, Cat. No. I8635, as the primary antibody.

Note: In order to obtain best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimal working dilution by titration assay.

MG,KAA,PHC 02/10-1