

Product datasheet for **AP33081FC-N**

Sheep IgG (Fc specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Sheep IgG (Fc specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Immunocytochemistry. (In)direct Immunofluorescence. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Can be used In direct staining of cytoplasmic IgG in fixed sheep cells and tissue substrates; to identify circulating IgG antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases; to identify a specific antigen or immune complex using a reference antibody of sheep in the middle layer of the 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. <i>Recommended Working Dilutions: 1/20-1/80.</i>
Reactivity:	Sheep
Host:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Purified normal IgG isolated from pooled sheep serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: FITC State: Lyophilized purified hyperimmune IgG fraction Stabilizer: None Preservative: None, as it may interfere with the antibody activity. Label: Fluorescein isothiocyanate isomer 1 Absorption emission: 492 nm / 515 nm Molar ratio: Fluorochrome/IgG ~1.8
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	10.0 mg/ml



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- Purification:** Hyperimmune antisera with strong activity are selected for fractionation by salt precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE-chromatography.
- Conjugation:** FITC
- Storage:** Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.
After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term.
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.