

## Product datasheet for **AP21493TC-N**

### Rat IgG2ab (subclass specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Rat IgG2ab (subclass specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in Immunocytochemical and Immunohistochemical staining for the detection of IgG2 at the cellular and subcellular level by staining of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates; to identify and measure IgG2 in rat serum or other body fluids. 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> 1/20 - 1/80, depending on the method used.
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Pools of purified homogenous IgG2a and IgG2b isolated from rat 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: TRITC State: Hyperimmune lyophilized purified IgG fraction Label: Tetramethylrhodamine Isothiocyanate Absorption emission: 554 nm / 573 nm Molar ratio: Fluorochrome/IgG ~1.4
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1,0 ml distilled water. Working dilutions should be prepared by adding sterile PBS, pH 7.2
Concentration:	10,0 mg/ml
Purification:	Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for fractionation and purification of the IgG (7S) fraction containing the bulk of the defined antibody specificity. It is free of other serum proteins as tested by immunoelectrophoresis.
Conjugation:	TRITC



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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.