

Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs[®] Goat antibody(iFluor647)

Summary

Code	053-404-009
Immunogen	Alpaca (<i>Vicugna pacos</i>) immunoglobulins
Host	Goat
Isotype	Goat IgG
Conjugate	iFluor647 (Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm), 2 moles iFluor647 per mole IgG
Specificity	Alpaca IgG(H+L)
Cross-Reactivity	Alpaca IgG and with light chains common to other Alpaca immunoglobulins (such as IgA, IgM). No was detected against non-immunoglobulin serum proteins. The antibody may cross-react with immunoglobulins from other species.
Purity	Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS pH 7.5, 10mg/ml BSA, 100mM trehalose, 50% glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), Protect from light

Description

Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs[®] Goat antibody(iFluor647) is designed for detecting Alpaca IgG(H+L) specifically. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Alpaca IgG(H+L), AlpHcAbs[®] Goat antibody(iFluor647) reacts with Alpaca IgG heavy chain and light chain selectively.

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). Alpaca is also called *Vicugna pacos*. Alpaca IgG contains IgG1a, IgG1b, IgG2b, IgG2c and IgG3.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency
 Increased sensitivity and higher affinity

Suggested Working Concentration

ICC/IF	1:200-1:2000
IHC-P	1:200-1:2000

Almost it can be used for VHH that come from Camel

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