

Datasheet: AAI23

**BATCH NUMBER 148580**

<b>Description:</b>	SHEEP ANTI BOVINE IgG
<b>Specificity:</b>	IgG
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Product Type:</b>	Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype:</b>	Polyclonal IgG
<b>Quantity:</b>	1 mg

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry			▪	
Immunohistology - Frozen			▪	
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA	▪			1/100 - 1/30,000
Immunoprecipitation			▪	
Western Blotting			▪	
Immunodiffusion	▪			

Where this antibody has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the antibody for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Bovine
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Antiserum Preparation</b>	Antisera to bovine IgG were raised by repeated immunisation of sheep with highly purified antigen. Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography.
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline
<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Approx. Protein</b>	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml

## Concentrations

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**Immunogen** Purified bovine IgG.

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**RRID** AB\_323065

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**Specificity** **Sheep anti Bovine IgG polyclonal antibody** recognizes bovine IgG and shows no cross - reactivity with other bovine immunoglobulin classes in immunoelectrophoresis. This polyclonal antibody has not been cross adsorbed and may therefore react with IgG from other species

Sheep anti Bovine IgG has been usefully employed for the detection of antigen specific antibody reactivity in cattle by ELISA ([Vrieling et al. 2013](#)).

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## References

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2. Duncombe, L. et al. (2013) Investigating the Use of Protein Saver Cards for Storage and Subsequent Detection of Bovine Anti-Brucella abortus Smooth Lipopolysaccharide Antibodies and Gamma Interferon. [Clin Vaccine Immunol. 20: 1669-74.](#)
3. Vrieling, M. et al. (2013) Hsp70 vaccination-induced primary immune responses in efferent lymph of the draining lymph node. [Vaccine. 31 \(42\): 4720-7.](#)
4. Bridger, P.S. et al. (2011) Detection of colostrum-derived alloantibodies in calves with bovine neonatal pancytopenia. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 141: 1-10.](#)
5. Grant, C.F. et al. (2012) Assessment of T-dependent and T-independent immune responses in cattle using a B cell ELISPOT assay. [Vet Res. 43: 68.](#)
6. Naylor, S.W. et al. (2007) Impact of the direct application of therapeutic agents to the terminal recta of experimentally colonized calves on Escherichia coli O157:H7 shedding. [Appl Environ Microbiol. 73: 1493-500.](#)
7. Somda, M.B. et al. (2013) First insights into the cattle serological response to tsetse salivary antigens: a promising direct biomarker of exposure to tsetse bites. [Vet Parasitol. 197 \(1-2\): 332-40.](#)
8. Hosking, C.G. et al. (2015) Using the local immune response from the natural buffalo host to generate an antibody fragment library that binds the early larval stages of Schistosoma japonicum. [Int J Parasitol. 45 \(11\): 729-40.](#)
9. Somda, M.B. et al. (2016) Identification of a Tsal152-75 salivary synthetic peptide to monitor cattle exposure to tsetse flies. [Parasit Vectors. 9 \(1\): 149.](#)
10. Facciolo, A. et al. (2016) Marked Differences in Mucosal Immune Responses Induced in Ileal versus Jejunal Peyer's Patches to Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis Secreted Proteins following Targeted Enteric Infection in Young Calves. [PLoS One. 11 \(7\): e0158747.](#)
11. Subharat, S. et al. (2015) Vaccination of cattle with a methanogen protein produces specific antibodies in the saliva which are stable in the rumen. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 164 \(3-4\): 201-7.](#)
12. Benedictus, L. et al. (2016) Pregnancy boosts vaccine-induced Bovine Neonatal Pancytopenia-associated alloantibodies. [Vaccine. 34 \(8\): 1002-5.](#)
13. Denholm, S.J. et al. (2018) Immune-associated traits measured in milk of Holstein-Friesian cows as proxies for blood serum measurements. [J Dairy Sci. 101 \(11\): 10248-10258.](#)

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<b>Storage</b>	Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
<b>Guarantee</b>	12 months from date of despatch.
<b>Health And Safety Information</b>	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/AAI2310040">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/AAI2310040</a>
<b>Regulatory</b>	For research purposes only

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## Related Products

### Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Rabbit Anti Sheep IgG (H/L) (5184-2304...) [Biotin](#)

<b>North &amp; South America</b>	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com</a>	<b>Worldwide</b>	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com</a>	<b>Europe</b>	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com</a>
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To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: [bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets](https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets)  
'M339331:181219'

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