

IGHG1 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11658c**Specification**

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P01857
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	74-102

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Other Names**

Ig gamma-1 chain C region, IGHG1

Target/Specificity

This IGHG1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 74-102 amino acids from the Central region of human IGHG1.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name IGHG1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.13}

Function 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:[20176268](#), PubMed:[22158414](#)). 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](#), PubMed:[20176268](#)). Mediates IgG effector functions on monocytes triggering ADCC of virus- infected cells.

Cellular Location

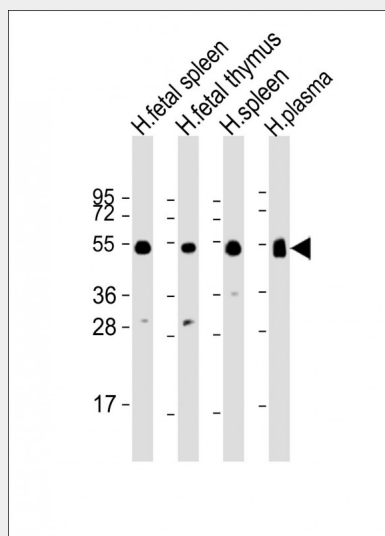
[Isoform 1]: Secreted

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes : Anti-IGHG1 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human fetal spleen lysate Lane 2: human fetal thymus lysate Lane 3: human spleen lysate Lane 4: human plasma lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 36 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

IGHG1 Antibody (Center) - Background

The specific function of the protein remains unknown.