Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody

Summary

Code	025-404-001
Immunogen	Recombinant Rabbit IgG
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c fused to goat IgG Fc(mutation)
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Rabbit IgG kappa chain
Cross-Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with mouse, human, cynomolgus, rat, goat IgG
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS(pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300,50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Stable for 12 months at -20°

Description

Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody is designed for detecting rabbit IgG kappa chain specifically. Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody is monovalent, recombinant single domain antibody fused to goat IgG Fc(mutation). Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody reacts with rabbit IgG kappa chain selectively, no reactivity with mouse, human, cynomolgus, rat, goat IgG.

Background

Rabbit research antibodies are widely used in life science research. So far, four isotypes have been identified (IgA, IgE, IgG, and IgM) in rabbits. Each isotype has a different heavy chain. Rabbit has only one IgG subclass. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the Fc region and the Fab region, which possessing the epitope-recognition site. The IgG contains two heavy and light chains. The heavy chain is about 50 KD and the light chain is about 25 KD. The common IgG is monomeric with a molecular weight of approximately 150 kD.
Using antibody with Fc(mutation), the background from Fc receptors will be eliminated.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency
Increased sensitivity and higher affinity
Animal-free production

Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:10000-1:50000
WB	1:10000-1:50000
IP	1-2ug/sample
ICC/IF	1:200-1:1000
Flow Cyt	1μg for 10^6 cells

BLI (biolayer interferometry)
SPR (surface plasmon resonance)

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical