

Product datasheet for **AP21483SU-N**

Rat IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Secondary Antibodies

Product Name: Rat IgE (Fc specific) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Applications: ID, IP

Recommended Dilution: This antibody can be used in precipitating techniques as Immunoelectrophoresis and Radial Immunodiffusion to identify the presence of IgE in Rat serum or other body fluids or to determine its concentration. To prepare an immunoabsorbent for the purification of Rat IgE from serum or plasma.

This antiserum is not intended for use in non-precipitating antibody-binding or other highly sensitive assays. This does not exclude the use of the antiserum in more sensitive techniques if proper controls are included.

Recommended Dilutions:

Immunoelectrophoresis: Use 2 µl serum or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum.

Double Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony): Use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in 3 mm diameter center well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells.

Precipitin Titre: 1/32 when tested against appropriate concentrations of rat IgE in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.

Reactivity: Rat

Host: Goat

Immunogen: Highly purified homogenous IgE isolated from Rat serum.
Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

Formulation: State: Serum
State: Lyophilized (delipidated, heat inactivated) stable whole antiserum without preservatives.

Reconstitution Method: Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.

Concentration: Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added.

Conjugation: Unconjugated



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Storage: Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid Repeated thawing and freezing.

Note: **Adsorption:** Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required, to eliminate antibodies cross-reacting with other components of the immunoglobulin system or reacting with other serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.