Monoclonal Anti-PEG Antibody, Human IgG1 (5G3-1C6)

Catalog # PEG-M731

Source

Monoclonal Anti-PEG Antibody, Human IgG1 (5G3-1C6) is a chimeric monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from HEK293, which combines the variable region of a mouse monoclonal antibody with Human constant domain.

Clone

5G3-1C6

Isotype

Human IgG1 | Human Kappa

Conjugate

Unconjugated

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Immunogen

PEG

Specificity

Specifically recognizes PEG.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	4-5000 ng/mL

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification

Protein A purified / Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in HAC, pH3.0 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

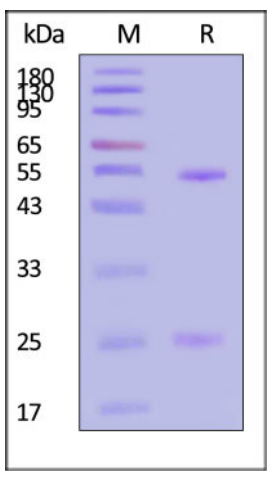
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

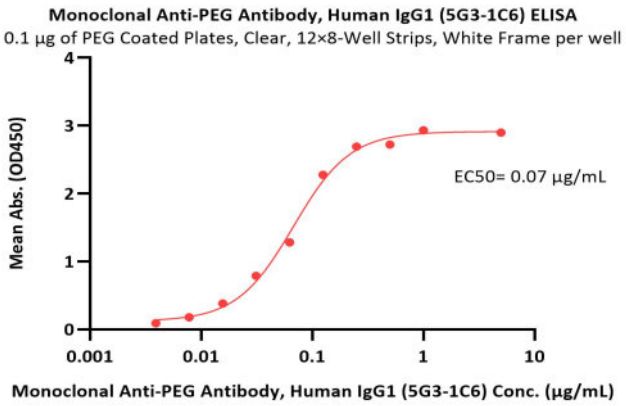
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Monoclonal Anti-PEG Antibody, Human IgG1 (5G3-1C6) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized PEG Coated Plates, Clear, 12×8-Well Strips, White Frame at 1 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-PEG Antibody, Human IgG1 (5G3-1C6) (Cat. No. PEG-M731) with a linear range of 0.004-0.125 μg/mL (QC tested).

Background

Polyethylene glycol, referred to as PEG, is used as an inactive ingredient in the pharmaceutical industry as a solvent, plasticizer, surfactant, ointments, and suppository base, and tablet and capsule lubricant. PEG has low toxicity with systemic absorption less than 0.5%.
PEGylation occurs when PEGs are attached to various protein medications, allowing for greater solubility for certain drugs. Examples of PEGylated medications include PEG-interferon alpha (Pegintron) and PEG-filgrastim (Neulasta).