Immunoglobulins, IgG's, play an important role as antibodies in vivo and in vitro. Their function is to de-activate antigens. In clinical experiments monoclonal antibodies have proven to be excellent probes for the detection of proteins, lipids, hormones, etc. To that end they must be bound to a carrier in such a way that, upon interaction with a solution containing the antigen, no detachment takes place and the molecule remains active in the bound state.

A study will be described where these requirements are achieved for monoclonal IgG, specific for the pregnancy hormone hCG. The study involves static and dynamic physicochemical means and ultimately leads to a kind of "two-dimensional sieving".