SYSY Antibodies

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Protein A Agarose cartridge

Cat.No. AG-A20c1; , 1 ml affinity resin

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	1ml 50% slurry For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Storage	Store at 2-8 °C, do not freeze
Applications	**IP**: yes
Capacity (DBC 10%) (determined with 1 mg/ml hu IgG1 MAB using a 1 ml column).	≥70 mg hu IgG/ml resin at residence time 6 min ≥50 mg hu IgG/ml resin at residence time 2.4 min ≥25 mg hu IgG/ml resin at residence time 1 min
Flow rate	0.16 - 1 mL/min (1 mL cartridge) 0.83 - 5 mL/min (5 mL cartridge)
CIP (0.5 M NaOH 100 Cycles)	No significant change in performance after 100 cycles with 0.5 M NaOH (1 cycle = 15 min contact time) use at room temperature.
Particle size	45 µm
Formulation	50 % slurry in PBS containing 1mM EDTA, 0.01% azide
Shelf life	Stable for 6 months.
Remarks	Since Protein A Agarose cartridges are pressure resistant for up to 3 bar, they can be used with a flow restrictor. Cartridges can be connected in series to enlarge capacity.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

As the developer of high quality antibodies, we have extended our product portfolio by **Protein A Agarose** affinity resins.
Protein A is a cell wall protein from Staphylococcus aureus and is commonly used for the affinity purification or pull downs of IgG class antibodies. It binds to immunoglobulins through interaction with the IgG heavy chain within the Fc region. Antibodies from serum (polyclonal antibodies), ascites or cell culture supernatant of hybridoma cell lines (monoclonal antibodies) can thus be easily isolated.

Protein A does not bind to all IgG classes from all species equivalently well.

Species	Subclass	Protein A binding
Human	IgA	variable
	IgD	-
	IgE	-
	IgG1	++++
	IgG2	++++
	IgG3	-
	IgG4	++++
	IgM	variable
Avian egg yolk	IgY	-
Cow	IgG	++
Dog	IgG	++
Goat	IgG	-
Guinea pig	IgG1	++++
	IgG2	++++
Hamster	IgG	+
Horse	IgG	++
Llama	IgG	-
Monkey (rhesus)	IgG	++++
Mouse	IgG1	+
	IgG2a	++++
	IgG2b	+++
	IgG3	++
	IgM	-
Pig	IgG	+++
Rabbit	IgG1	++++
Rat	IgG1	-
	IgG2a	-
	IgG2b	-
	IgG3	+
Sheep	IgG	+/-

Selected General References

IMMUNOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON ANTIGEN PREPARATIONS FROM STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS. 2. PRECIPITATING AND ERYTHROCYTE-SENSITIZING PROPERTIES OF PROTEIN A (ANTIGEN A) AND RELATED SUBSTANCES.
OEDING P et al. Acta Pathol Microbiol Scand (1964) PubMed:14197671

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/AG-A20c1 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.