PRODUCT INFORMATION



IgG2c (mouse) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM223)

Item No. 32102

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 100 µg of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody.

Synonyms: Immunoglobulin G2c

Immunogen: Mouse IgG2c

Cross Reactivity: (-) Human, rat IgG; (-) Mouse IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3, IgA, IgE, IgM

Species Reactivity: (+) Mouse Form: Liquid

Storage: -20°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.09% sodium azide

Concentration: 1 mg/ml RM223 Clone: Rabbit Host: Isotype: **IgG**

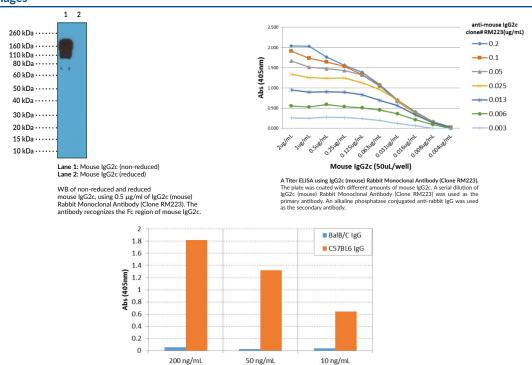
Applications: ELISA and Western blot (WB; non-reducing conditions); the recommended starting

concentration for ELISA is 0.01-0.2 µg/ml and 0.5-2 µg/ml for WB. Other applications

were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be

determined empirically.

Images



WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

IgG2c (mouse) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM223)

ELISA of IgG from BALB/c and C57BL/6. IgG2c (mouse) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clon RM223) reacts to C57BL/6 IgG containing IgG2c, and does not react to BALB/c IgG containing IgG2a. 200 ng/ml, 50 ng/ml, or 10 ng/ml of IgG2c (mouse) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clon RM223) was used as the primary antibody. An alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-rabbit IgG wa

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1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM

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Description

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of glycoproteins that plays a central role in the adaptive immune response. It is produced by B cells and later secreted by plasma cells and is the most abundant circulating antibody in human and mouse serum.¹⁻³ IgG consists of two heavy chains of approximately 50 kDa each and two light chains of approximately 25 kDa each. The heavy chains are linked together by disulfide bonds to form an Fc region and also combine with the light chains to form the Fab region, which mediate receptor and antigen binding, respectively.⁴ IgG is produced following IgM class-switching in response to infection and is involved in numerous humoral host defense responses, including antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), toxin neutralization, and pathogen opsonization.² IgG exists as four isotypes in mice: IgG1, IgG2b, IgG3, and, in a strain-specific manner, IgG2a or IgG2c.^{5,6} IgG2c is encoded by Ighg2c and is expressed in certain inbred mouse strains, such as C57BL/6, C57BL/10, SJL, and NOD mice.⁶ Class switching to the IgG2c isotype occurs via IFN-γ stimulation during the early immune response. 7 IgG2c binds to the high affinity Igy Fc receptor I (FcyRI) on dendritic cells and the low affinity FcyRIII and FcyRIV, which are expressed on a variety of immune cells, and is involved in complement activation.^{8,9} Cayman's IgG2c (mouse) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM223) can be used for ELISA and Western blot (WB; non-reducing conditions) applications. The antibody recognizes the Fc region of IgG2c from mouse samples.

References

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[734] 971-3335 FAX: [734] 971-3640

PHONE: [800] 364-9897