Please note: This document was created automatically and is not a substitute for the manufacturer's original document.

Product Datasheet

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG IgA IgM (H&L) Antibody - 610-101-130, Unconjugated, Polyclonal
DNA-SEC-183121

Article Name	Goat Anti-Mouse IgG IgA IgM (H&L) Antibody - 610-101-130, Unconjugated, Polyclonal
Biozol Catalog Number	DNA-SEC-183121
Supplier Catalog Number	DNA-SEC-183121
Alternative Catalog Number	DNA-SEC-183121
Manufacturer	dianova
Host	Goat
Category	Antikörper
Application	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Mouse IgG IgA and IgM whole molecule
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Format	IgG
Target Specificity	IgG+IgM+IgA (H+L)
Cross-Adsorption (MinX)	no cross-adsorbtion
Product Description	Anti-Mouse IgG IgA and IgM whole molecule antibody generated in goat detects specifically Mouse IgG IgA and IgM whole molecules. This secondary antibody anti-Mouse is ideal for investigators who routinely perform ELISA, Sandwich ELISA, titration assa...

Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	2.20 mg/mL
Isotype	Ig
Buffer	0.125 M Sodium Borate, 0.075 M Sodium Chloride, 0.005 M EDTA, pH 8.0
Purity	Anti-Mouse IgG IgA IgM (H&L) Antibody was prepared from polyspecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using antigens 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-Goat Serum, Mouse IgG, Mouse IgA and Mouse IgM.
Form	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Formula	125 mM Sodium Borate,75 mM NaCl,5 mM EDTA,pH 8,0,sterile filtered,0,01% NaN3
Target	Mouse
Antibody Type	Secondary Antibody
Application Dilute	ELISA Dilution: 1:20,000 - 1:50,000, Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000, Western Blot Dilution: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000
Application Notes	Anti-Mouse IgG IgA IgM (H&L) Antibody has been tested by ELISA and is suitable for immunoprecipitation, immunodiffusion, conjugation and most immunological methods requiring lot-to-lot consistency, high titer and specificity. Specific conditions for reactivity and signal detection should be optimized by the end user.