

Datasheet for ABIN7565716

Rabbit anti-Llama VHH Antibody



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Overview

Quantity:	25 µL
Target:	VHH
Reactivity:	Llama
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit Anti-VHH antibody can be used to detect single domain VHH antibodies.
Immunogen:	Immunogen: This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a VHH camelid domain protein. Immunogen Type: Native Protein
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Anti-VHH antibody detects recombinant VHH proteins, native Llama IgG2 and native Llama IgG3.
Characteristics:	Rabbit Anti-VHH antibody can be used to detect single domain VHH antibodies. The single-domain antibody (sdAb) is a small (12 - 14 kDa) antibody fragment that consists of a monomeric variable domain derived from the heavy chain, also called a VHH antibody. These heavy chain only Fab-like domains have activity that is similar to a whole antibody, and they are able to bind to a specific antigens. SdAb's are derived from camelid species that include llamas, alpacas and camels. Camelids produce both classical (containing heavy and light chain fragments) and non-classical antibody structures (containing only a heavy chain). VHH

Product Details

antibodies are the smallest functional antigen-binding fragment that occurs in nature and these are now being used in biotechnology as a novel antibody scaffold. The small size of the VHH single domain antibody makes it very attractive for use in diagnostic imaging and they have potential for therapeutic activity.

Purification:	Anti-VHH is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target:	VHH
Background:	The single-domain antibody (sdAb) is a small (12 - 14 kDa) antibody fragment that consists of a monomeric variable domain derived from the heavy chain, also called a VHH antibody. These heavy chain only Fab-like domains have activity that is similar to a whole antibody, and they are able to bind to a specific antigens. SdAb's are derived from camelid species that include llamas, alpacas and camels. Camelids produce both classical (containing heavy and light chain fragments) and non-classical antibody structures (containing only a heavy chain). VHH antibodies are the smallest functional antigen-binding fragment that occurs in nature and these are now being used in biotechnology as a novel antibody scaffold. The small size of the VHH single domain antibody makes it very attractive for use in diagnostic imaging and they have potential for therapeutic activity.

Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: Anti-VHH antibody has been tested by ELISA and Western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Some cross-reactivity to E.coli proteins may be observed. Western Blot Dilution: 1:1,000-1:5,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:10,000-1:50,000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	80 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Handling

	Stabilizer: None , 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Expiry Date:	12 months