

RA036B**Human IgG (Fc) Fragment**

Alternate names:	Human Immunoglobulin G
Quantity:	1 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml (by UV absorbance at 280 nm, E0.1% of 1.41)
Species:	Human
Source:	Serum
Format:	State: Lyophilized purified serum Buffer System: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, with 10mg/ml BSA (IgG and protease free) as stabilizer and 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative. Reconstitution: Restore with 1.0 ml water of deionized water (or equivalent).
Applications:	Suitable for use in immunoblotting, ELISA, IHC, immunomicroscopy as well as other antibody based assays using streptavidin or avidin conjugates. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Description:	This product was prepared from normal serum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation, ion exchange chromatography followed by papain digestion and extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-biotin, anti-Human Serum, anti-Human IgG and anti-Human IgG F(c). No reaction was observed against anti- Human IgG F(ab') ₂ or anti-Papain.
Storage:	Store vial at 2-8°C prior to opening. This product is stable at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid for one month. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage mix liquid with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Caution:	Source material for the human blood product supplied to your facility has been tested for the detection of HIV antibody, Hepatitis B surface antigen, antibody to Hepatitis C, HIV 1 antigen(s), antibody to HTLV - I/II, and syphilis with FDA approved test kits. All units were found to be non-reactive/negative for these tests. Nevertheless, all products from human blood sources should be handled as potentially infectious.
General Readings:	Bayer & Wilchek. Methods in Enzymology 184; 138-160, 1990