

Mouse Anti-Human IgG Antibody- sodium azide free

Catalog No: tcna167saf



Available Sizes

Size: 100ug



Specifications

Application:

FACS, IHC-P, IF

Species Reactivity:

Human. Other species not known.

Host Species:

Mouse

Immunogen / Amino acids:

Purified human IgG heavy chain was used as the immunogen for this anti-IgG antibody.

Conjugation:

Unconjugated

Clonality:

Monoclonal

Clones:

IG266

Isotype:

Mouse IgG2a, kappa

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free

Concentration:

1 mg/ml

Recommended Dilution:

FACS: 0.5-1ug/million cells

IF: 0.5-1ug/ml

IHC (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT (1)

Prediluted format : incubate for 30 min at RT (2)The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols

secondaries and substrates may require the anti-IgG antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer pH 6.0

for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.

2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required)

drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Storage Instruction:

Store the anti-IgG antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

SwissProt:

P01857, P01859, P01860, P01861

Gene ID:

3500 (human);

References

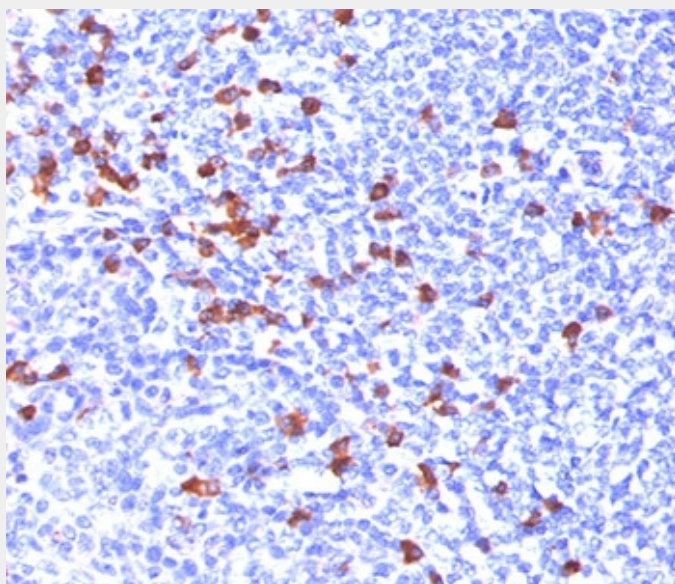
Protein G affinity chromatography

Product Description

Immunoglobulin gamma (IgG) is the most common class of antibody in blood and extracellular fluid. Approximately 75% of serum antibodies in humans are IgG. There are four immunoglobulin gamma subclasses: one, two, three and four. IgG1 is the most common, with 68% of all gamma class antibodies being G1, and G4 is the least common at 4%. Gamma class antibodies are found primarily in the secondary immune response, class switching from IgM and IgD. They are the only class of antibody that can cross the placenta, and along with IgA secreted in breast milk, provide the neonate with humoral immunity before immune system development occurs.

This antibody recognizes a protein of 75kDa identified as the gamma heavy chain of human immunoglobulins. It does not cross-react with alpha, mu, epsilon, or delta heavy chains, T-cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or erythrocytes. The IgG antibody is useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The most common feature of these malignancies is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates

that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.



IHC testing of human tonsil stained with anti-IgG antibody (IG266).

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