Product Information

Anti-Sheep IgG (Whole Molecule) Peroxidase Conjugate

Antibody developed in Donkey
Affinity Isolated Antigen Specific Antibody

A3415

Product Description

Antiserum is developed in donkey using purified sheep IgG as the immunogen. Antibody is isolated from donkey anti-sheep IgG antiserum by immunospecific purification which removes essentially all donkey serum proteins, including immunoglobulins that do not specifically bind to sheep IgG. Donkey anti-sheep IgG is conjugated to Sigma Horseradish Peroxidase, Type VI by a modification of the periodate method of Wilson and Nakane.[1] The conjugate is provided as a solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 1% BSA with preservative.

Specificity

Specificity of Peroxidase Conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG is determined by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

Identity and Purity

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP), prior to conjugation. Electrophoresis of the antibody preparation followed by diffusion versus anti-horse IgG and anti-donkey whole serum results in single arcs of precipitation.

Titer

A minimum titer of 1:10,000 is determined by Direct ELISA. Titer is defined as the dilution of conjugate sufficient to give a change in absorbance of 1.0 at 450 nm after 30 minutes of substrate conversion at 25 °C.[2] Microtiter plates are coated with purified sheep IgG at a concentration of 5 µg/mL in 0.05 M carbonate-bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6 (Carbonate-Bicarbonate Buffer capsules are available as Cat. No. C 3041).

Substrate: *o*-Phenylenediamine Dihydrochloride (OPD, Cat. No. P 8287), 0.4 mg/mL in 0.05 M phosphate-citrate buffer, pH 5.0 containing 0.03% sodium perborate (Phosphate-Citrate Buffer Capsules with Sodium Perborate are available as Cat. No. P 4922).

Working Dilution

Working dilution should be determined by titration assay. Due to differences in assay systems, this titer may not reflect the user's actual working dilution.

Storage

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

References

1. Wilson, M., and Nakane, P., In: Immunofluorescence and Related Staining Techniques, Elsiever/North Holland BioMedical Press, Amsterda), p. 215 (1978).
2. Voller, A., et al., Bulletin WHO, **53**, 55 (1976).

Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Technical Assistance

Visit the tech service page at SigmaAldrich.com/techservice.

Standard Warranty

The applicable warranty for the products listed in this publication may be found at SigmaAldrich.com/terms.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

A3415dat Rev 05/21