

Product Information

Anti-Dog IgG (Whole Molecule)-Peroxidase Antibody

Produced in Rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody, Buffered Aqueous Solution

A6792

Product Description

Anti-dog IgG (whole molecule) is developed in rabbit using purified dog IgG as the immunogen. The antibody is isolated from rabbit anti-dog IgG antiserum by immunospecific purification which removes essentially all rabbit serum proteins, including immunoglobulins that do not specifically bind to dog IgG. Rabbit anti-dog IgG is conjugated to Sigma Horseradish Peroxidase, Type VI (Cat. No. P8375) by a modification of the periodate method of Wilson and Nakane.¹

Reagents

The conjugate is provided as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 1% BSA with 0.05% MIT as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Consult the SDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

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 is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended.

If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

We are now reporting lot specific information as a titer by direct ELISA rather than as a working dilution. Titer is defined as the dilution of conjugate sufficient to give a change in absorbance of 1.0 at 450 nm after 30 minutes of substrate conversion at 25 °C (Voller, et al.²). Microtiter plates are coated with purified dog IgG at a concentration of 5 µg/mL in 0.05 M carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6 (Carbonate/Bicarbonate Buffer capsules are available as Cat. No. C 3041). Substrate: *o*-Phenylenediamine Dihydrochloride (OPD, Cat. No. P 8287), 0.4 mg/mL in 0.05 M phosphate-citrate buffer, pH 5.0 containing 0.03% sodium perborate (Phosphate-Citrate Buffer capsules with Sodium Perborate are available as Cat. No. P 4922).

Working dilution should be determined by titration assay. Due to product improvement and changes in the assay procedure, we now list a lot specific titer by direct ELISA for this product. Due to differences in assay systems, this titer may not reflect the user's actual working dilution.

References

1. Wilson, M., and Nakane, P., In: *Immunofluorescence and Related Staining Techniques* (Elsevier/North Holland BioMedical Press, Amsterdam), p215 (1978).
2. Voller, A., et al., Bull. World Health Organ., **53**: 55 (1976).

Notice

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A6792 Rev 02/22

