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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	亲和纯化

抗原信息

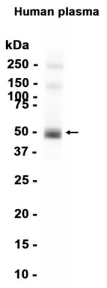
抗原信息	

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 ser ve 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 p hase of humoral immunity by blocking the interaction of infectious antigens with cellular receptors (via th e 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 lig ht 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 up on antigen exposure (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region de fines 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, PubMe d:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region of Ig gamma-1 (IgG1) isotype interacts (via the fra gment crystallizable, Fc) with receptors on innate immune cells and the complement system to mediate humoral effector functions, including antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity or phagocytosis, compleme nt-dependent cytotoxicity and inflammatory responses Constant region of immunoglobulin (Ig) heavy cha ins. Igs are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition ph ase 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. S ecreted Igs known as antibodies mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity by blocking the interact ion of infectious antigens with cellular receptors (via the antigen-binding region) and eliciting effector me chanisms that lead to pathogen neutralization (via the constant region) (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:201 76268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen-binding region is formed by the variable domain of one heavy ch ain paired with the variable domain of its associated light chain. Each Ig molecule has two antigen-bindin g sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen due to V-(D)-J rearrangement, somatic hypermutat ions 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 ef fector functions. B cells diversify and rearrange their Ig constant regions through class-switch recombinati on, a process by which the constant region is switched from one Ig isotype to another, namely from IgM a nd IgD to IgG, IgA and IgE (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant regi on interacts (via the fragment crystallizable, Fc) with receptors on innate immune cells and the complem ent system to mediate humoral effector functions. Ig gamma-2 (IgG2) isotype formed against polysaccha ride structures found on encapsulated bacteria elicits antibody-dependent protection through activation o f complement pathway 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 m embrane-bound Igs serve as receptors, which upon binding to a specific antigen trigger the clonal expans ion 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 c ellular 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 dom ain of its associated light chain. Each Ig molecule has two antigen-binding sites with remarkable affinity f or a particular antigen due to V-(D)-J rearrangement, somatic hypermutations and affinity maturation of t he 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 const ant region is switched from one Ig isotype to another, namely from IgM and IgD to IgG, IgA and IgE (PubM ed:17576170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The constant region of Ig gamma-3 (IgG3) 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 phag ocytosis, complement-dependent cytotoxicity and inflammatory responses Constant region of immunoglo bulin (Ig) heavy chains. Igs are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. I n the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound Igs serve as receptors, which upon b inding to a specific antigen trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into Ig-secre ting plasma cells. Secreted Igs known as antibodies mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity by b locking the interaction of infectious antigens with cellular receptors (via the antigen-binding region) and e liciting effector mechanisms that lead to pathogen neutralization (via the constant region) (PubMed:1757 6170, PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). The antigen-binding region is formed by the variable dom ain 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 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 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P01857/entry), P01859 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P01859/entry), P01860 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P01860/entry), P01861 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P01861/entry)
别名	Human IgG (YD31637),Human IgG (YD31637) Rabbit mAb,IGHG1,IGHG2,IGHG3,IGHG4,Ig gamma-1 chain C region,Ig gamma-1 chain C region EU,Ig gamma-1 chain C region KOL,Ig gamma-1 chain C region NIE,Ig gamma-2 chain C region,Ig gamma-2 chain C region DOT,Ig gamma-2 chain C region TIL

产品验证



实验步骤

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