

Technical Data Sheet

Purified Hamster IgG2, κ Isotype Control

Product Information

Material Number:	559277
Alternate Name:	anti-KLH
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	B81-3
Immunogen:	Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin
Isotype:	Armenian Hamster IgG2, κ
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

The B81-3 antibody is specific for keyhole limpet hemocyanin.

This antibody is routinely tested by flow cytometric analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Store undiluted at 4° C.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
ELISA Standard	Routinely Tested
Isotype control	Routinely Tested
Immunohistochemistry	Not Recommended
Intracellular staining (flow cytometry)	Not Recommended

Recommended Assay Procedure:

This immunoglobulin is useful as a standard in ELISA as an isotype-matched negative control for immunofluorescent staining of unfixed, live cell suspensions. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest. This product is not recommended for use as an isotype control for intracellular or immunohistochemical staining applications.

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Although hamster immunoglobulin isotypes have not been well defined, BD Biosciences Pharmingen has grouped Armenian and Syrian hamster IgG monoclonal antibodies according to their reactivity with a panel of mouse anti-hamster IgG mAbs. A table of the hamster IgG groups, Reactivity of Mouse Anti-Hamster Ig mAbs, may be viewed at http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/hamster_chart_11x17.pdf.
4. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
5. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE™ (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

References

Mendrick DL, Kelly DM. Temporal expression of VLA-2 and modulation of its ligand specificity by rat glomerular epithelial cells in vitro. *Lab Invest.* 1993; 69(6):690-702.(Immunogen)

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