Goat anti-Rat IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, TRITC, eBioscience™

Performance guaranteed

Catalog Number 26-4826-82

Product Data Sheet

Details	
Size	100 µg
Host / Isotype	Goat Ig
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	TRITC
Target Class	IgG
Antibody Form	Whole Antibody
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage Buffer	PBS, pH 7.2, with 0.1% gelatin
Contains	0.09% sodium azide
Storage Conditions	4° C, store in dark, DO NOT FREEZE!

Species Reactivity	
Tested species reactivity	Rat
Tested Applications	**Dilution ***
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1 µg/test
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	Assay-Dependent

* Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrate the product for use in their own experiment using appropriate negative and positive controls.

Product Specific Information

Description: This goat anti-rat IgG polyclonal antibody reacts with rat IgG and is useful for indirect immunofluorescent staining for flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Reported: This polyclonal antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis, and immunohistochemical staining.

Applications Tested: This polyclonal antibody has been tested by flow cytometric detection of rat primary antibodies. This can be used at less than or equal to 1 µg per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10^5 to 10^8 cells/test. It is recommended that the antibody be carefully titrated for optimal performance in the assay of interest.

Background/Target Information

Anti-Rat secondary antibodies are affinity-purified antibodies with well-characterized specificity for rat immunoglobulins and are useful in the detection, sorting or purification of its specified target. Secondary antibodies offer increased versatility enabling users to use many detection systems (e.g. HRP, AP, fluorescence). They can also provide greater sensitivity through signal amplification as multiple secondary antibodies can bind to a single primary antibody. Most commonly, secondary antibodies are generated by immunizing the host animal with a pooled population of immunoglobulins from the target species and can be further purified and modified (i.e. immunoaffinity chromatography, antibody fragmentation, label conjugation, etc.) to generate highly specific reagents.

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