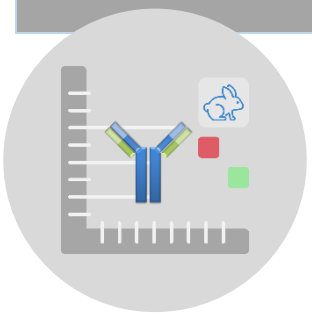
Davids Datasheets



Normal Rabbit IgG

Cat.No: 50.0060

www.davids-bio.com (Custom Antibodies)

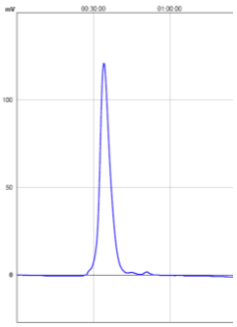
www.davids-science.de (Lab Material)

- 1 - Introduction

Normal Rabbit IgG is a high-quality immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody preparation derived from the serum of healthy rabbits. IgG antibodies are an essential component of the immune system. The Normal Rabbit IgG product is purified from rabbits, ensuring a diverse repertoire of antibodies that can be utilized as negative controls or background controls in various immunological applications.

It offers a reliable means to assess non-specific binding and background noise, enabling the accurate interpretation of experimental results. By utilizing Normal Rabbit IgG as a negative control, researchers can enhance the specificity and reliability of their assays, ultimately leading to more precise data analysis and robust conclusions. Whether used in Western blotting, immunohistochemistry (IHC), flow cytometry, immunoprecipitation (IP), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), Normal Rabbit IgG offers researchers a versatile and dependable negative control option.

Information	
Cat.No.	50.0060.01 (100 mg) 50.0060.05 (500 mg) 50.0060.10 (1000 mg)
Concentration	60 mg/ml Depends on the batch
Host	Rabbit
Antibody	IgG
Purification	ProteinA
Purity	> 95% (SEC)
Conjugation	-

Quality Control	Size-Exclusion-Chromatography	

- 2 - Manual

Recommended Dilutions:

The appropriate dilution of Normal Rabbit IgG may vary depending on the specific application and experimental conditions. It is recommended to perform a pilot experiment to determine the optimal dilution for your specific assay. Start with a range of dilutions (e.g., 1:100 to 1:1000) and adjust as necessary based on the observed results.

Negative Control Application:

Normal Rabbit IgG can be used as a negative control in various immunological assays to assess non-specific binding and background noise. Replace the primary antibody with Normal Rabbit IgG in your experimental design to evaluate the specificity of the assay. Perform parallel experiments with both the primary antibody and Normal Rabbit IgG to compare and interpret the results accurately.

Experimental Procedure:

Follow the standard protocols for the specific immunological technique you are performing (e.g., Western blotting, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Flow Cytometry and more). You can find these protocols at Davids:

https://www.davids-bio.com/pages/protocols.html

Prepare appropriate control groups, including a negative control using Normal Rabbit IgG, and experimental groups for comparison. Ensure proper sample preparation, blocking steps, incubation times, and washing steps, as recommended for your specific application.

Optimization:

It is important to optimize the use of Normal Rabbit IgG as a negative control for each specific experiment. Varying the dilution, incubation time or other experimental parameters may help to enhance the specificity and sensitivity of the assay.

- 3 - Special Handling

You may add Sodium Azide (NaN_3) to this antibody or other preservatives to increase the stability of the antibody fraction. Please check if the preservative disturbs your applications.

- 4 - Information

Handling	
Preservation	-
Filtration	Sterile Filtered (Please handle the antibodies under sterile conditions)
Storage Conditions	2 – 8°C
The antibody fraction has an expiration date of 12 months at 2 - 4°C. In many cases the fraction is stable for years.	
Protocols	
ELISA	https://data.davids-bio.com/protocols/12%20ELISA%20HRP.pdf
WesternBlot	https://data.davids-bio.com/protocols/10%20WesternBlot.pdf
IHC	https://data.davids-bio.com/protocols/11%20Protocols%20-%20IHC%20Frozen%20Tissue.pdf
Antibody Storage	https://data.davids-bio.com/protocols/02%20Antibody%20Storage.pdf