

## Datasheet: AAI42F

<b>Description:</b>	GOAT ANTI MONKEY IgG (H/L):FITC
<b>Specificity:</b>	IgG (H/L)
<b>Format:</b>	FITC
<b>Product Type:</b>	Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype:</b>	Polyclonal IgG
<b>Quantity:</b>	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](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			1/50 - 1/200
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			1/50 - 1/500
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
Immunofluorescence	▪			1/50 - 1/500
Immunocytochemistry	▪			1/50 - 1/500

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.

<b>Target Species</b>	Monkey								
<b>Species Cross Reactivity</b>	Reacts with: Human, African green monkey , Cynomolgus monkey, Baboon, Chimpanzee, Rhesus Monkey <b>N.B.</b> Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species.								
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG conjugated to Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 (FITC) - liquid								
<b>Max Ex/Em</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fluorophore</th> <th>Excitation Max (nm)</th> <th>Emission Max (nm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FITC</td> <td>490</td> <td>525</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)	FITC	490	525		
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FITC	490	525							
<b>Antiserum Preparation</b>	Antisera to monkey IgG were raised by repeated immunisation of goat with highly purified antigen. Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography.								
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline								
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide								
<b>Stabilisers</b>	0.2% Bovine Serum Albumin								
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml								

<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified monkey IgG.
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><b>Goat anti Monkey IgG (H/L) antibody</b> recognizes monkey IgG (heavy and light chains). Goat anti Monkey IgG (H/L) antibody has been shown to react specifically with monkey IgG heavy chains and with light chains common to other monkey immunoglobulins by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA. Reaction to human was also detected.</p> <p>Goat anti Monkey IgG (H/L) antibody may cross react with IgG from other species.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mayer, A.E. <i>et al.</i> (2014) The neutralizing capacity of antibodies elicited by parainfluenza virus infection of African Green Monkeys is dependent on complement. <a href="#">Virology. 460-461: 23-33.</a></li> <li>2. Lemere, C.A. <i>et al.</i> (2004) Alzheimer's disease abeta vaccine reduces central nervous system abeta levels in a non-human primate, the Caribbean vervet. <a href="#">Am J Pathol. 165: 283-97.</a></li> <li>3. Angin, M. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Gene transfer of human CD40Ig does not prevent rejection in a non-human primate kidney allotransplantation model. <a href="#">Transpl Immunol. 27: 139-45.</a></li> <li>4. Goodrich, R.P. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Evaluation of potential immune response and in vivo survival of riboflavin-ultraviolet light-treated red blood cells in baboons. <a href="#">Transfusion. 49: 64-74.</a></li> <li>5. Cranage, M.P. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Antibody responses after intravaginal immunisation with trimeric HIV-1<sub>CN54</sub> clade C gp140 in Carbopol gel are augmented by systemic priming or boosting with an adjuvanted formulation. <a href="#">Vaccine. 29: 1421-30.</a></li> <li>6. Tillou, X. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Recombinant human C1-inhibitor prevents acute antibody-mediated rejection in alloimmunized baboons. <a href="#">Kidney Int. 78: 152-9.</a></li> <li>7. Turbant, S. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Cynomolgus macaques immunized with two HIV-1 Tat stabilized proteins raise strong and long-lasting immune responses with a pattern of Th1/Th2 response differing from that in mice. <a href="#">Vaccine. 27: 5349-56.</a></li> <li>8. Warfel, J.M. <i>et al.</i> (2014) Maternal and neonatal vaccination protects newborn baboons from pertussis infection. <a href="#">J Infect Dis. 210 (4): 604-10.</a></li> <li>9. Dereuddre-Bosquet, N. <i>et al.</i> (2015) HIV specific responses induced in nonhuman primates with ANRS HIV-Lipo-5 vaccine combined with rMVA-HIV prime or boost immunizations. <a href="#">Vaccine. 33 (20): 2354-9.</a></li> <li>10. Pejoski, D. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Identification of Vaccine-Altered Circulating B Cell Phenotypes Using Mass Cytometry and a Two-Step Clustering Analysis. <a href="#">J Immunol. 196 (11): 4814-31.</a></li> <li>11. Berry, N. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Role of Occult and Post-acute Phase Replication in Protective Immunity Induced with a Novel Live Attenuated SIV Vaccine. <a href="#">PLoS Pathog. 12 (12): e1006083.</a></li> <li>12. Aron Badin, R. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Cell Therapy for Parkinson's Disease: A Translational Approach to Assess the Role of Local and Systemic Immunosuppression. <a href="#">Am J Transplant. 16 (7): 2016-29.</a></li> </ol>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE.</p> <p>This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.</p>
<b>Shelf Life</b>	12 months from date of despatch.
<b>Health And Safety Information</b>	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at: 10041: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10041.pdf">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10041.pdf</a>
<b>Regulatory</b>	For research purposes only

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