BOSTER
antibody and ELISA experts

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5 nm Colloidal Gold Conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L)

Catalog No. GA1013

Size 1 ml

Ig Type IgG

Immunogen

Rabbit IgG (whole molecular).

Form

Concentrated, Liquid

Storage

At 4°C for one year.

Applications

Electron Microscopy (EM)

Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Description

This antibody is purified from antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography which removes essentially all goat serum proteins, except the specific antibody for rabbit IgG. The antibody preparation is solid phase adsorbed with human serum proteins to ensure minimal cross reactivity in tissue or cell preparations. The goat anti-rabbit IgG is conjugated to 5 nm colloidal gold and generates electron dense particles that are visible using electron microscopy.

Host Goat

Clone Polyclonal

Contents

0.1 mg of colloidal gold conjugated specific antibody, the diameter of colloidal gold is 5±1 nm, 0.01 M PBS, 0.01% Thimerosal, 50% glycerol.

Specificity

This colloidal gold conjugated antibody is specific for rabbit IgG and shows no cross-reactivity with mouse/bovine IgG.

Preparation of Diluent Buffer

The conjugate should be diluted for most applications, using 0.01M PBS or TBS, containing 1% BSA.

Preparation of 0.01M TBS: Add 1.2g Tris, 8.5g NaCl, 450μl of purified acetic acid or 700μl of concentrated hydrochloric acid into 1000ml distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L.

Preparation of 0.01M PBS: Add 8.5g sodium chloride, 1.4g Na_2HPO_4 and 0.2g NaH_2PO_4 into 1000ml distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L.

Application

	Recommended Dilutions
Electron Microscopy	1:20-50
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section)	1:50-100
Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section)	1:50-100
Immunocytochemistry	1:50-100

Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end users.

Background

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is the most common type of antibody found in the circulation. It is a protein complex composed of four peptide chains—two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains arranged in a Y-shape typical of antibody monomers. Each IgG has two antigen binding sites. IgG molecules are created and released by plasma B cells. By binding many kinds of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, and fungi, IgG protects the body from infection.

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