

# **Horse 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 aqueous adjuvant for horses,
rapid immune aqueous adjuvant, adjuvant



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#### **Product Description**

[Product Name]: Horse Rapid Aqueous Adjuvant

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

[Characteristics]: White transparent emulsion.

[Function and Purpose]: This reagent is a water-soluble adjuvant compound that does not require the complex emulsification process of Freund's adjuvant. The antigen and adjuvant only need to be simply mixed before immunizing animals via intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. It offers excellent broad-spectrum antibody production, rapid immune response, high antibody titers, and strong antibody affinity. By reducing the number of immunization injections and lowering the antigen dosage per injection, it significantly saves the total antigen usage. (Greatly shortens the antibody production cycle, far superior to industry standards.)

#### [Usage and Dosage]:

Dilute the antigen to twice the final concentration with saline (prepared at 1ml antigen per injection). Recommended antigen

- (1) For subunit protein antigens with weak immunogenicity: 800µg per injection.
- (2) For inactivated whole virus, whole bacteria, or virus-like particle antigens with strong immunogenicity: 400µg per injection.
- (3) For small molecule antigens conjugated with carrier proteins: 500µg per injection.

(Actual dosage should be determined based on prior company data and experience.)

Mix the adjuvant thoroughly (recommended to use a syringe for repeated mixing). Under sterile conditions, take the required amount (1ml per injection) and quickly mix with the antigen at a 1:2 volume ratio. (A slight precipitate formation is normal; mix well with the antigen and inject promptly.)

Immunization is administered via intramuscular injection in the leg, with each goat receiving 2ml per injection. (Injection method should follow company standard procedures.)

- (1) If precipitate forms after mixing the adjuvant and antigen, it is normal. Ensure thorough mixing before drawing into the syringe and inject promptly.
- (2) Subcutaneous or intradermal injections may also be used based on experimental preferences.

A booster injection with the same dose and method should be administered on days 10-14 (the exact day depends on the antigen type).

Note: The adjuvant and antigen should be freshly prepared for each injection. The injection site should be the same as the initial immunization. If further booster immunization is required, follow the company's standard protocol.

IgG can be detected on day 14. On day 21, a small blood sample should be collected for ELISA testing (The above is an experimental prediction; actual results may vary.)

Antibody titers should peak around this time. Whole blood collection or antigen challenge immunization and spleen cell fusion can proceed according to standard methods.

If the antibody titer is lower than expected on day 21, an additional booster injection with the same dose and method can be administered around day 28.

Antibody titers should be tested between days 28-35, during which they generally reach peak levels.

Afterward, whole blood collection, antigen challenge immunization, or spleen cell fusion can proceed as usual.

(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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