

**Product Name: Human IgG1 (2E5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe12280**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Human IgG1 (2E5) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	IGHG1 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303 Ref.11}
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Ig gamma 1 chain C region; IGHG1; Immunoglobulin Gm1;
<b>Gene ID</b>	
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P01857.

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	36kDa

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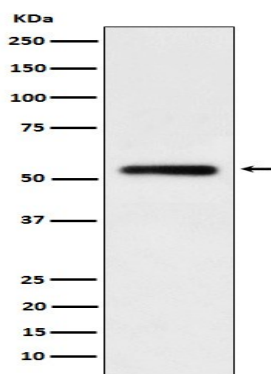


## Background

There are four IgG subclasses (IgG1, 2, 3 and 4) in humans, named in order of their abundance in serum (IgG1 being the most abundant). Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:[22158414](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22158414), PubMed:[20176268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268)). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen (PubMed:[17576170](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17576170), PubMed:[20176268](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268)).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of human IgG1 expression in Human tonsil cell lysate.

## Note

For research use only.