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## Product Information

### ANTI-SHEEP RED BLOOD CELL STROMA

#### Fractionated Antiserum (Hemolysin)

Developed in Rabbit

Product No. **S 1389**

#### Product Description

Antiserum is developed in rabbit using purified sheep red blood cell stroma as the immunogen. The fractionation procedure yields primarily the immunoglobulin fraction of antiserum. To ensure specificity the fractionated antiserum is adsorbed using solid phase techniques, if necessary.

#### Identity and Purity

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP). Electrophoresis of the product followed by diffusion versus anti-rabbit IgG results in a single arc of precipitation in the gamma region and versus anti-rabbit whole serum multiple arcs of precipitation are observed.

#### Reagent

Rabbit Anti-Sheep Red Blood Cell Stroma (Hemolysin) is lyophilized from 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2, to which no preservatives have been added.

#### Reconstitution and Storage Instructions

To one vial of lyophilized powder add 2 ml of deionized water. Rotate vial gently until powder dissolves. Prior to reconstitution store the product at 2-8 °C. After reconstitution, the solution may be stored frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

#### Product Profile

Agglutination titer: 1:100 - 1:200

Sheep red blood cells at  $1 \times 10^8$  cells/ml in Hanks balanced salt solution (H 6648) and 0.1 M EDTA, pH 7.4, are combined in equal volumes with serially diluted antiserum. Titer is defined as the dilution of antisera in the well preceding a button-like precipitant.

Due to the variability of sheep red blood cell reactivity, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimum working dilution by agglutination assay.

#### Reference

1. Kabat and Mayer, Experimental Immunochemistry, Charles C. Thomas Publishing, Springfield, Illinois, 2nd Edition (1961).

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