

Product datasheet for **AP21442FC-N**

Chicken IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Chicken IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Immunocytochemical and Immunohistochemical staining of IgA at the cellular and subcellular level of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates. To demonstrate circulating IgA antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases. Identification of a specific antigen using a reference antibody of chicken origin known to be of the IgA isotype in the middle layer of the indirect test procedure. This immunoconjugate is not pre-diluted. The optimum working dilution of each conjugate should be established by titration before being used. Excess labelled antibody must be avoided because it may cause high unspecific background staining and interfere with the specific signal. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> Immunocytochemistry: 1/10-1/40. Immunohistochemistry: 1/10-1/40.
Reactivity:	Chicken
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified IgA isolated from Chicken serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. Label: FITC State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction. Label: Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 Absorption emission: 492 nm / 515 nm. Molar ratio: Fluorochrome/IgG ~2.0
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	10 mg/ml



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- Purification:** Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for Fractionation and purification of the IgG fraction containing the bulk of the defined antibody specificity. It is free of other serum.
- Conjugation:** FITC
- Storage:** Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid Repeated thawing and freezing.
- Note:** **Adsorption:** Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required to eliminate antibodies crossreacting with other components of the immunoglobulin system or reacting with other serum proteins. Special attention is given to the removal of antibodies to common Ig/Fab. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.