

Datasheet for 610-106-121**Mouse IgG (H&L) Secondary Antibody Biotin Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed****Overview**

Description:	Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody Biotin Conjugated (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Rb Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) - 610-106-121
Item No.:	610-106-121
Size:	1 mg
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host Species:	Goat

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Mouse IgG Biotin Antibody generated in goat detects reactivity to Mouse IgG. Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, immunoglobulin G constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the complement cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F(ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both the Heavy and Light chains of the antibody molecule are present. Secondary Antibodies are available in a variety of formats and conjugate types. When choosing a secondary antibody product, consideration must be given to species and immunoglobulin specificity, conjugate type, fragment and chain specificity, level of cross-reactivity, and host-species source and fragment composition.
Synonyms:	Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody biotin Conjugation, Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Antibody biotin Conjugated, Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody, anti-mouse IgG biotin conjugated secondary antibody
Host Species:	Goat
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Conjugate:	Biotin
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG

Target Details

Reactivity:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Mouse IgG whole molecule
Purity/Specificity:	Mouse Secondary Antibody conjugate was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Mouse IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-biotin, anti-Goat Serum, Mouse IgG and Mouse Serum. No reaction was observed against Bovine, Chicken, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse, Human, Rabbit, Rat and Sheep Serum Proteins.

Application Details

Tested Applications:	ELISA
Suggested Applications:	IHC (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Mouse IgG Biotin Antibody has been tested by ELISA and is ideal for western blot and are available in a variety of formats and conjugate types.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:100,000 - 1:800,000
IHC:	1:1,000 - 1:5,000
WB:	1:2,000 - 1:10,000

Formulation

Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Reconstitution Volume:	1.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer:	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

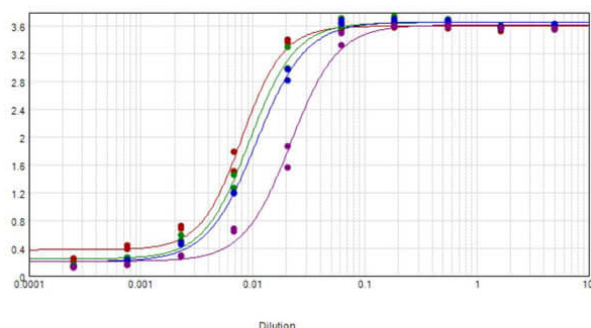
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition: Ambient

Storage Condition: Store second antibody at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot secondary antibody and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Expiration: Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



ELISA

ELISA results of purified Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Biotin Conjugated Antibody MinX 10 tested against purified Mouse IgG. Each well was coated in duplicate with 1.0 µg of Mouse IgG (red line). The starting dilution of antibody was 5µg/ml and the X-axis represents the Log10 of a 3-fold dilution. This titration is a 4-parameter curve fit where the IC50 is defined as the titer of the antibody. Assay performed using Blocking buffer MB-060-1000, Streptavidin HRP, and TMB-1000 substrate.

References

- Rahman MA et al. Loss of HIV candidate vaccine efficacy in male macaques by mucosal nanoparticle immunization rescued by V2-specific response. *Nat Commun.* (2024)
- Rowlands JC et al. Altered mammary gland differentiation and progesterone receptor expression in rats fed soy and whey proteins. *Toxicol Sci.* (2002)
- Alam R et al. Increased MCP-1, RANTES, and MIP-1alpha in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of allergic asthmatic patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* (1996)

Disclaimer

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