

Product datasheet for **AP21480PU-N**

Human IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Human IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ID, IP
Recommended Dilution:	<p>This antiserum is intended to detect and identify IgE in serum or other body fluids using the immunofixation technique. Like immunoelectrophoresis immunofixation is essentially a two step technique. Proteins in a complex mixture are separated by electrophoresis in a gel carrier, followed by immunoprecipitation in situ with the antiserum. Non-precipitated proteins are removed by washing and the precipitated complex is revealed with a protein stain which allows its exact localization.</p> <p>Immunofixation may be the method of choice whenever a high level of sensitivity is required to identify a minor protein component against a high background of other proteins. It enables the detection and identification of more than one paraproteins in serum or of free light chain. The detection limit is approximately 0.5 to 1 mg/ml in the presence of normal levels of immunoglobulins. This product is not pre-diluted. The optimum working dilution of each product should be established by titration before being used.</p> <p><u>Antibody titre:</u> Precipitin titre not less than 1/16 when tested against an appropriate reference in agar immunodiffusion block titration.</p>
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Highly purified monoclonal IgE isolated from human 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 purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1,0 ml distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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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 serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.