Datasheet for ABIN5633234

Hamster IgG Isotype Control

5 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	5 mg
Target:	IgG
Host:	Hamster
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Product Details

Purpose:	Hamster IgG Whole Molecule
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Hamster IgG whole molecule was assayed by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-GS Hamster IgG and anti-GS Hamster Serum.
Characteristics:	Hamster Immunoglobulin Gamma, Immunoglobulin G
Purification:	Hamster IgG whole molecule was prepared from normal serum 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:	Background: Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, Hamster immunoglobulin G constitutes 75 % of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to

Target Details

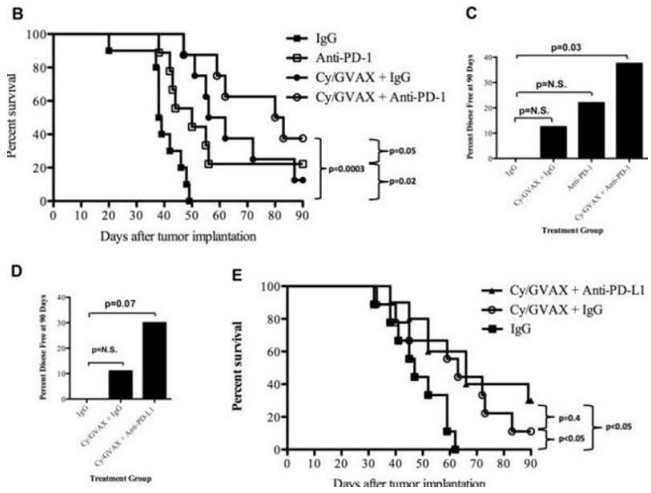
	viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F(ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both heavy and light chains of the antibody molecule are present.

Application Details

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry Dilution: User Optimized Application Note: Hamster IgG whole molecule has been tested by SDS-Page and can be utilized as a control or standard reagent in Western Blotting and ELISA experiments. Western Blot Dilution: User Optimized ELISA Dilution: User Optimized Other: User Optimized
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

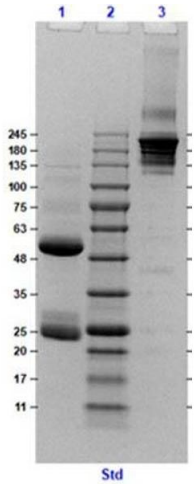
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent) Reconstitution Volume: 500 µL
Concentration:	10.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	Optional[Buffer]: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
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. Hamster IgG whole molecule is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months



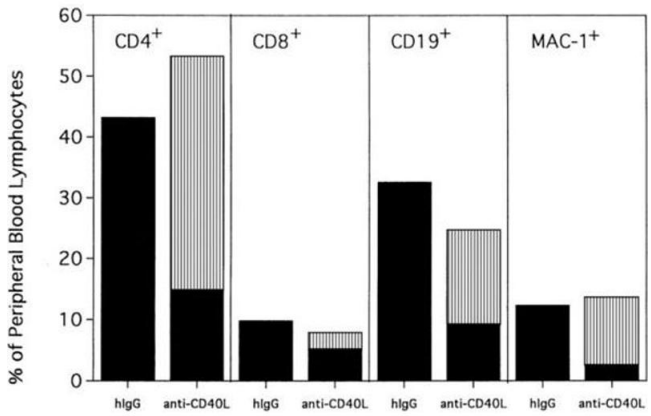
ELISA

Image 1. Combination therapy with Cy/GVAX and PD-1 or PD-L1 blockade improves clinical outcomes in a PDA mouse model. Anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1 or IgG (5 mg/kg IP) were administered IP twice weekly until death starting on day 3. (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curves of mice that were implanted with PDA cells and were treated with different combinations of Cy, GVAX and the αPD-1 antibody. The percentages of mice that remained disease free at day 90 following tumor implantation and therapy with (C) Cy, GVAX and/or αPD-1 or (D) Cy, GVAX and αPD-L1 are shown. All the p values were yielded by comparing GVAX and/or αPD-1/α PD-L1 treatment groups with IgG treated group. (E) Kaplan-Meier survival curves of mice that were implanted with Panc02 cells via hemispleen technique and treated with different combinations of Cy, GVAX and αPD-L1 antibody. Data are represented as results obtained from experiments with 8-10 mice per group that were repeated at least twice. Fig 2. PMID: 25415283.



SDS-PAGE

Image 2. SDS-PAGE Results of Golden Syrian Hamster IgG Whole Molecule. Lane 1: Golden Syrian Hamster IgG Whole Molecule, Reduced [5.0 µg]. Lane 2: Opal Pre-Stained Molecular Weight Marker (p/n MB-210-0500). Lane 3: Golden Syrian Hamster IgG Whole Molecule, Non-Reduced [5.0 µg]. 4-20 % gel, Coomassie stained.



Immunoprecipitation

Image 3. Anti-CD154-facilitated alloengraftment is multilineage. Twenty mice from 2 representative experiments shown in Figure 1 were phenotyped at 120 days after BMT for donor-host origin of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, CD19+ B cells, and MAC-1+ myeloid cells. On the x-axis are shown the host and donor proportions of each of the lineages. indicates the proportion of each lineage of host origin, , the proportion of each lineage that is of donor origin. On the y-axis is shown the percentage of PBLs of each lineage. Irrelevant hIgG-treated mice had no detectable donor chimerism and thus are composed entirely of host-type cells. Note that most CD4+ T cells, CD19+ B cells, and MAC-1+ myeloid cells in anti-CD154-treated mice are of donor origin. In contrast, most of the CD8+ T cells are of host origin. Fig. 3. PMID: 11435318.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 5 images are available for ABIN5633234.