Anti-Human IgG-Fc PK, AlpSdAbs® VHH(HRP)

Summary

Code	023-111-005
Immunogen	Recombinant Fc region of human IgG
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	HRP
Specificity	Human IgG(Fcγ fragment specific)
Cross-Reactivity	No Cross-reactivity to rabbit, mouse, rat, goat, rhesus, and cynomolgus monkey 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
Storage	Store at –20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Description

Anti-Human IgG-Fc PK, AlpSdAbs® VHH(HRP) is designed for detecting human IgG specifically. Anti-Human IgG-Fc PK, AlpSdAbs® VHH(HRP) is based on monovalent, recombinant single domain antibody to human IgG coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Human IgG-Fc PK, AlpSdAbs® VHH(HRP) binds to the Fc part of all four human IgG subclasses without cross-binding to rabbit, mouse, rat, goat, rhesus, and cynomolgus monkey IgG. Anti-Human IgG-Fc PK, AlpSdAbs® VHH(HRP) is a useful tool to detect, quantitate, and characterize all human IgG antibodies(subclasses 1 to 4), recombinant human IgG antibodies, human IgG-derived Fc-fusion proteins in, for instance, non-human plasma and/or serum samples like mouse, rat , rhesus, and cynomolgus monkey, thereby making it extremely suitable for setting up pharmacokinetics (PK) assays.

Background

VHH are single-domain antibodies derived from the variable regions of heavy chain of Camelidae immunoglobulin. The size of VHH is extremely small(<15KDa) compared to other forms of antibody fragment, which significantly increase the permeability of VHH. Thus VHH is considered of great value for research, diagnostics and therapeutics.

Benefits

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

Application notes

ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
WB	1:5000-1:20000

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.