



# Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Goat antibody(HRP)

## Summary

Code	025-404-005
Immunogen	Recombinant Rabbit IgG
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c fused to goat IgG Fc(mutation)
Conjugate	HRP
Specificity	Rabbit IgG kappa chain
Cross-Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with mouse, human, cynomolgus, rat, goat 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, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Protect from light, Stable for 12 months at -20°C

## Description

Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Goat antibody(HRP) is designed for detecting rabbit IgG kappa chain specifically. Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Goat antibody(HRP) is based on monoclonal, recombinant, goat IgG Fc fused single domain antibody to rabbit IgG kappa chain coupled to HRP. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Rabbit IgG kappa, AlpHcAbs<sup>®</sup> Goat antibody(HRP) reacts with rabbit IgG kappa chain selectively, no reactivity with mouse, human, cynomolgus, rat, goat IgG.

## Background

Rabbit research antibodies are widely used in life science research. So far, four isotypes have been identified (IgA, IgE, IgG, and IgM) in rabbits. Each isotype has a different heavy chain. Rabbit has only one IgG subclass. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the Fc region and the Fab region, which possessing the epitope-recognition site. The IgG contains two heavy and light chains. The heavy chain is about 50 KD and the light chain is about 25 KD. The common IgG is monomeric with a molecular weight of approximately 150 kD.

Using antibody with Fc(mutation), the background from Fc receptors will be eliminated.

## Benefits

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

## Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:10000-1:50000
WB	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