

Human IgG4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76780

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P01861
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	43832

Additional Information

Other Names	IGHG4
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	IGHG4 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303 Ref.6}
Function	<p>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</p>

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 interacts (via the fragment crystallizable, Fc) with the Fc receptors on innate immune cells to mediate humoral effector functions. Ig gamma-4 (IgG4) isotype does not elicit antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). Instead it is likely involved in immune tolerance mechanisms to allergens and parasites either by blocking IgE-antigen complex formation or by directly inhibiting mast cell degranulation through Fc receptor signaling. In the context of tumorigenesis, it may participate in immunosuppressive mechanisms.

Cellular Location [Isoform 1]: Secreted

Background

IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin, built of two heavy chains gamma and two light chains. Each molecule has two antigen binding sites. This is the most abundant immunoglobulin and is approximately equally distributed in blood and in tissue liquids, constituting 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans.

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