

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	2-1250 ng/mL

Purity

95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Purification

Protein A purified / Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 3.0) containing HAC, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Reconstitution

Please refer to the Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend following the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

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

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

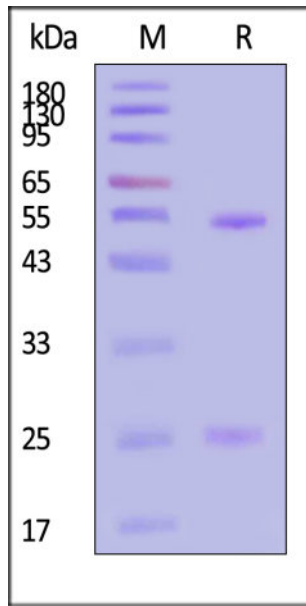
This product is stable after storage at:

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

ACRO Quality Management System

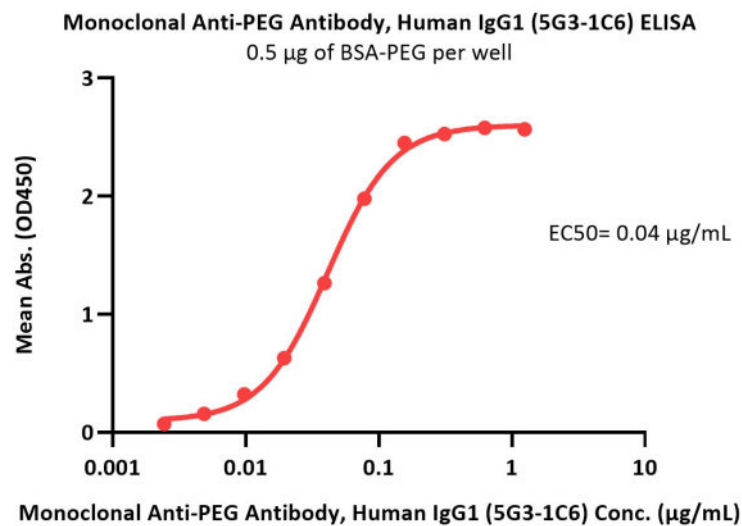
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

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 BSA-PEG-1-2-40528 at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-PEG Antibody, Human IgG1 (5G3-1C6) (Cat. No. PEG-M731) with a linear range of 0.002-0.156 µg/mL (QC tested).

Background

Polyethylene glycol (PEG) is a synthetic polymer widely used in pharmaceuticals as a stabilizer and excipient. PEGylation—the attachment of PEG chains to proteins or drugs—improves solubility, prolongs circulation half life, and reduces immunogenicity. Several PEGylated therapeutics, such as PEG interferon and PEG filgrastim, are already in clinical use. However, anti PEG antibodies may affect drug efficacy, making reliable detection tools essential for research and quality control.

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