

Product datasheet for **AP31437FC-N**

Monkey IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Monkey IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical staining of IgA at the cellular and subcellular level of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates; to demonstrate circulating IgA antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases; to identify a specific antigen using a reference antibody of monkey origin known to be of the IgA isotype in the middle layer of the indirect test procedure. Antisera to IgA do not discriminate between serum IgA (monomeric and dimeric) and higher molecular forms such as secretory IgA. 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> are usually between 1/20 and 1/80, depending on the method used.
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Pools of purified IgA isolated from Rhesus monkey serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 No preservative added, as it may interfere with the antibody activity. No foreign proteins added. Label: FITC State: Lyophilised hyperimmune Ig fraction Label: Fluorescein isothiocyanate isomer 1 Absorption emission: 492nm / 515nm Molar ratio: 1,8
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10 mg/ml
Conjugation:	FITC



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Storage: Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C.
Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week
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 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.