

Source

Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control is a mouse monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which provides higher batch consistency and long term security of supply.

Application

Flow Cytometry.

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Rabbit IgG | Rabbit Kappa

Specificity

Specifically reacts with DNP (Dinitrophenyl) and DNP conjugated proteins, which is normally not present in Humans or animals. Therefore, IGG-FAFM776 does not react with any antigen of Human or animal cells.

Reactivity

Mouse

Immunogen

DNP (Dinitrophenyl).

Conjugate

FITC

Excitation source: 488 nm spectral line, argon-ion laser

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm

Emission Wavelength: 535 nm

Recommended Dilution

1:50

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4, 0.03% Proclin300 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

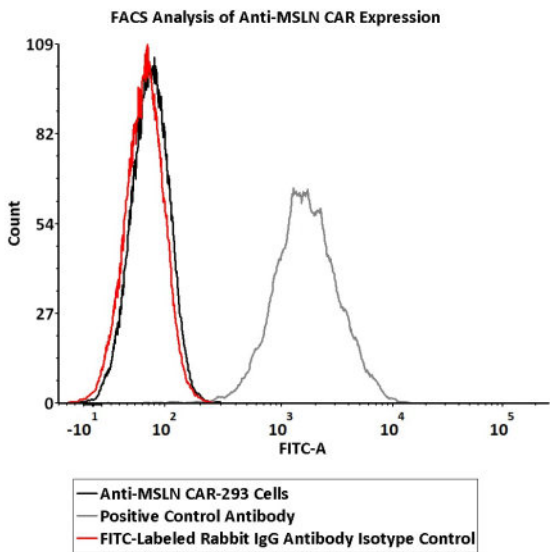
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- 20°C to -70°C for 24 months in lyophilized state;
- 70°C for 12 months after reconstitution.
- 2-8 °C for 12 months after reconstitution.

Bioactivity-FACS



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FITC-Labeled Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # IGG-FAFM776



Flow cytometric analysis of Anti-MSLN CAR-293 staining with FITC-Labeled Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control (Cat. No. IGG-FAFM776) at 1:50 dilution (2 µL of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 µL), compared with positive control antibody. FITC signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

A hapten is a small molecule that can elicit an immune response only when conjugated with a large carrier such as a protein. Typical haptens include drugs, urushiol, quinone, steroids, etc. Peptides and non-protein antigens usually need conjugating to a carrier protein (such as BSA (bovine serum albumin) or KLH (keyhole limpet hemocyanin) to become good immunogens). Additionally, haptens should be administered with an adjuvant to ensure a high quality immune response. It is important that the hapten design (preserving greatly the chemical structure and spatial conformation of target compound), selection of the appropriate carrier protein and the conjugation method are key conditions for the desired specificity anti-hapten antibodies. We design anti-hapten antibodies based on the HaptenDB information.

