

For Research Use Only

anti-Rabbit IgG/anti-Mouse IgG VHH Agarose for Immunoprecipitation



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Catalog Number: mrlGa

Basic Information

Catalog Number:

mrlGa

Applications:

IP, Co-IP

Conjugate:

Agarose beads; bead size: ~ 90 µm (cross-linked 4 % agarose beads)

Host:

Alpaca

Type:

Nanobody

Class:

Recombinant - Animal free production

Description

anti-Rabbit / anti-Mouse IgG IP Beads is an affinity resin for IP of all subtypes of Rabbit and Mouse IgG. It consists of rabbit and mouse IgG specific VHHs (Nanobodies) coupled to Agarose beads.

Binding capacity

/

Elution buffer

SDS Sample Buffer

Wash buffer compatibility

/

Affinity (K_D)

/

Storage

Storage:

+4°C / do not freeze!

Storage Buffer:

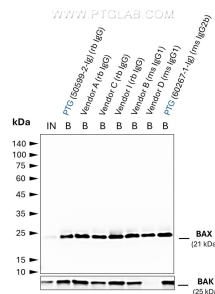
20% Ethanol

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact

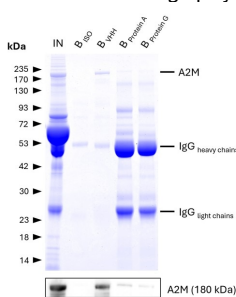
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1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA) W: www.ptglab.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

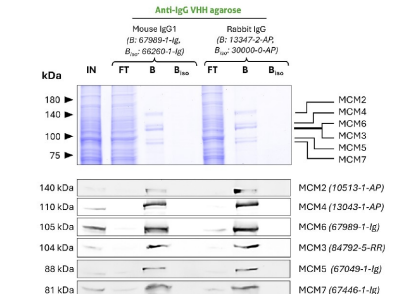
Selected Validation Data



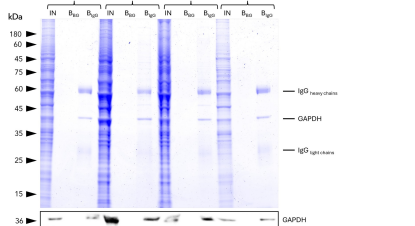
Co-IP of BAX and BAK using anti-BAX IgGs from different vendors by anti-rabbit IgG/ anti-mouse IgG VHH Agarose (mrlGa). Tested IgGs include such of rabbit and mouse origin with IgG1 and IgG2b subtypes. 5 µg of respective IgG was spiked into HEK293T cell lysate derived from 0.5x10⁷ cells. 1% of input (IN) and 25% of bound (B) fraction was loaded onto an SDS-PAGE gel. For Western Blot analysis BAX was detected using a polyclonal rabbit IgG a conform: The preser tested usir AP) (1:200 of BAX, BA antibody f BAX:BAK ir particular



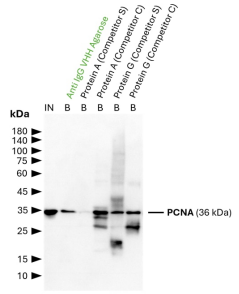
IP of Alpha-2-Macroglobulin (A2M) from human serum using anti-rabbit IgG / anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose (mrlGa) and comparison to protein A and G beads. IP was performed using 5 µg of rabbit anti-A2M IgG (13545-1-AP) in 1:10 diluted human serum. 0.5% and 6.25% of input (IN) and bound (B) fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, respectively. 5 µg of rabbit isotype control antibody (B150, 98136-1-RR) was used as negative control. The Coomassie-stained gel shows precipitation of A2M by anti-rabbit IgG / anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose and reveals its absence for protein A and G beads. This is likely due to human IgGs competing with the spiked IP-antibody for the latter beads. Results were verified using Western blot analysis, which detected A2M at approximately 180 kDa using an anti-A2M primary IgG (13545-1-AP, 1:5000).



Co-IP of MCM complex via pulldown of MCM6 using 5 µg of anti-MCM6 antibodies and anti-rabbit IgG / anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose (mrlGa). All subunits of the 600 kDa heterohexameric complex are successfully precipitated using both a mouse IgG1 (67989-1-Ig) and a rabbit (13347-2-AP) MCM6 antibody, as shown by western blot analysis using subunit specific antibodies. Apparent molecular weights are provided. For Input (IN) and flow



IP of GAPDH from common human cell lines using anti-rabbit IgG/ anti-mouse IgG VHH Agarose (mrlGa). IP was performed using 5 µg of rabbit anti-GAPDH IgG (10494-1-AP) with 1x10⁷ cells used per IP reaction. 1% and 25% of input (IN) and bound (B) fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, respectively. Bound fractions without antibody spiked (BBG) are shown as background control. The Coomassie-stained gel shows precipitation of GAPDH by anti-rabbit IgG / anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose, what was verified using Western blot analysis using the anti-GAPDH mouse monoclonal antibody (60004-1-Ig).



IP of PCNA using 5 µg of anti-PCNA antibody (IgG1, 60097-1-Ig) by anti-rabbit IgG/ anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose (mrlGa). For Western blot analysis the PCNA polyclonal antibody (10205-2-AP, 1:2000) was labeled using a conformation-specific HRP-conjugated secondary to avoid staining of heavy and light chain of the IP-antibody. In contrast to many competitor protein A and G beads, clean pulldown of PCNA by Proteintech anti-rabbit IgG/ anti-mouse IgG VHH agarose facilitates unambiguous identification of the target protein. Other beads show leaching of protein A or protein G fragments into the final IP fractions, which can lead to binding of the detection antibody and unspecific signals, as reported previously (Grant et al., 2019, Biol. Proced. Online, doi: 10.1186/s12575-019-0095-z). For input (IN) and bound (B) fractions 1% and 30% were loaded, respectively.