# IgG/RF adsorbent

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| **Catalog Number** | BR-18 |
| **Sizes** | 1g 5g 10g |
| **Animal source** | Goat |
| **Immune pathogen** | Human IgG Fc |
| **Appearance** | Liquid |
| **Purity** | ≥90% |
| **Filter** | 0.2μm |
| **Concentration** | ≥8mg/ml |
| **Buffer System** | 0.01M sodium phosphate, 0.15M sodium chloride, pH7.4 |
| **Preservatives** | None |
| **Storage** | ≤-20℃ |
| **Shelf Life** | 24 months |
| **Precautions** | Long-term storage should be ≤-20℃, the product can be stored at 2-8℃ for a short period of time, the storage time should not exceed 7 days, because this product has not added any preservatives, if opened, it is not recommended to be stored at 2-8℃ for a long time, should be stored to ≤-20℃ after subpackaging. |

**Technical background**

Specific IgM detection is a serological diagnostic method to determine the primary or early infection of pathogens. Rheumatoid factor (RF) and specific IgG antibody in serum samples may affect the specificity and sensitivity of detection reagents, leading to false results. The most simple and rapid method to improve the specificity, sensitivity and stability of the test is to pretreat the sample with IgG/RF adsorbent, which is a special blocker for IgM detection.

**Principle of action**

After contact between the adsorbent and the sample, the IgG antibody in the serum reacts with the adsorbent to form the IgG complex, preventing it from competing with the IgM to be tested for binding antigen, improving the sensitivity of the detection. Meanwhile, the rheumatoid factor (RF) that may exist in the sample will be adsorbed by the IgG complex, removing its interference in the detection process.

**Usage method**

**1. Immunochromatographic products**

The adsorbent can be added to the sample treatment pad at a certain concentration, and the concentration is determined by gradient test according to the amount of sample used.

**2. ELISA products**

2.1. Samples can be pretreated by adding the adsorbent to the sample diluent.

2.2. The content of the adsorbent in the sample diluent shall be determined according to the sample amount and dilution of the corresponding product, and the most suitable concentration shall be determined by gradient test.

2.3. The pretreatment time should be between 5-30 minutes and should be determined by experiment.

2.4. The pre-treated sample may have turbidity caused by IgG complex, and the precipitation can be removed by centrifugation at low speed for 2-3 minutes to take the supernatant for detection. If the turbidity sample is confirmed to have no impact on the experimental results through verification, the test can be conducted directly.

2.5. The effect of adding adsorbents to the sample diluent on the reaction system should be fully considered to ensure that the active components in the sample diluent are not affected by the adsorbents.

The use mode and concentration of the adsorbent should be determined according to the corresponding technical route and detection method, and the inappropriate concentration of the adsorbent may lead to precipitation, and the most suitable concentration should be selected through the experiment.