



Source

Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control is a mouse monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which provides higher batch consistency and long term security of supply.

Application

Flow Cytometry.

Species

Rabbit

Isotype

Rabbit IgG | Rabbit Kappa

Specificity

Specifically reacts with DNP (Dinitrophenyl) and DNP conjugated proteins, which is normally not present in Humans or animals. Therefore, DNP-AFM776 does not react with any antigen of Human or animal cells.

Immunogen

DNP (Dinitrophenyl)

Conjugate

AF647

Excitation Wavelength: 640 nm

Emission Wavelength: 672 nm

Recommended Dilution

1:50

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4, 0.03% Proclin300 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

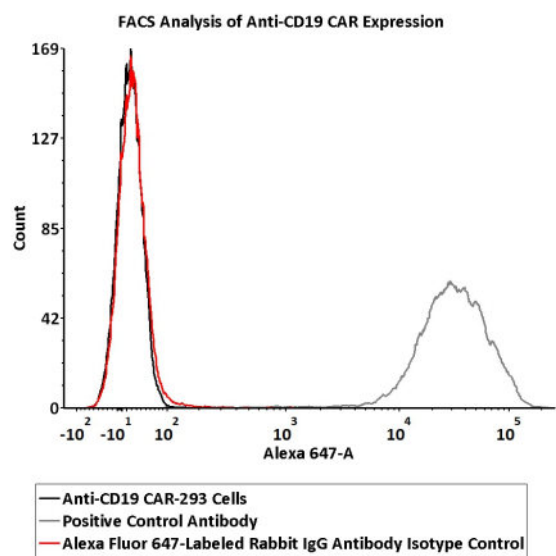
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 24 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 12 months after reconstitution.
- 2-8 °C for 12 months after reconstitution.

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of Anti-CD19 CAR-293 Cells staining with Alexa Fluor 647-Labeled Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control (Cat. No. DNP-AFM776) at 1:50 dilution (2 µL of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 µL), compared with positive

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Alexa Fluor 647-Labeled Rabbit IgG Antibody Isotype Control (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # DNP-AFM776



control antibody. Alexa Fluor 647 signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

A hapten is a small molecule that can elicit an immune response only when conjugated with a large carrier such as a protein. Typical haptens include drugs, urushiol, quinone, steroids, etc. Peptides and non-protein antigens usually need conjugating to a carrier protein (such as BSA (bovine serum albumin) or KLH (keyhole limpet hemocyanin) to become good immunogens). Additionally, haptens should be administered with an adjuvant to ensure a high quality immune response. It is important that the hapten design (preserving greatly the chemical structure and spatial conformation of target compound), selection of the appropriate carrier protein and the conjugation method are key conditions for the desired specificity anti-hapten antibodies. We design anti-hapten antibodies based on the HaptenDB information.

