Product datasheet

Anti-Human IgG antibody - ChIP Grade ab2410

Overview

Product name: Anti-Human IgG antibody - ChIP Grade
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to Human IgG - ChIP Grade
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: ChIP, Flow Cyt, IHC-P, IHC-Fr
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Human
Immunogen: IgG isolated from a pool of normal human sera.
Positive control: Tonsil

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Constituent: 1% BSA
Purity: Proprietary Purification
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: unknown
Light chain type: unknown

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab2410 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChIP</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent dilution. PubMed: 15252039 Used as negative isotype control in PMID 15252039.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow Cyt</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent dilution.</td>
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</table>
IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin, built of two heavy chains gamma and two light chains. Each molecule has two antigen binding sites. This is the most abundant immunoglobulin and is approximately equally distributed in blood and in tissue liquids, constituting 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans. This is the only isotype that can pass through the human placenta, thereby providing protection to the fetus in its first weeks of life before its own immune system has developed. It can bind to many kinds of pathogens, for example viruses, bacteria, and fungi, and protects the body against them by complement activation (classic pathway), opsonization for phagocytosis and neutralisation of their toxins. There are 4 subclasses: IgG1 (66%), IgG2 (23%), IgG3 (7%) and IgG4 (4%).

**Cellular localization**

Cell Membrane and Secreted

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**Images**

- ab2410 staining IgG in human tonsil sections

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**Target**

**Relevance**

IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin, built of two heavy chains gamma and two light chains. Each molecule has two antigen binding sites. This is the most abundant immunoglobulin and is approximately equally distributed in blood and in tissue liquids, constituting 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans. This is the only isotype that can pass through the human placenta, thereby providing protection to the fetus in its first weeks of life before its own immune system has developed. It can bind to many kinds of pathogens, for example viruses, bacteria, and fungi, and protects the body against them by complement activation (classic pathway), opsonization for phagocytosis and neutralisation of their toxins. There are 4 subclasses: IgG1 (66%), IgG2 (23%), IgG3 (7%) and IgG4 (4%).

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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