

Product datasheet for **AP21455FC-N**

Guinea Pig IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Guinea Pig IgM (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	In immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical staining of IgM at the cellular and subcellular level of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates; to demonstrate circulating IgM antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases; to identify a specific antigen using a reference antibody of guinea pig origin known to be of the IgM 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>Working dilutions:</u> 1/10 - 1/40.
Reactivity:	Guinea Pig
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified IgM isolated from guinea pig serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: FITC State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Label: Fluorescein Isothiocyanate isomer 1 Absorption emission: 492 nm / 515 nm Molar ratio: Fluorescein/IgG ~ 1.8
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10,0 mg/ml
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography
Conjugation:	FITC



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- 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. 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.