

Product datasheet for **AP31437SU-N**

Monkey IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Monkey IgA (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ID, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and radial immunodiffusion to identify the presence of IgA in monkey serum or other body fluids or to determine its concentration. To prepare an immunoabsorbent for the purification of monkey IgA from serum or plasma. Antisera to IgA do not discriminate between serum IgA (monomeric and dimeric) and higher molecular forms such as secretory IgA. This antiserum is not intended for use in non-precipitating antibody-binding or other highly sensitive assays. For such use labelled and unlabelled cytochemical and immunoassay grade reagents meeting the necessary additional specificity and performance requirements are available. <u>Directions for use:</u> In immunoelectrophoresis use 2 µl serum or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum. In double radial immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony) use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in 3 mm diameter center well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells).
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Highly purified normal IgA isolated from Rhesus monkey serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Formulation:	No preservative added - No foreign proteins added. State: Serum State: Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized, stable whole antiserum
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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.



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