

# Datasheet: AAI23F

Description:	SHEEP ANTI BOVINE IgG:FITC		
Specificity:	lgG		
Format:	FITC		
<b>Product Type:</b>	Polyclonal Antibody		
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG		
Quantity:	1 mg		

# **Product Details**

#### **Applications**

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	•			
Immunohistology - Frozen				1/200 - 1/2,000
Immunohistology - Paraffin			•	

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Bovine			
Product Form	Purified IgG fraction conjugated to Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 (			omer 1 (FITC) - liquid
Max Ex/Em	<b>Fluorophore</b> FITC	Excitation Max (nm) 490	Emission Max (nm)	

**Antiserum Preparation** Antisera to bovine IgG were raised by repeated immunisation of sheep with highly purified antigen. Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography.

<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml
Immunogen	Purified bovine IgG.

# **Specificity**

**Sheep anti Bovine IgG polyclonal antibody** recognizes bovine IgG and shows no cross - reactivity with other bovine immunoglobulin classes in immunoelectrophoresis. This polyclonal antibody has not been cross adsorbed and may therefore react with IgG from other species

Sheep anti Bovine IgG has been usefully employed for the detection of antigen specific antibody reactivity in cattle by ELISA (<u>Vrieling et al. 2013</u>).

#### References

- 1. Santema, W.J. (1982) Hsp70 as a candidate subunit vaccine for paratuberculosis <u>Dissertation</u>, <u>University of Utrecht</u>.
- 2. Duncombe, L. *et al.* (2013) Investigating the Use of Protein Saver Cards for Storage and Subsequent Detection of Bovine Anti-Brucella abortus Smooth Lipopolysaccharide Antibodies and Gamma Interferon. Clin Vaccine Immunol. 20: 1669-74.
- 3. Vrieling, M. *et al.* (2013) Hsp70 vaccination-induced primary immune responses in efferent lymph of the draining lymph node. <u>Vaccine</u>. 31 (42): 4720-7.
- 4. Bridger, P.S. *et al.* (2011) Detection of colostrum-derived alloantibodies in calves with bovine neonatal pancytopenia. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 141: 1-10.
- 5. Grant, C.F. *et al.* (2012) Assessment of T-dependent and T-independent immune responses in cattle using a B cell ELISPOT assay. Vet Res. 43: 68.
- 6. Naylor, S.W. *et al.* (2007) Impact of the direct application of therapeutic agents to the terminal recta of experimentally colonized calves on Escherichia coli O157:H7 shedding. <u>Appl Environ Microbiol</u>. 73: 1493-500.
- 7. Somda, M.B. *et al.* (2013) First insights into the cattle serological response to tsetse salivary antigens: a promising direct biomarker of exposure to tsetse bites. <u>Vet Parasitol. 197 (1-2): 332-40.</u>
  8. Hosking, C.G. *et al.* (2015) Using the local immune response from the natural buffalo host to generate an antibody fragment library that binds the early larval stages of Schistosoma japonicum. Int J Parasitol. 45 (11): 729-40.
- 9. Somda, M.B. *et al.* (2016) Identification of a Tsal152-75 salivary synthetic peptide to monitor cattle exposure to tsetse flies. Parasit Vectors. 9 (1): 149.
- 10. Facciuolo, A. *et al.* (2016) Marked Differences in Mucosal Immune Responses Induced in Ileal versus Jejunal Peyer's Patches to *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* Secreted Proteins following Targeted Enteric Infection in Young Calves. <u>PLoS One. 11 (7): e0158747.</u>
- 11. Subharat, S. *et al.* (2015) Vaccination of cattle with a methanogen protein produces specific antibodies in the saliva which are stable in the rumen. <u>Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 164 (3-4):</u> 201-7.
- 12. Benedictus, L. *et al.* (2016) Pregnancy boosts vaccine-induced Bovine Neonatal Pancytopenia-associated alloantibodies. <u>Vaccine</u>. 34 (8): 1002-5.

#### Storage

Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE.

This product should be stored undiluted. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

**Shelf Life** 

12 months from date of despatch.

Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at:

10040: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf

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