

Human IgA cross-adsorbed Antibody

Goat Polyclonal Conjugate DyLight® 650
Antigen Affinity Purified
Catalog No. A80-202D5
Lot No. A80-202D5-8



APPLICATIONS IHC, ICC, F, IF
SPECIES REACTIVITY Human. Minimum reactivity to mouse and rat
AMOUNT 1 ml
CONCENTRATION 0.5 mg/ml
STORAGE/SHELF LIFE 2 – 8° C / 1 year from date of receipt
PHYSICAL STATE Liquid
BUFFER Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) containing 0.2% BSA and 0.09% Sodium Azide
FLUOROPHORE/PROTEIN 4.8
ISOTYPE IgG
ORIGIN USA
PRODUCTION PROCEDURES Antiserum was solid phase adsorbed to ensure class specificity. Antiserum was cross adsorbed using mouse and rat immunosorbents to remove cross reactive antibodies. The antibody to human IgA was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads and conjugated to DyLight® 650.

Antibody concentration was determined by extinction coefficient: absorbance at 280 nm of 1.4 equals 1.0 mg of IgG.

By immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA this antibody reacts specifically with human IgA. Cross reactivity with IgM and IgG is negligible. No antibody was detected against non-immunoglobulin serum proteins. Less than 1% cross reactivity to mouse and rat IgA was detected. This antibody may cross react with IgA from other species.

APPLICATIONS Centrifuge tube to remove product from lid. Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Prepare working dilution immediately before use.

Immunohistochemistry 1:50 – 1:500
Immunocytochemistry 1:50 – 1:500
Flow Cytometry 1:50 – 1:200
Immunofluorescence 1:50 – 1:500

APPLICATION NOTES Not all listed applications have been specifically tested by our laboratory.

DyLight® 650 is excited at 652 (in PBS) and emits at 672 (in PBS). DyLight® 650 replaces DyLight® 649.

DyLight® is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.

ADDITIONAL INFO Please visit our website for additional product information.

This document certifies that this product has met all of the quality control standards defined by Bethyl Laboratories, Inc.
Eric McIntush, PhD | Chief Scientific Officer Date: April 28, 2020