

Product datasheet for **AP33088SU-N**

Porcine IgM (Fc specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Porcine IgM (Fc specific) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ID, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Precipitation. Can be used in precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and radial immunodiffusion to identify the presence of IgM in swine serum and other body fluids or to determine its concentration. To prepare an immunoabsorbent for the purification of swine IgM from serum or plasma. <i>Recommended Dilutions:</i> Immunoelectrophoresis: Use 2 µl or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum. Double Radial Immunodiffusion: Use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in a 3 mm diameter centre well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells. Single Radial Immunodiffusion and electroimmunodiffusion: Use 0.5 to 1.0 percent antiserum in the agar gel. <i>Antibody Titre:</i> Precipitin titre not less than 1/32 when tested against pooled normal swine serum in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Porcine
Host:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Highly purified normal IgM isolated from pooled swine serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized, Delipidated, Heat inactivated, Stable Whole Antiserum without preservatives
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal rabbit serum. No foreign proteins added.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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