

F(ab')2 Fragment of Goat anti-Guinea Pig IgG [H&L] -FITC-

Alternate names: Guinea Pig Immunoglobulin G

Catalog No.: R1393F
Quantity: 1 mg

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml (by UV absorbance at 280 nm)

Host: Goat

Immunogen: Guinea Pig IgG whole molecule

Format: State: Lyophilized F(ab')2 fragments.

Purification: Immunoaffinity chromatography.

Buffer System: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 with 10 mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) IgG and Protease free as stabilizer and 0.01% (w/v)

Sodium Azide as preservative.

Label: FITC – Fluorescein isothiocyanate (Molecular Weight 390 daltons)

Absorption / Emission: 495 nm / 528 nm

Molar Ratio: 1.7 moles FITC per mole of Goat IgG F(ab')2.

Reconstitution: Restore with 1.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).

Applications: Suitable for Immunomicroscopy and Flow cytometry or FACS analysis as well as other

antibody based fluorescent assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should

be determined by the user.

Specificity: This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity

chromatography using Guinea Pig IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities, pepsin digestion and chromatographic

separation.

Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Fluorescein, anti-Goat Serum, Guinea Pig IgG and Guinea Pig Serum. No reaction was observed against anti-Pepsin or anti-Goat IgG F(c).

Storage: Store vial at 4°C prior to restoration. For extended storage reconstitute product with 50%

glycerol instead of water and then aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature.

This antibody is stable for one month at 4°C as an undiluted liquid.

Dilute only prior to immediate use. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Shelf life: One year from despatch.

General References: 1. The and Feltkamp, Immunology 18; 865, 1970.