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| **Description** | **Purified IgG fraction of polyclonal swine antiserum to guinea pig IgG, heavy and light chains** |
| **Product code** | SwAGp/IgG(H+L)/7S |
| **Biological origin** | Swine |
| **Physical form** | Purified hyperimmune swine IgG lyophilized from a solution in phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). |
| **Preservative** | No preservative added, as it may interfere with the antibody activity. No foreign protein added. |
| **Immunogen** | Purified normal IgG isolated from pooled guinea pig serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure. |
| **Purification** | Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for fractionation by salt-precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE-chromatography. |
| **Adsorption** | No adsorption required. |
| **Identity & Specificity** | The reactivity of the antiserum is directed to the Fc and Fab subunits of the IgG molecule. It includes a certain degree of reactivity with other immunoglobulins via the common Fab portion. It does not react with any non-Ig protein in guinea pig serum, as tested by immuno-electrophoresis and double radial immunodiffusion. |
| **Cross-reactivity** | Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to immunoglobulins, since Ig of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail. |
| **Physicochemical characteristics** | IgG protein concentration 10 mg/ml. No foreign proteins added. |
| **Antibody titre** | Precipitin titre not less than 1:64 when tested against normal guinea pig serum in agar block titration. |
| **Intended use** | As unlabelled primary or secondary reagent for indirect detection techniques, to prepare conjugates with markers of the user's own choice, to prepare an insoluble immunoaffinity adsorbent or a solid phase antibody reagent by coupling to an artificial carrier and as catching or detection antibody in non-isotopic methodology and solid phase immunochemistry.<br>*When applied in any cytochemical or histochemical procedure or solids phase coupling technique, the optimum concentration of the IgG preparation should always be established by titration.*<br>Typical working dilutions in histochemistry are usually between 1:50 and 1:250; in ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays between 1:500 and 1:5,000. |
| **Handling** | The lyophilized IgG fraction is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C; prolonged storage at or below -20°C. It is reconstituted by adding 1 ml sterile distilled water, spun down to remove insoluble particles, divided into small aliquots, frozen and stored at or below -20°C. Prior to use, an aliquot is thawed slowly at ambient temperature, spun down again and used to prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance of the product. |
| **Packing** | Vial with 10 mg lyophilized purified hyperimmune IgG. |
| **Storage / shelf life** | Lyophilized at +4°C — at least 10 years<br>reconstituted at or below -20°C — 3-5 years<br>reconstituted at +4°C — 7 days |
| **Caution** | This product should be handled by qualified persons only and appropriate precautions should be taken in its handling and disposal, and of all associated materials. For *in vitro* laboratory research purposes only. |

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