PRODUCT INFORMATION



IgG (rabbit) Monoclonal Antibody - Biotinylated (RMG03)

Item No. 32360

Overview and Properties

This vial contains 50 µg of protein G-affinity purified monoclonal antibody. Contents:

Synonym: Immunoglobulin G

Immunogen: Rabbit IgG

Cross Reactivity: (+) IgG; (-) Human, mouse, rat IgG

Species Reactivity: (+) Rabbit Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥1 year

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

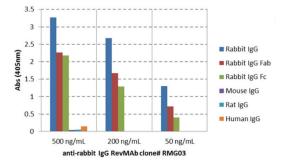
Concentration: 1 mg/ml RMG03 Clone: Goat Host: Isotype: **IgG**

Applications: ELISA and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting concentration is

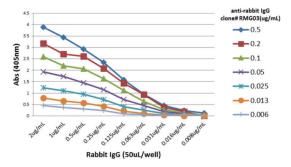
> $0.01-0.5 \mu g/ml$ for ELISA and $0.1-0.5 \mu g/ml$ for WB. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined

empirically.

Images



ELISA of IgGs from different species. IgG (rabbit) Monoclonal Antibody - Biotinylated (RMG03) reacts only to rabbit IgG and not to human IgG, rat IgG, or mouse IgG. The plate was coated with 50 ng/well of different IgGs. IgG (rabbit) Monoclonal Antibody - Biotinylated (RMG03) was used as the primary antibody and an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-goat IgG was used as the secondary



A Titer ELISA using IgG (rabbit) Monoclonal Antibody - Biotinylated (RMG03). The A flee LESA using the factor of the fleet amount of the fleet was coated with different amounts of rabbit IgG. A serial dilution of IgG (rabbit) Monoclonal Antibody - Biotinylated (RMG03) was used as the primary antibody and an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-goat IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website

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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 rabbit serum. IgG consists of two identical heavy chains of approximately 50 kDa each and two identical light chains of approximately 25 kDa each. The heavy chains are linked together by a single disulfide bond to form an Fc region and also combine with the light chains through additional disulfide bonds to form the Fab region, which mediate receptor and antigen binding, respectively. 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. Abbits express three light chains, IgGk (K1), IgGk (K2), and IgGy, with IgGk (K1)-containing IgGs comprising approximately 90% of the total IgG population. Unlike human and mouse IgG, rabbit IgG has a single subclass and a short upper and middle hinge length of only 11 residues that facilitates the hinge extension necessary for binding of the Fc receptor (FcR) and activating complement component 1q (C1q) to facilitate complement activation. Activation. Ploto (WB) applications.

References

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- 2. Rayner, L.E., Kadkhodayi-Kholghi, N., Heenan, R.K., *et al.* The solution structure of rabbit IgG accounts for its interactions with the Fc receptor and complement C1q and its conformational stability. *J. Mol. Biol.* **425(3)**, 506-523 (2013).
- 3. Vidarsson, G., Dekkers, G., and Rispens, T. IgG subclasses and allotypes: From structure to effector functions. *Front. Immunol.* **5**, 520 (2014).
- 4. Allan, R. and Isliker, H. Studies on the complement-binding site of rabbit immunoglobulin G-11. The reaction of rabbit IgG and its fragments with Clq. *Immunochemistry* **11(5)**, 243-248 (1974).
- 5. Williams, R.C., Jr., Osterland, C.K., Margherita, S., et al. Studies of biologic and serologic activities of rabbit-IgG antibody depleted of carbohydrate residues. J. Immunol. 111(6), 1690-1698 (1973).

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