Human IgG (YD31637) Rabbit mAb

货号: AYD13685

产品信息

反应	Human
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IHC-P
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	44kDa/44kDa/49kDa/44kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Secreted, Cell membrane
纯化	

抗原信息

抗原信息	

靶点信息

研究背景	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 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. 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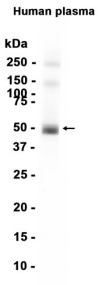
B cells diversify and rearrange their Ig constant regions through class-switch recombination, a process by which the constant region is switched from one Ig isotype to another, namely from IgM and IgD to IgG, IgA and IgE (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region interacts (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 (ADDC) 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
基因**ID**	3134
基因名	IGHG1, IGHG2, IGHG3, IGHG4
Swiss	P01857, P01859, P01860, P01861

别名	Human IgG (YD31637)

产品验证



实验步骤

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