

## Product datasheet for AP21443SU-N

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## Chicken IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

**Product data:** 

**Product Type: Secondary Antibodies** 

Chicken IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody **Product Name:** 

**Applications:** 

Recommended Dilution: In precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and radial immunodiffusion to identify

the presence of IgM in chicken serum and other body fluids or to determine its

concentration. To prepare an immunoadsorbent for the purification of chicken IgM from

serum or plasma.

**Recommended Working Dilutions:** 

Immunoelectrophoresis: 2 µl or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum.

In double radial immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony): a rosette arrangement with 10 µl in a 3 mm diameter center well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter

peripheral wells.

Antibody titre: Precipitin titre 1/32 when tested against pooled normal chicken serum in agar-

block immunodiffusion titration.

Reactivity: Chicken

Host:

Goat Immunogen: Highly purified normal IgM isolated from pooled chicken serum.

Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

Formulation: Label: Texas Red

State: Lyophilized (delipidated, heat inactivated) stable whole antiserum without preservatives

Label: Labeled with Texas Red.

**Reconstitution Method:** Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.

Concentration: Total protein and IgG concentration in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled

normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added.

Conjugation: Texas Red

Storage: Prior to and following reconstitution store the antibody at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for

longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.







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.