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Product datasheet for AP21480HR-N

Human IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Human IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Enzyme-Immunocytochemical and Immunohistochemical staining for the detection of IgE at the cellular and subcellular level by staining of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates. To demonstrate circulating IgE antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases. To identify a specific antigen using an reference antibody of Human origin known to be of the IgE isotype in the middle layer of the indirect test procedure. In non-isotopic assay methodology (e.g. ELISA) to measure IgE in Human serum or other body fluids. Recommneded Dilutions: Histochemistry and Cytochemistry: 1/50-1/250. ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/1,000-1/25,000.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified monoclonal IgE isolated from Human serum. Feund'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: HRP State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Label: Horseradish Peroxidase Molar radio: Peroxidase/IgG ~ 1.7
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	7.5 mg/ml
Purification:	Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for Fractionation by Salt-Precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE-Chromatography.
Conjugation:	HRP

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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 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.