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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

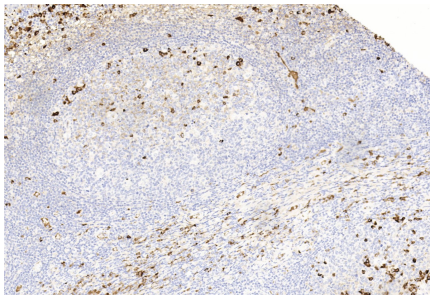
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:500-1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C 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.13}
Function	Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins- secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268).

	Mediates IgG effector functions on monocytes triggering ADCC of virus-infected cells.
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