

## Mouse Anti-Human Immunoglobulin G R-PE Monoclonal Antibody

Mouse, Monoclonal (Immunoglobulin G)

Cat. No. DMAB4856

Lot. No. (See product label)

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview: Mab to IgG

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to Human Immunoglobulin G

(lgG), γ heavy chain **Clone:** KDC-11 **Ig Isotype:** Mouse lgG<sub>1κ</sub>

Format: R-phycoerythrin (R-PE) Conjugate

Quality: 0.1 mg

**Specificity:** Reacts with the Fc portion of the heavy chain of all subclasses of human IgG as demonstrated by ELISA;

may also react with IgG from other species.

**Applications:** Indirect immunofluores cent staining of IgG+human B lymphocytes; Enzyme-Linked-Immunos orbent-

Assay (ELISA); Western blotting; Dot- and slotimmunoblotting; Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections);

Immunocytochemistry

**Characterization:** To insure lot-to-lot consistency, each batch of product is tested by ELISA for conformance to characteristics of a standard reference reagent.

Working Dilutions:

 $Immunofluorescence: \leqslant 0.2~\mu g/10^6~cells$ 

Other Applications: Since applications vary, you should determine the optimum working dilution of the product that is appropriate for your specific need.

Handling And Storage: The R-phycoerythrin (R-PE) conjugate is supplied as 0.1 mg in 1.0 mL of PBS/NaN3 and a stabilizing agent. Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze! Each reagent is stable for the period shown on the bottle label if stored as directed.

**Warning:** Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.

## **BACKGROUND**

Introduction: Immunoglobulin G (IgG) are antibody molecules. Each IgG is composed of four peptide chains — two heavy chains y and two light chains. Each IgG has two antigen binding sites. Other Immunoglobulins may be described in terms of polymers with the IgG structure considered the monomer. IgG molecules are synthesized and secreted by plasma B cells. IgG antibodies are large molecules of about 150 kDa composed of 4 peptide chains. It contains 2 identical heavy chains of about 50 kDa and 2 identical light chains of about 25 kDa, thus a tetrameric quaternary structure. The two heavy chains are linked to each other and to a light chain each by disulfide bonds. The resulting tetramer has two identical halves, which together form the Y-like shape. Each end of the fork contains an identical antigen binding site. The Fc regions of IgGs bear a highly conserved N-glycosylation site. The Nglycans attached to this site are predominantly corefucosylated diantennary structures of the complex type. In addition, small amounts of these N-glycans also bear bisecting GlcNAc and α-2,6-linked sialic acid residues.

**Keywords:** Ig gamma 1 chain C region; IGHG1; Immunoglobin heavy constant gamma 1; IgG; Immunoglobulin G; IgGγ; Immunoglobulin Gγ; IgG heavy chain; Immunoglobulin G heavy chain; IgGγheavy chain; Immunoglobulin Gγheavy chain

## REFERENCES

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- 3. Painter PC, Mosher LE, Rhoads C (July 1982). "Low-frequency modes in the Raman spectra of proteins". Biopolymers 21 (7): 1469–72.