

Product datasheet for **AP31447FC-N**

Monkey IgA + IgG + IgM (H+L chain) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Monkey IgA + IgG + IgM (H+L chain) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used for direct immunofluorescence staining of cytoplasmic Ig of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates; to demonstrate immunoglobulins or specific antibodies in cells and tissues; to identify circulating antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases; to identify a specific antigen or immune complex using a reference antibody of monkey origin in the middle layer of the indirect test procedure. 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.
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Purified polyclonal monkey IgG, and IgA and IgM containing factions 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: 1,6
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water
Concentration:	10 mg/ml
Purification:	DEAE-column Chromatography



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Conjugation: FITC

Storage: Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C.
Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month
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 serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.