

Alpaca Rapid Aqueous Adjuvant

Basic Information

Place of Origin: Wuhan, Hubei, ChinaBrand Name: Meilun Materials

Model Number: SNK Minimum Order Quantity: 1 ML

• Packaging Details: 1ml/ bottle, 10ml/ bottle

Payment Terms: L/C, T/TSupply Ability: 1T/month



Product Specification

Highlight: Rapid immune aqueous adjuvant,
Immune adjuvant, immunoadjuvant



More Images



Product Description

[Product Name] : Alpaca Rapid Aqueous Adjuvant

[Main Ingredients]: Nano water-based adjuvant, polymer materials.

[Characteristics]: White transparent emulsion.

[Function and Purpose]: The reagent itself is a water-soluble adjuvant complex. There is no need for the complicated emulsification process of Freund's adjuvant when in use. The antigen and adjuvant only need to be mixed simply to immunize animals. Can be used via intramuscular or subcutaneous immunization routes. It has good broad-spectrum antibody production, high antibody titers, and high antibody affinity. By reducing the number of immunizations and lowering the antigen dose per immunization, total antigen usage is saved, greatly shortening the antibody production cycle, far superior to industry standards.

[Usage and Dosage]:

- 1.Dilute the antigen with physiological saline to twice the final concentration (prepare according to an antigen dose of 500 µl per injection). Recommended antigen doses:
- •(1) For subunit protein antigens with weak immunogenicity, 600 µg per injection.
- •(2) For inactivated whole virus or whole bacteria and virus-like particle antigens with strong immunogenicity, 100 µg per injection.
- •(3) For small molecule antigens conjugated to carrier proteins, 400 µg per injection. (Actual dosage should be based on preliminary data and company experience.)
- 2. Thoroughly mix the adjuvant (it is recommended to use a syringe to mix repeatedly), and under sterile conditions, take the required amount (500 µl per injection) and mix quickly with the antigen in a 1:1 volume ratio. (Slight precipitation of the adjuvant is normal, ensure thorough mixing with the antigen and inject promptly.)
- 3. Inject subcutaneously near the cervical lymph nodes on both sides, in two points per side, administering 1 ml per alpaca. (The injection method can follow the company's routine operations.)
- •(1) Slight precipitation of the adjuvant after mixing with the antigen is normal. Ensure thorough mixing before drawing into the syringe and inject promptly.
- •(2) Alternatively, subcutaneous or intradermal injection can be chosen based on experimental habits.
- 4.On the 10th-14th day, administer a booster injection with the same dose and method (the timing of the second injection should be determined based on the type of antigen). Note: Always prepare and use the adjuvant and antigen freshly mixed, injecting at the same site as the initial immunization. (Follow the company's actual immunization schedule for booster immunizations.)
- 5.IgG can be detected on the 21st day, and a small blood sample can be collected on the 28th day for ELISA testing. (The above is a predicted schedule; actual data conclusions should follow the experimental results.) The antibody titer can reach its peak. Then, whole blood can be collected, or antigen challenge immunization and spleen cell fusion can be performed following standard methods.
- 6.If the titer on the 28th day is below expectations, an additional booster shot with the same dose and method can be given around the 28th day. Titer testing can be performed on the 35th-42nd days, generally reaching peak antibody titer. Subsequently, whole blood collection or antigen challenge immunization and spleen cell fusion can proceed following standard methods.

(Storage and Shelf Life): Store at 4-8°C, aseptically remove, shelf life is two years.

[Manufacturer]: Wuhan Melon New Materials Co., Ltd

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