

Product Information

Anti-Mouse IgG (whole molecule)–Alkaline Phosphatase

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **A1902**

Product Description

Anti-Mouse IgG (whole molecule) is produced in rabbit using purified mouse IgG as the immunogen. Affinity isolated antibody is obtained from anti-mouse IgG antiserum by immunospecific purification which removes essentially all rabbit serum proteins, including immunoglobulins, which do not specifically bind to mouse IgG. Anti-Mouse IgG is conjugated to alkaline phosphatase by protein cross linking with 0.2% glutaraldehyde.¹

Reactivity of the Anti-Mouse IgG is determined by Ouchterlony Double Diffusion (ODD) prior to conjugation. The antibody preparation reacts with mouse IgA, IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3, and IgM myeloma proteins.

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP), prior to conjugation. Electrophoresis of the product followed by diffusion versus the anti-rabbit IgG and the anti-rabbit whole serum results in single arcs of precipitation.

Reagent

Solution in 0.05 M Tris buffer, pH 8.0, containing 1% BSA, 1 mM MgCl₂, 50% glycerol, and 15 mM sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at 2-8 °C.

Product Profile

Direct ELISA: a minimum titer of 1:1,000 is determined. Titer is defined as the dilution of conjugate sufficient to give a change in absorbance of 1.0 at 405 nm after 30 minutes of substrate conversion at 25 °C.²

Microtiter plates are coated with purified mouse IgG at a concentration of 5 µg/ml in 0.05 M carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6.

Carbonate-Bicarbonate Buffer capsules are available as Catalog Number C3041.

Substrate: *p*-Nitrophenyl phosphate (pNPP), Catalog Number N2765, 1.0 mg/ml in 10% diethanolamine buffer, pH 9.8, containing 0.5 mM MgCl₂.

Note: Working dilution should be determined by titration assay. Due to differences in assay systems, this titer may not reflect the user's actual working dilution.

References

1. Avrameas, V., *Immunochemistry*, **6**, 43, (1969).
2. Voller, A., et al., *Bull. World Health Organ.*, **53**, 55 (1976).

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