HRP conjugated Anti-Human-IgG-Fc Antibody (6F11C8), mAb

Catalog # IGG-LY69

Source

HRP conjugated Anti-Human-IgG-Fc Antibody (6F11C8), mAb is a Mouse monoclonal antibody produced from a hybridoma created by fusing SP2/0 myeloma and Mouse B-lymphocytes.

Clone

6F11C8

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Mouse IgG1 | Mouse Kappa

Antibody Type

Hybridoma Monoclonal

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

Human-IgG-Fc.

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with Human-IgG-Fc.

Application

Application	Recommended Usage
ELISA	0.7-200 ng/mL

Purification

Protein A purified/ Protein G purified

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

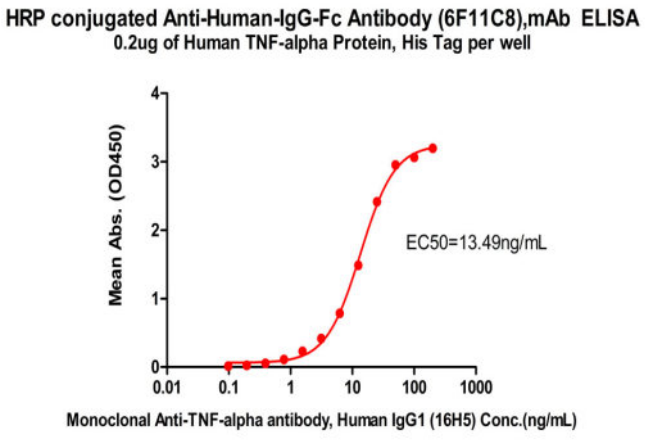
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 6 months after reconstitution;
- 2-8°C for 2-3 weeks under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human TNF-alpha Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. TNA-H5228) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Human Monoclonal Anti-TNF-alpha antibody,

Human IgG1 (16H5) (Cat. No. TNA-AM494) when detected by HRP conjugated Anti-Human-IgG-Fc Antibody (6F11C8),mAb (Cat. No. IGG-LY69) dilute at 1:10000 (0.0842μg/ml) (QC tested).

Background

Immunoglobulins can be divided into five main classes/isotypes which are IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM. IgG class identity is determined by class-specific sequences in the Fc region of the heavy chain. IgG antibody class are the most abundant immunoglobulins isotype in blood, lymph fluid, cerebrospinal fluid and peritoneal fluid. IgGs include four subclasses (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4). The IgG subclasses differ in their physical and chemical properties. Their distribution pattern is found to be age dependent and every subclass has a specific biological function.

Clinical and Translational Updates