

Product datasheet for **AP21431SU-N**

Bovine IgG (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Bovine IgG (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ID, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in precipitating techniques as Immunoelectrophoresis and Radial Immunodiffusion to identify the presence of IgG in bovine serum or other body fluids or to determine its concentration. To prepare an Immunoabsorbent for the purification of Bovine IgG from serum or plasma. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> Immunoelectrophoresis: Use 2 µl serum or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum. Double Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony): Use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in 3 mm diameter center well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells). Precipitin titre: 1/64 when tested against pooled normal bovine serum in agar-block Immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Bovine
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Highly purified normal IgG isolated from pooled Bovine serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized, Delipidated, Heat inactivated, Stable Whole Antiserum without preservatives
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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Storage:

Lyophilized antiserum can be shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at 2-8°C or at -20°C for prolonged storage.
Dilutions may be prepared by adding PBS, pH 7.2.
If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance of the antiserum.
Diluted antiserum should be stored at 2-8°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day.
Avoid Repeated thawing and freezing.

Note:

Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required, to eliminate antibodies cross-reacting with other components of the immunoglobulin system or reacting with other serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.