

Anti-Camel IgG1, AlpHcAbs[®] Mouse antibody(HRP)

Summary

Code	066-305-005
Immunogen	Camel IgG1
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Conjugate	HRP
Specificity	Camel IgG1(IgG1a and IgG1b)
Cross-Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with Camel IgG2b, IgG2c or IgG3
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)

Description

Anti-Camel IgG1, AlpHcAbs[®] Mouse antibody(HRP) is designed for detecting Camel IgG1 specifically. Anti-Camel IgG1, AlpHcAbs[®] Mouse antibody(HRP) is based on monoclonal, recombinant mouse IgG1 antibody to Camel IgG1 coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Camel IgG1, AlpHcAbs[®] Mouse antibody(HRP) reacts with Camel IgG1 selectively, no reactivity with Camel IgG2b or IgG2c.

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 (HCAs), 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 HCAs is the single-domain VHH, also known as a nanobody(Nb). Camel IgG contains IgG1a, IgG1b, IgG2b, IgG2c, IgG3.

Benefits

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

Application notes

ELISA 1:10000-1:50000

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