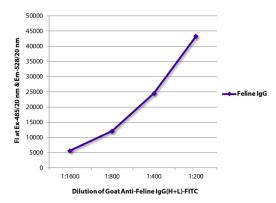
SouthernBiotech





Goat Anti-Feline IgG(H+L)

Cat. No.	Format	Size
6080-01	Purified (UNLB)	1.0 mg
6080-02	Fluorescein (FITC)	1.0 mg
6080-04	Alkaline Phosphatase (AP)	1.0 mL
6080-05	Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP)	1.0 mL



FLISA plate was coated with purified feline IgG. Immunoglobulin was detected with Goat Anti-Feline IgG(H+L)-FITC (SB Cat. No. 6080-02).

Description

Specificity Reacts with the heavy and light chains of feline IgG

Source Pooled antisera from goats hyperimmunized with feline IgG

None; may react with immunoglobulins from other species and the light chains of other feline **Cross Adsorption**

immunoglobulins

Purification Affinity chromatography on feline IgG covalently linked to agarose

Applications

Quality tested applications include -

ELISA 1-4

FLISA

Other referenced applications include -

FC 5,6 IP 7

WB⁸

Working Dilutions

ELISA AP conjugate 1:2,000 - 1:4,000

> HRP conjugate 1:4,000 - 1:8,000

FLISA FITC conjugate 1:200 - 1:400

Since applications vary, you should determine the optimum working dilution for the product that is Other Applications

appropriate for your specific need.

For Research Use Only. Not for Diagnostic or Therapeutic Use.

Handling and Storage

- The purified (UNLB) antibody is supplied as 1.0 mg purified immunoglobulin in 1.0 mL of borate buffered saline, pH 8.2. No preservatives or amine-containing buffer salts added. Store at 2-8°C.
- The fluorescein (FITC) conjugate is supplied as 1.0 mg in 1.0 mL of PBS/NaN₃. Store at 2-8°C.
- The alkaline phosphatase (AP) conjugate is supplied as 1.0 mL in a stock solution of 50 mM Tris/1 mM MgCl₂/50% glycerol, pH 8.0, containing NaN₃ as preservative. Store at 2-8°C or long-term at -20°C.
- The horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is supplied as 1.0 mL in a stock solution of 50% glycerol/50% PBS, pH 7.4. No preservative added. Store at 2-8°C or long-term at -20°C.
- Protect fluorochrome-conjugated forms from light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the label if stored as directed.

Warning

Some reagents contain sodium azide. Please refer to product specific SDS.

References

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- Rigby MA, Hosie MJ, Willett BJ, Mackay N, McDonald M, Cannon C, et al. Comparative efficiency of feline immunodeficiency virus infection by DNA inoculation. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 1997;13:405-12. (ELISA)
- Armua-Fernandez MT, Castro OF, Crampet A, Bartzabal Á, Hofmann-Lehmann R, Grimm F, et al. First case of peritoneal cystic echinococcosis in a domestic cat caused by Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto (genotype 1) associated to feline immunodeficiency virus infection. Parasitol Int. 2014;63:300-2. (ELISA)
- 5. Barr MC, Huitron-Resendiz S, Selway DR, Henriksen SJ, Phillips TR. Exogenous glucocorticoids alter parameters of early feline immunodeficiency virus infection. J Infect Dis. 2000;181:576-86. (FC)
- 6. Barr MC, Billaud J, Selway DR, Huitron-Resendiz S, Osborn KG, Henriksen SJ, et al. Effects of multiple acute morphine exposures on feline immunodeficiency virus disease progression. J Infect Dis. 2000;182:725-32. (FC)
- 7. Nishii N, Takasu M, Kojima M, Hachisu T, Wakabayashi K, Iwasawa A, et al. Presence of anti-insulin natural autoantibodies in healthy cats and its interference with immunoassay for serum insulin concentrations. Domest Anim Endocrinol. 2010;38:138-45. (IP)
- 8. Lerner DL, Grant CK, de Parseval A, Elder JH. FIV infection of IL-2-dependent and -independent feline lymphocyte lines: host cells range distinctions and specific cytokine upregulation. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 1998;65:277-97. (WB)

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