

A-2001-1: Mouse Anti-Gentamicin Monoclonal Antibody Clone G4-9

Product Name:	Mouse Anti-Gentamicin Monoclonal Antibody Clone G4-9
Catalogue No:	A-2001-1
Immunogen:	Gentamicin-KHL Conjugate
Source/Host:	Mice
Purity/Purification:	Affinity purified through a Protein A/Protein G-agarose column
Clone:	Monoclonal, Clone G4-9
Antibody Class:	IgG2a
Species reactivity:	Specific to gentamicin
Form:	Liquid
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml (in 20 mM sodium phosphate pH7.4/0.15 M NaCl/0.02% sodium azide). Protein concentration is determined by UV absorbance method.
Size:	0.2 mg or 1.0 mg
Storage:	Keep at -20°C for up to 1 year and at 4°C for 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-and-thaw.
Applications:	Competitive ELISA, and competitive immunochromatography-based lateral flow assay: Tested
Shipping:	May be shipped with ice packs or dry ice.

Brief description about the mouse anti-Gentamicin monoclonal antibody clone G4-9:

This monoclonal antibody was generated from Balb/c mice immunized with gentamicin-KLH conjugate (catalog #: I-3008). Its antigen-binding ability was shown by its specific recognition of gentamicin that has been conjugated in BSA (Gentamicin-BSA conjugate; catalog#: I-3004) by ELISA and immune-gold based lateral flow assay, respectively; the recognition is inhibited in the presence of free gentamicin in the test samples. No significant cross-reaction to other unrelated antibiotics tested (including Penicillin G, Ampicilline, Tetracycline, kanamycine and neomycin) was detected by competitive ELISA. This antibody can be used as a detecting reagent

in assays designed to quantitatively or semi-quantitatively measure gentamicin, such as competitive ELISA or immunochromatography-based lateral flow.

In addition, for ELISA in combination with the gentamicin-BSA conjugate (catalog #: I-3004) as coating antigen and HRP-conjugated goat-anti-mouse IgG as secondary antibody, this antibody at as low as 5 ng/ml (i.e., 1: 200,000 dilutions of 1 mg/ml) was shown to still give decent OD readings after addition of relevant substrates. However, the optimal working dilutions for each specific application should be determined by the user empirically.

(Produced by Imgen BioSciences, Inc., March, 2011)