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Rabbit anti-human IgG antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22392a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P01857
Other Accession	P01859, P01860, P01861
Reactivity	Human
Host	Polyclonal
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43912

Additional Information

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:500-1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Rabbit anti-human IgG antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

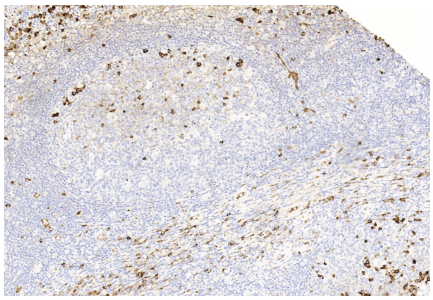
Protein Information

Name	IGHG1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.14}
Function	Constant region of immunoglobulin (Ig) heavy chains. Igs are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound Igs serve as receptors, which upon binding to a specific antigen trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into Ig-secreting plasma cells. Secreted Igs known as antibodies mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity by blocking the interaction of infectious antigens with cellular receptors (via the antigen-binding region) and eliciting effector mechanisms that lead to pathogen neutralization (via the constant region) (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen-binding region is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain paired with the variable domain of its associated light chain. Each Ig molecule has two antigen-binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen due to V-(D)-J rearrangement, somatic hypermutations and affinity maturation of the variable domains upon antigen exposure (PubMed:17576170,

PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region defines the Ig isotype that perform distinct sets of effector functions. B cells diversify and rearrange their Ig constant regions through class-switch recombination, a process by which the constant region is switched from one Ig isotype to another, namely from IgM and IgD to IgG, IgA and IgE (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region of Ig gamma-1 (IgG1) isotype interacts (via the fragment crystallizable, Fc) with receptors on innate immune cells and the complement system to mediate humoral effector functions, including antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity or phagocytosis, complement- dependent cytotoxicity and inflammatory responses.

Cellular Location [Isoform 1]: Secreted

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil section using Rabbit anti-human IgG(Cat#AP22392a). AP22392a was diluted at 1:1000 dilution. AmpSeeTM Detection Systems(ADR005) was used as the secondary antibody., followed by DAB staining.

Citations

- Protective effect of astaxanthin against SnS nanoflowers induced testes toxicity by suppressing RIPK1-RIPK3-MLKL signaling in mice
- The Chemokine CXCL14-like Immunoreactivity Co-exists with Somatostatin, but not NPY in the Rat Dorsal Horn and Has Intimate Association with GABAergic Neurons in the Lateral Spinal Nucleus
- Advanced Glycation End Products Induce Proliferation and Migration of Human Aortic Smooth Muscle Cells through PI3K/AKT Pathway
- La Nanoparticles Induce Reproductive Toxicity Mediated by the Nrf-2/ARE Signaling Pathway in Kunming Mice
- Decitabine and all-trans retinoic acid synergistically exhibit cytotoxicity against elderly AML patients via miR-34a/MYCN axis
- MiR-608 Exerts Anti-inflammatory Effects by Targeting ELANE in Monocytes