

AP33049BT-N**Polyclonal Antibody to Porcine IgM (Fc specific) - Biotin**

Alternate names:	Pig Immunoglobulin M
Quantity:	1 ml
Concentration:	10.0 mg/ml
Host / Isotype:	Goat / IgG
Immunogen:	Purified normal IgM isolated from pooled Swine serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Format:	State: Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction Purification: Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for fractionation by salt precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE Chromatography Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins Label: Biotin – Marker: N-Hydroxysuccinimidobiotin. Conjugation procedure: A proprietary technique for the binding to biotin is used, followed by several purification steps. After each step activity and specificity are tested in a variety of techniques. The conjugate is lyophilized to assure stability and long shelf life. <i>Molar Ratio:</i> Biotin/IgG ~7.1 Reconstitution: Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water
Applications:	Can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical use for the detection of IgM at the cellular and subcellular level by staining of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates.• To demonstrate circulating IgM antibodies in serodiagnostic microbiology and autoimmune diseases; to identify a specific antigen using an reference antibody of goat origin known to be of the IgM isotype in the middle layer of the indirect test procedure.• In non-isotopic assay methodology (e.g. ELISA) to measure IgM in swine serum or other body fluids.• As a second step an avidin or streptavidin conjugate of the user's choice has to be used. This immunoconjugate is not pre-diluted. The optimum working dilution of each conjugate should be established by titration before being used. Excess labelled antibody must be avoided because it may cause high unspecific background staining and interfere with the specific signal. Recommended Working Dilutions: Histochemical and Cytochemical Use: 1/100-1/250. ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/1000-1/5000. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The reactivity of the antiserum is directed to the Fc subunit of the IgM molecule which expresses strict isotypic (class) specificity. It does not react with any non-Ig protein in swine serum, as tested by immunoelectrophoresis and double radial

immunodiffusion.

Cross-reactivity: Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to immunoglobulins, since Ig of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail.

Add. Information:

Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required to eliminate antibodies cross-reacting with other components of the immunoglobulin system or reacting with other serum proteins. Special attention is given to the removal of antibodies to common Ig/Fab. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.

Storage:

Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.
After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.