

# HAMSTER IgG (BULK ORDER)

Catalog # ASR3571

## Product Information

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<b>Description</b>	HAMSTER IgG whole molecule (BULK ORDER)
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Physical State</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Host Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Buffer</b>	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
<b>Species of Origin</b>	Golden Syrian Hamster
<b>Reconstitution Volume</b>	1.0 mL
<b>Reconstitution Buffer</b>	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
<b>Preservative</b>	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

## Additional Information

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<b>Shipping Condition</b>	Ambient
<b>Application Note</b>	Hamster IgG whole molecule can be utilized as a control or standard reagent in Western Blotting and ELISA experiments.
<b>Purity</b>	Hamster IgG whole molecule was prepared from normal serum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Hamster IgG whole molecule was assayed by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-GS Hamster IgG and anti-GS Hamster Serum.
<b>Storage Condition</b>	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Hamster IgG whole molecule is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
<b>Precautions Note</b>	This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Background

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Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, Hamster immunoglobulin G constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsinization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F(ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both heavy and light chains of the antibody molecule are present.