Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(Biotin)

Summary

Code	054-102-004
Immunogen	Recombinant goat IgG
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	Biotin-SP (long spacer)
Specificity	Goat IgG(H+L)
Cross-Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with mouse, rabbit, human, cynomolgus, rat 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), Stable for 12 months at -20°C

Description

Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(Biotin) is designed for detecting goat IgG(H+L) specifically. Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(Biotin) is based on monovalent, recombinant single domain antibodies to goat IgG(H+L) coupled to Biotin. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(Biotin) reacts with goat IgG(H+L) selectively, no reactivity with mouse, rabbit, human, cynomolgus, rat IgG.

Background

Goat antibodies are commonly used in biotechnology. They are used to prepare diagnostic reagents of immunochemical techniques. Goat 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 kDa.
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

Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
WB	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1-2ug/sample

BLI (biolayer interferometry)
SPR (surface plasmon resonance

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.