Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody(iFluor488)

Summary

Code	053-404-007
Immunogen	Alpaca (Vicugna pacos) immunoglobulins
Host	Goat
Isotype	Goat IgG
Conjugate	iFluor488 (Ex=495nm, Em=519nm), 2 moles iFluor488 per mole IgG
Specificity	Alpaca IgG(H+L)
Cross-Reactivity	Alpaca IgG and with light chains common to other Alpaca immunoglobulins(such as IgA,IgM). No was detected against non-immunoglobulin serum proteins. The antibody may cross-react with immunoglobulins from other species.
Purity	Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS pH 7.5, 10mg/ml BSA, 100mM trehalose, 50% glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Protect from light

Description

Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody(iFluor488) is designed for detecting Alpaca IgG(H+L) specifically. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs® Goat antibody(iFluor488) reacts with Alpaca IgG heavy chain and light chain selectively.

Background

The biological family Camelidae comprises camels (one-humped Camelus dromedarius and two-humped Camelus bactrianus), llama (Lama glama and Lama guanicoe), and vicugna (Vicugna vicugna and Vicugna pacos). Camelidae contain two kinds of IgG in serum: conventional antibodies (IgG1) containing two light chains and two heavy chains (composed of the VH, CH1, hinge, and CH2 and CH3 domains) and two types of homodimeric heavy-chain antibodies (HCAbs), IgG2 and IgG3, which comprise only H chains; each H chain contains a VHH, hinge, and CH2 and CH3 domains. The smallest intact functional antigen-binding fragment of HCAbs is the single-domain VHH, also known as a nanobody(Nb). Alpaca is also called Vicugna pacos. Alpaca IgG contains IgG1a, IgG1b, IgG2b, IgG2c and IgG3.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency
Increased sensitivity and higher affinity

Application notes

ICC/IF	1:200-1:2000
IHC-P	1:200-1:2000

Almost it can be used for VHH that come from Camel

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.