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| Description | Monoclonal mouse ascites containing antibodies to human IgG1, IgG2 IgG3 and IgG4 subclass specific | | |
| Product code | MAHu/IgG1-4 | | |
| Biological origin | mouse | MAHu/IgG1 | clone NI 132 (HP 6186) |
| | | MAHu/IgG2 | clone NI 6014 (HP 6014) |
| | | MAHu/IgG2Fc | clone NI 25-1 (HP 6207) |
| | | MAHu/IgG3 | clone NI 330 (HP 6050) |
| | | MAHu/IgG4 | clone NI 315 (HP 6206) |
| Mouse isotype | IgG1 κ for all monoclonals. | | |
| Physical form | Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized stable ascites. | | |
| Immunogen | Highly purified monoclonal IgG subclasses isolated from pooled human serum. | | |
| Identity & Specificity | The reactivity of the antibody is restricted to a subclass specific determinant as tested in indirect binding enzyme immunoassay, immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation and indirect immunoperoxidase staining of cytoplasmic immunoglobulins. | | |
| Cross-reactivity | The antibodies do not react with any other component of the human immunoglobulin system or any other human plasma protein as tested. These antisera have not been tested for cross-reactivity with other species. | | |
| Protein concentration | Monoclonal antibody concentration in the solution is 1.0 mg/ml. No foreign proteins added. | | |
| Intended use | To identify the presence of IgG subclasses in human serum, other body fluids, cell and tissue substrates and to determine its concentration in techniques as radioimmunoassay, ELISA, indirect immunoperoxidase and indirect immunofluorescence staining of cytoplasmic IgG, subclasses and immunoblotting. The optimum working dilution is an assay-related characteristic and should always be determined by titration. For histochemical use optimum dilutions are mostly from 1:100 to 1:500; in ELISA from 1:1,000 upwards; in Western blotting 1:2,000 to 1:10,000. These data should be interpreted as general recommendations only. | | |
| Packing | 5 Vials with 0.5 ml lyophilized ascites each. | | |
| Storage / shelf life | Lyophilized at +4°C | at least 10 years | |
| | reconstituted at or below -20°C | 3-5 years | |
| | reconstituted at +4°C | 7 days | |
| | Monoclonal antibodies should not be stored at a temperature below -25°C due to the aggregation effect of the protein. | | |
| Handling | The lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C; prolonged storage at or below -20°C. Reconstitute the lyophilized ascites by adding 0.5 ml sterile distilled water. Dilutions may be prepared by adding phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Avoid repeated thawing and freezing. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. This will not affect the performance of the product. Diluted ascites should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. | | |
| Caution | These products should be handled by qualified persons only and appropriate precautions should be taken in its handling and disposal, and of all associated materials. For <i>in vitro</i> research purposes only. | | |
| Reference | Results of an IUIS/WHO collaborative study, Mestecky J. et al. (1996) J. Immunol. Methods 193 , 103-148 | | |

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