

Product datasheet for **AP31438AF-N**

Monkey IgG (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Monkey IgG (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	As Unlabelled primary or secondary reagent for indirect detection of IgG at the cellular and subcellular level by staining of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates. To prepare conjugates 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 antibody in non-isotopic methodology and solid phase immunochemistry. When applied in any cytochemical or histochemical staining procedure or solid phase coupling technique, the optimum concentration of the IgG preparation should be established by titration before being used. Recommended Working Dilutions: Histochemical Use: 1/50-1/250. ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/500-1/5000. Antibody Titre: Precipitin titre not less than 1/32 when tested against pooled normal Rhesus Monkey serum in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Purified normal IgG isolated from pooled Rhesus Monkey serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives or foreign proteins State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized purified Hyperimmune IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1.0 ml sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10.0 mg/ml
Purification:	DEAE-column 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 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.