

Product Information

Anti-Human IgG (Fab specific)

produced in goat, delipidized whole antiserum

Catalog Number **I9010**

Product Description

Antiserum is produced in goat using purified Fab fragment of human IgG as the immunogen. The antiserum has been treated to remove lipoproteins.

Specificity for the Fab fragment of human IgG is determined by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP) versus normal human serum and Fab fragment of human IgG. Reactivity is observed versus purified human IgA, IgM, Bence Jones Kappa and Bence Jones Lambda myeloma proteins. No reactivity is observed versus Fc fragment of human IgG.

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP). Electrophoresis of the antibody preparation followed by diffusion versus anti-goat IgG results in a single arc of precipitation and multiple arcs of precipitation against anti-goat serum.

Reagent

Supplied as a liquid containing 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

This goat antiserum was maintained at pH 5.0 for 40 minutes to meet U.S.D.A. requirements.

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

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for a maximum of 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

Protein concentration is determined by Biuret.

Quantitative Precipitin Analysis: each milliliter of antiserum contains 4.0 mg of specific antibody. Normal human serum is used to determine the antibody concentration.

Indirect ELISA: a minimum working dilution of 1:30,000 is determined using 5 µg/ml human IgG for coating.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

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