

Product datasheet for **AP31444TC-N**

Monkey IgG (Fab specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Monkey IgG (Fab specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used for direct staining of fixed cell and tissue substrates; to demonstrate the intracellular presence of free or Ig-bound subunits of both kappa or lambda type. In general this conjugate is not recommended as direct or indirect screening reagent for If isotypes on surface membranes of vital lymphoid cells. The activity to the common Ig/Fab subunit may result in the staining of immunoglobulins bound to the Fc-receptors on non-lymphoid cells. Combinations of isotype-specific reagents should be used instead for this purpose. 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 1:10 and 1:40.
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Purified Fab of normal IgG 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: TRITC State: Lyophilised hyperimmune Ig fraction Label: Tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate isomer R Absorption emission: 554 nm / 573 nm Molar ratio: 2,3
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10 mg/ml
Purification:	DEAE-column Chromatography



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Conjugation:	TRITC
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 antibody activity to any other serum protein. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.