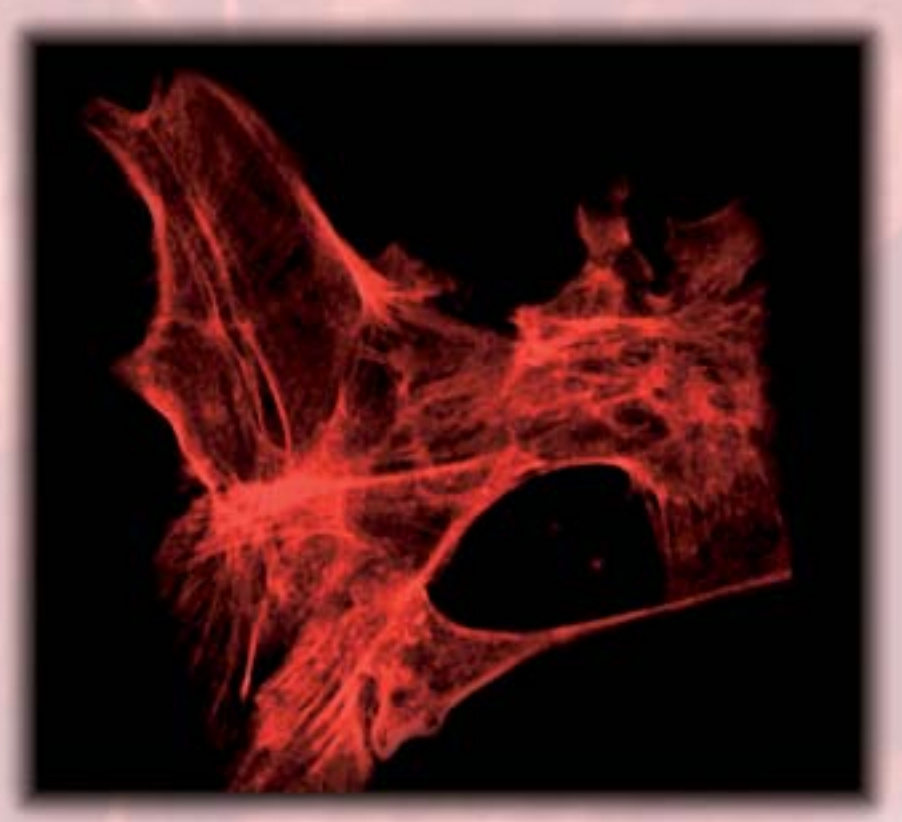
+ 4000 Secondary Antibodies

- Monoclonal & Polyclonal Anti Ig
- Whole IgGs & fragments (F(ab)', Fab)

- 12 Fluorescent Labels from blue to Far Red
- 2 Enzymatic + Biotin Label

- Preabsorbed Antibodies
- Anti IgG isotypes

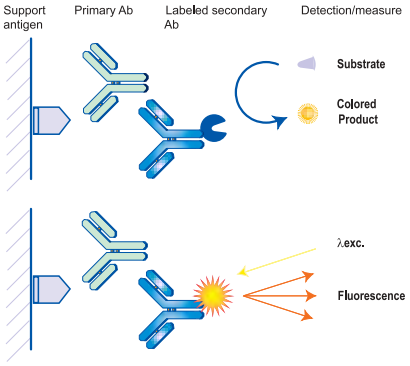


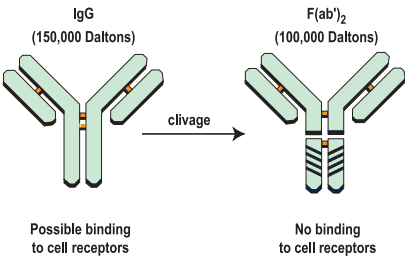
Immunologicals - Secondary reagents

Introduction

Technical tip

A secondary antibody combines the properties of an antibody (binding...) and a label (fluorescent or enzyme group). If either the label or the immunoglobulin is of poor quality, or if the conjugation (linker, ratio of dye : Ab...) is not optimized, the performance of the other parts limited and finally the secondary antibody quality is compromized.
This rule has led us to develop a unique expertise in antibodies production, conjugation chemistry to optimize the use of conventional labels, and fluorophores design (i.e. state-of-art FluoProbes® labels).





Our high quality secondary antibodies, can be used for a wide variety of immunological applications :

- Serological analysis
- Detection of antigens
- Ligand / receptor interactions
- Blotting (Western-, Dot-)
- ELISA (direct, sandwich, or competition)
- Agglutination
- Flow Cytometry (FCM)
- Immuno-Histology (IF, IHC)

Features :

- Excellent affinity of the antibody
- Unsurpassed specificity of the antibody
- High enzymatic activity
- High fluorescence performances
- Large choice of labels and of Ab specificity : 5 000 items available

Our polyclonal antibodies are described by specificity in alphabetical order. (A324-A345), following technical information about antibodies them selves, and labels.

Technical Information - Antibodies

Our secondary antibodies are produced in animals (rabbit, goat, sheep, donkey,...) by hyper immunization with highly purified Igs (whole or fragment of immunoglobulins) as antigen. They are collected when a high titer is reached, and are then affinity purified. This results in high-affinity antibodies, which can be used at low concentrations.

Antibodies are purified by affinity chromatography in order to obtain only those antibodies directed against the primary antibody. Combined to the fact highly pure antigens were used, the result is non-specific binding of antibodies is therefore particularly low. The purification process and the final formulation have been optimized to ensure good stability of antibodies.

Affinity Purified antibodies are available as whole IgG or $F(ab')_2$ fragments. Some of these antibodies have also been selected for their minimal cross-reactivity with serum proteins of related species.

Unlabeled affinity purified IgGs
Unlabeled antibodies are typically coated onto ELISA plates or latex particles to capture antigens or antigen specific antibodies, which allows for better orientation (see also our coated plates section). They are also used in immunoprecipitation systems in gels (Ouchterlony, Manciny, FRE...), indirect agglutinations, immunocapture techniques to dilute antibodies with a too high affinity to saturate immunoglobulin receptors on cells and to prevent unspecific binding of a labeled antibody from the same species. Abs specific activity is checked by ELISA with a coated IgG, similar to the one used in the immunization and purification. Purity is checked by electrophoresis.

Affinity purified $F(ab')_2$
$F(ab')_2$ fragments are prepared by enzymatic cleavage of IgG's followed by a purification step to remove the Fc fragment. Resulting $F(ab')_2$ remain bivalent and will bind antigens with the same affinity as whole IgGs. $F(ab')_2$ fragments are generally recommended for immunoassays involving cells (lymphocytes, macrophages, etc). Whole IgGs may produce high backgrounds in these assays, as their Fc fragments may be recognized by immunoglobulin receptors. The use of $F(ab')_2$ fragments will avoid such undesired binding, increasing the specificity and sensitivity of the assay without altering the affinity of the antibody.