

## Product datasheet for **AP21489AF-N**

### Rabbit IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Rabbit IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	As unlabelled primary or secondary reagent for indirect detection techniques, to prepare conjugates with markers 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 or detection antibody in non-isotopic methodology and solid phase immunochemistry. When applied in any cytochemical or histochemical procedure or solids phase coupling technique, the optimum concentration of the IgG preparation should always be established by titration. <i>Recommended Working Dilutions:</i> Histochemistry: 1/100-1/250. ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/500-1/2500. Antibody titre: Precipitin titre not less than 1/32 when tested against pooled normal rabbit serum in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified IgA isolated from rabbit 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 State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized purified Hyperimmune IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10.0 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:	Unconjugated



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**Storage:**

Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C.  
Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month  
or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**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.