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ProductInformation

Anti-Human IgG (γ-chain specific)-Peroxidase
produced in goat, IgG fraction of antiserum

Catalog Number **A 8775**

Product Description

Anti-Human IgG (γ-chain specific) is developed in goat using purified human IgG as the immunogen. Whole antiserum is fractionated and then further purified by ion exchange chromatography to provide the IgG fraction of antiserum. This fraction is essentially free of other goat serum proteins.

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis, prior to conjugation. Electrophoresis of the product, followed by diffusion versus anti-goat IgG and anti-goat whole serum results in single arcs of precipitation in the γ region. Conjugation to peroxidase is performed by a modification of the periodate method of Wilson and Nakane.[1]

Specificity for the γ-chain of human IgG is determined by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Ouchterlony Double Diffusion (ODD), and immunoelectrophoresis (IEP). The antibody preparation is specific for human IgG when tested against purified human IgG, IgA, IgM, Bence Jones Kappa and Bence Jones Lambda myeloma proteins.

Reagent

The conjugate is provided as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 1.0% BSA and 0.01% thimerosal as a preservative.

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, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

By direct ELISA, a minimum working dilution of 1:10,000 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain best results in different techniques and preparations we recommend determining optimal working concentration by titration test.

References

1. Wilson, M.B., and P.K. Nakane, Immunofluorescence and Related Staining Techniques (Elsevier/North Holland Biomedical Press, Amsterdam), p 215, (1987).

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