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Anti-Sheep Red Blood Cell RBC Secondary Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal, Unconjugated
Catalog # ASR2647

Product Information

Description	Anti-SHEEP Red Blood Cell (RBC) (RABBIT) Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Sheep
Clonality	Polyclonal
Physical State	Lyophilized
Host Isotype	Antiserum
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Sheep washed pooled Red Blood Cells (RBC)
Reconstitution Volume	2.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	None
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Additional Information

Shipping Condition	Wet Ice
Application Note	Suitable for agglutination of cells on titer plates. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Purity	This product was prepared from polyspecific antiserum by delipidation and defibrination.
Storage Condition	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Precautions Note	This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background

Anti-SHEEP Red Blood Cell Antibody may be used in hemagglutination assays. Haemagglutination assay or HA is a method of quantification for viruses or bacteria by hemagglutination. Some viral families and many bacteria have envelope or surface proteins which are able to agglutinate (stick to) human or animal red blood cells (RBC) and bind to N-acetylneuraminic acid. As each of the agglutinating molecule attaches to multiple RBCs, a lattice-structure will form. Normally, a virus dilution (e.g. 2-fold from 1:4 to 1:4096) will be

applied to an RBC dilution (e.g. 0.1% to 0.7% in steps of 0.2%) for approx. 30 min, often at 4° C, otherwise viruses with neuraminidase activity will detach the virus from the RBCs. Then the lattice forming parts will be counted and the titer calculated. The titer of a hemagglutination assay is determined by the last viable"lattice"structure found. This is because it is at the point where, if diluted anymore, the amount of Virus particles will be less than that of the RBCs and thus not be able to agglutinate them together. Anti-SHEEP Red Blood Cell Antibody is used to sensitize erythrocytes and quantitate agglutination.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.