Rabbit anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody, Biotin
Catalog Number 31789

Details

Size 1.5 mL
Host / Isotype Rabbit IgG
Class Polyclonal
Type Secondary Antibody
Conjugate Biotin
Target Class IgG
Antibody Form Whole Antibody
Form Lyophilized
Concentration 1.3mg/mL
Purification Affinity chromatography
Storage Buffer PBS, pH 7.6, with 15mg/mL BSA
Contains 0.05% sodium azide
Storage Conditions 4°C

Species Reactivity

Tested species reactivity Human

Tested Applications Dilution *
ELISA (ELISA) 1:20,000-1:400,000
Flow Cytometry (Flow) 1:200-1:1,000
Immunocytochemistry (ICC) 1:500-1:5,000
Immunofluorescence (IF) 1:500-1:5,000
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) 1:500-1:5,000
Immunoprecipitation (IP) 1:500-1:5,000
Western Blot (WB) 1:20,000-1:400,000

Product Specific Information

Concentration may vary slightly from lot-to-lot, see lot-specific datasheet for exact concentration.

Product # 31789 has been successfully used in Western blot, IF, ICC, IHC, IP and FACS applications.

Product # 31789 reacts with the heavy chains of human IgG, but not with the light chains common to most human immunoglobulins. The antibody does not react against human IgM or IgA, or against non-immunoglobulin serum proteins. However, this antibody may cross-react with immunoglobulins from other species.

Store product at 4°C until opened. To extend the shelf-life of this product, add an equal volume of glycerol to make a final concentration of approximately 50% glycerol and store at -20°C.

Reconstitute with 1.5 mL of distilled water.

Country of Origin: USA

Background/Target Information

Thermo Scientific Anti-Human secondary antibodies are affinity-purified antibodies with well-characterized specificity for human 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.