BOSTER
Antibody and ELISA Experts

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5 nm Colloidal Gold Conjugated Rabbit Anti-goat IgG

Catalog No. GA1023

Size 1 ml

Ig Type IgG

Immunogen

Goat 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 rabbit serum proteins, except the specific antibody for goat IgG. The rabbit anti-goat IgG is conjugated to 5 nm colloidal gold and generates electron dense particles that are visible using electron microscopy.

Host Rabbit

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 goat IgG and shows no cross-reactivity with human/ rat/mouse/rabbit 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

	Concentration
Electron Microscopy	20-50μg/ml
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section)	10-20μg/ml
Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section)	10-20μg/ml
Immunocytochemistry	10-20μg/ml

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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