

Product datasheet for **AP21447AF-N**

Duck IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Duck IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	As unlabelled primary or secondary reagent for indirect detection of IgM at the cellular and subcellular level by staining of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates. Can be used to prepare conjugates of the user's own choice, to prepare an insoluble Immunoaffinity adsorbent or a solid phase antibody reagent by coupling to an artificial carrier and as catching antibody in nonisotopic methodology and solid phase immunochemistry. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/200-1/4,000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/50-1/250. Note: When applied in any Cytochemical or Histochemical staining procedure or solid phase coupling technique, the optimum concentration of the IgG preparation should be established by titration before being used. <u>Antibody titre:</u> Precipitin titre 1/16 when tested against pooled normal Duck serum in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Duck
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified IgM isolated from Duck serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized Hyperimmune IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	10 mg/ml
Purification:	Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for Fractionation by Salt-Precipitation and DEAE-Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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- Storage:** Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one month 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.