Flow Cytometry Secondary Reagents

Mouse Anti-Hamster IgG-Allophycocyanin
Clone: MAH1.12
Catalog Number: F0121
Lot Number: ABAL01
100 Tests

Intended Use

This reagent is designed for use as a secondary developing reagent in immunofluorescent assays, such as flow cytometry, where the primary antibody does not have a fluorescent reporter molecule, is of hamster origin, and is of IgG class.

Background Information

This monoclonal antibody was produced from a hybridoma derived from a mouse immunized with purified Armenian hamster IgG. The IgG fraction of the tissue culture supernatant was purified by protein G affinity chromatography. The IgG fraction is then conjugated to allophycocyanin (APC) for use in immunofluorescent-type assays.

Reagents Provided

Supplied as 10 μg of antibody in 1 mL saline containing up to 0.5% BSA and 0.1% sodium azide.

Storage

Reagents are stable for **twelve months** from the date of receipt when stored in the dark at 2° - 8° C.

Reagent Preparation

Mouse anti-hamster IgG-APC is produced as the APC derivative of mouse monoclonal anti-hamster IgG. The reagent is provided in a ready-to-use liquid format containing phosphate buffered saline with 0.5% BSA and 0.1% NaN_3 as a preservative. Store reagent at 2° - 8° C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Dispose of liquids containing azide with caution and according to local regulations.

Sample Staining

1. Cells of interest (1 - 5 x 10^5 cells) are stained with a hamster IgG primary antibody according to the antibody manufacturer's instructions.
2. After the recommended incubation period, the cells are washed 3 times with a PBS buffer followed by centrifugation at 250 x g for 5 minutes.
3. The cell pellet is resuspended in up to 200 μL of PBS and 10 μL of mouse anti hamster IgG-APC is added to each reaction.
4. The cells are incubated for 30 minutes at 2° - 8° C in the dark. The cells are washed 3 times as indicated in step # 2.
5. The cell pellet is resuspended in 400 μL of PBS for analysis by flow cytometry.

Warning: Contains sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.

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