ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE SECONDARY ANTIBODIES

Affinity-purified antibodies are isolated from antisera by immunoaffinity chromatography using antigens coupled to agarose gels. A proprietary, sequential elution process is used to detach purified antibodies from the solid-phase antigen.

Physical State: Freeze-dried powder

Buffer: 0.01M Tris-HCL, 0.25M NaCl, pH 8.0
Stabilizer : 15mg/ml BSA
Preservative : 0.05% Sodium Azide

Size: 0.3 ml ; 0.5 ml ; 1 ml ; 1.5 ml or 2 ml (depends on specificity)

Concentration: ~ 0.6 mg/ml

Suggested Dilution Range: **-** 1/5 000 – 1/50 000 for ELISA and WB

Reconstitution and Storage: Store freeze-dried product at 2-8°C until opened. After opening, restore with distilled water and centrifuge if not clear. Product is stable for about 6 weeks at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid. Prepare working dilution fresh each day. For extended storage after rehydration, add an equal volume of glycerol (ACS or better grade) for a final glycerol concentration of 50% and store at -20°C as a liquid. Note : after the addition of glycerol, the concentration of protein and buffer salts is one-half of the original.
Expiration date: one year from date of receipt.

Purity: Antibodies are isolated from antisera by immunoaffinity chromatography using antigens coupled to agarose beads. They are available in three different forms :

Whole IgG	They are suitable for most applications and are the most cost-effective.
F(ab')2 fragment	These antibodies are used in specific applications, such as avoiding binding to Protein A or G, or to live celles with Fc receptors.
Fab fragment	These antibodies contain only a single binding site. They can be used to perform specific blocking steps (block endogenous immunoglobulin, several primaries from the same sepcies in multiple labeling experiment).

interchim
213 Avenue J.F. Kennedy - BP 1140
03103 Montluçon Cedex - France
Tél. 04 70 03 88 55 - Fax 04 70 03 82 60

Antibody Specificity:

Anti-IgG (H+L)	These antibodies react with both the heavy and light chains of the IgG molecule. Anti IgG (H+L) antibodies also react with other Ig classes (e.g. IgM and IgA) since all Ig share the same light chains (either kappa or lambda).
Anti-IgG, Fc fragment specific	These antibodies react with the Fc portion of the IgG heavy chain. They have been tested by ELISA and/or adsorbed against Fab fragments.
Anti-IgG, Fcγ subclass specific	These antibodies react with the Fc portion of the IgG heavy chains on individual mouse subclasses. They have been tested by ELISA and/or adsorbed against Fab fragment, IgM, and the other mouse IgG subclasses.
Anti-IgG, F(ab')2 fragment specific	These antibodies react with the F(ab')2/Fab portion of the IgG. They have been tested by ELISA and/or adsorbed against Fc fragments. Since they react with the light chains, they also react with other Ig classes (e.g. IgM and IgA) sharing the same light chains.
Cross-adsorbed (Min X … Sr Prot)	These antibodies have been tested and/or adsorbed against IgG and serum proteins of those species indicated in the parentheses. They are recommended when the presence of immunoglobulin from other species may lead to interfering cross-reactivities. However, caution should be exercised when considering antibodies that have been adsorbed against closely-related species.
ML (Multiple Labeling)	Some antibodies are designated ML to emphasize their usefulness in multiple labeling in addition to single labeling.

Warning: Bovine serum albumin (BSA) and dry milk may contain IgG which reacts with anti-bovine IgG, anti-goat IgG, anti-horse IgG, and anti-sheep IgG antibodies. Therefore, use of BSA and/or dry milk to block or dilute these antibodies and/or your primary antibody may significantly increase background and/or reduce secondary antibody titer.

Country of Origin: USA

Note: For in vitro research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. This product is not a medical device.