



IgG₁ (2C11): sc-52003

BACKGROUND

IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin composed of two heavy chains and two light chains. There are four subclasses of the IgG: IgG₁, IgG₂, IgG₃ and IgG₄. Each molecule has two antigen binding sites. IgG is the most abundant immunoglobulin as well as the only isotype that can pass through the placenta, thereby providing protection to the fetus in its first weeks of life before, its own immune system has developed. IgG can bind to several different kinds of pathogens, for example viruses, bacteria and fungi, and it protects the body against them by complement activation (the classic pathway), opsonization for phagocytosis and neutralization of their toxins.

REFERENCES

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- Nair, N., et al. 2007. Age-dependent differences in IgG isotype and avidity induced by measles vaccine received during the first year of life. J. Infect. Dis. 196: 1339-1345.
- Fuchs, S., et al. 2007. Suppression of experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis by intravenous immunoglobulin and isolation of a disease-specific IgG fraction. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1110: 550-558.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IGHG1 (human) mapping to 14q32.33.

SOURCE

IgG₁ (2C11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against IgG₁ of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

IgG₁ (2C11) is recommended for detection of Fc-region of IgG₁ of human origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Molecular Weight of IgG₁: 41 kDa.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Pérez-García, L.A., et al. 2016. Role of protein glycosylation in *Candida parapsilosis* cell wall integrity and host interaction. Front. Microbiol. 7: 306.
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RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.