

Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor647 ×8)

Summary

Code	054-102-009
Immunogen	Goat IgG
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	VHH domain of alpaca IgG2b/2c
Conjugate	iFluor647(Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm)
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, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles), protect from light

Description

Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor647 ×8) is designed for detecting goat IgG(H+L) specifically. Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor647 ×8) is based on recombinant single domain antibodies to goat IgG(H+L) coupled to iFluor647. Based on immunoelectrophoresis and/or ELISA, Anti-Goat IgG(H+L), AlpSdAbs® VHH(iFluor647 ×8) reacts with the goat IgG 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

Application notes

ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
WB	1:5000-1:20000
Flow Cyt	1:100-1:1000
ICC/IF	1:100-1:1000

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