Datasheet for ABIN101548

Rabbit anti-Human IgG (Heavy & Light Chain) Antibody

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	50 mg
Target:	IgG
Binding Specificity:	Heavy & Light Chain
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Human IgG (H&L) Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Anti-Human IgG whole molecule was produced by repeated immunization with Human IgG whole molecule in rabbit. Immunogen Type: Native Protein
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum, Human IgG and Human Serum.
Characteristics:	Fractalkine (CX3CL1) is an atypical chemokine that was the first of a fourth chemokine motif (CX3C). It is thought to function as a T cell and monocyte chemotractant and is produced by non-haemopoietic cells. Fractalkine is made in a soluble and membrane bound form in activated endothelial cells which is thought to promote adhesion of leukocytes. The soluble form is chemotactic for T-cells and monocytes, but not for neutrophils, while the cell-bound

Product Details

	chemokine promotes strong adhesion of leukocytes to activated endothelial cells, where it is primarily expressed. It is found predominantly in the small intestine, colon, testis, prostate, heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Fractalkine may play a role in regulating leukocyte adhesion and migration processes at the endothelium by binding to CX3CR1. Recombinant human Fractalkine is a non-glycosylated protein with a molecular weight of 8.6 kDa. Anti-Fractalkine antibody is ideal for researchers interested in cytokines and stem cell research.
Purification:	This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above.

Target Details

Target:	IgG
Abstract:	IgG Products
Target Type:	Antibody
Background:	It is a protein complex composed of four peptide chains - two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains arranged in a Y-shape typical of antibody monomers. Each IgG has two antigen binding sites. Representing approximately 75 % of serum immunoglobulins in humans, IgG is the most abundant antibody isotype found in the circulation. IgG molecules are synthesized and secreted by plasma B cells. Secondary Antibodies are available in a variety of formats and conjugate types. When choosing a secondary antibody product, consideration must be given to species and immunoglobulin specificity, conjugate type, fragment and chain specificity, level of cross-reactivity, and host-species source and fragment composition.

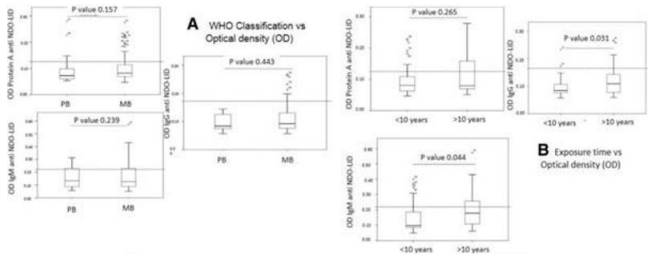
Application Details

Application Notes:	Application Note: Anti-Human IgG antibody is suitable for immunoblotting (western or dot blot), ELISA, immunoelectron microscopy and immunohistochemistry as well as other antibody based enzymatic assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency. Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000 Western Blot Dilution: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:20,000 - 1:100,000 Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

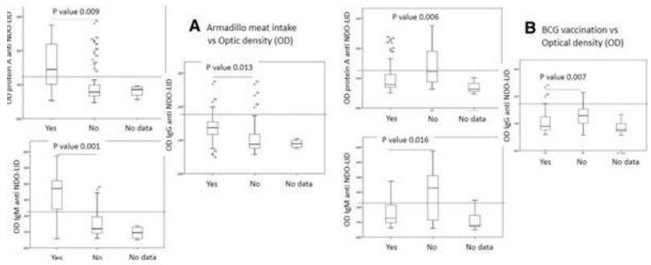
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent), Reconstitution Volume: 5.0 mL
Concentration:	10.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.01 M Sodium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: None , Preservative:None
Preservative:	Without preservative
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	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. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



ELISA

Image 1. ELISA results using Rabbit Anti-Human IgG. Influence of index case on M. leprae infection levels. Anti-natural octyl disaccharide-leprosy IDRI diagnostic (NDO-LID) antibody levels in children and adolescents were measured by ELISA, using either protein A, anti- IgM or anti-IgG to detect responses. In a, samples were stratified by reported WHO operational classification of the index case as either MB (n =66) or PB (n =16). In b, samples were stratified by estimated duration of exposure to the index leprosy case as either less than 10years (n =45) or greater than 10years (n =37). Data are displayed as box and whisker plots, with the box representing the Q1 to Q3 interquartile range and the horizontal bar representing the median of the optical density of the samples. Individual dots indicate outliers, and p-values are indicated by the lines above each indicated



group. Fig. 3. PMID: 31196008.

ELISA

Image 2. ELISA results using Rabbit Anti-Human IgG. Impact of behavioral variables on M. leprae infection levels. Anti-natural octyl disaccharide-leprosy IDRI diagnostic (NDO-LID) antibody levels in children and adolescents were measured by ELISA, using either protein A, anti- IgM or anti-IgG to detect responses. In a, samples were stratified by recorded knowledge of eating armadillo meat as either yes (n =14) or no (n =64). In b, samples were stratified by recorded knowledge of BCG re-vaccination following identification of the index leprosy case as either yes (n =54) or no (n =16). Data are displayed as box and whisker plots, with the box representing the Q1 to Q3 interquartile range and the horizontal bar representing the median of the optical density of the samples. Individual dots indicate outliers, and p-values are indicated by the lines above each indicated group. Fig. 2. PMID: 31196008.