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www.rockland.com
tech@rockland.com
+1 484.791.3823

Datasheet for 110-4102

Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody

Overview

Description:	Rabbit Anti-Mouse IgG (H&L) Antibody - 110-4102
Item No.:	110-4102
Size:	2 mL
Applications:	ChIP, EM
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host Species:	Rabbit

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Mouse IgG Antibody generated in rabbit detects reactivity to Mouse IgG. Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, immunoglobulin G constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F(ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both the Heavy and Light chains of the antibody molecule are present. Secondary Antibodies are available in a variety of formats and conjugate types. When choosing a secondary antibody product, consideration must be given to species and immunoglobulin specificity, conjugate type, fragment and chain specificity, level of cross-reactivity, and host-species source and fragment composition.
Synonyms:	rabbit anti-Mouse IgG Antibody, rabbit anti Mouse IgG
Host Species:	Rabbit
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	Antiserum

Target Details

Reactivity:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Mouse IgG whole molecule

Purity/Specificity:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by a delipidation and defibrination. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against Mouse IgG and Mouse Serum.

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	ChIP, EM (Based on references)
Application Note:	This product is designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and fluorescent western blotting. This product is also suitable for multiplex analysis, including multicolor imaging, utilizing various commercial platforms.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:20,000 - 1:100,000
IHC:	1:1,000 - 1:5,000
WB:	1:2,000 - 1:10,000

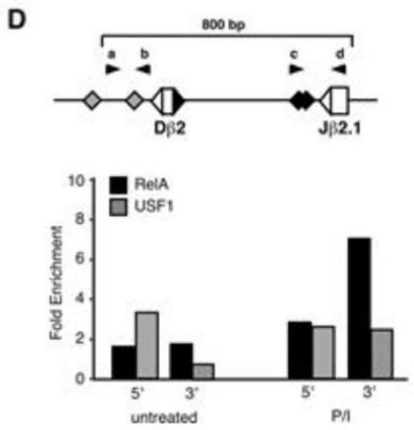
Formulation

Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	80 mg/mL by Refractometry
Buffer:	None
Preservative:	None
Stabilizer:	None
Reconstitution Volume:	2.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer:	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

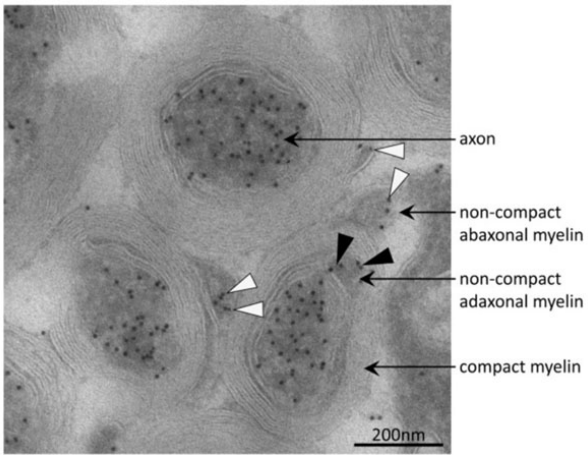
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Ambient
Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



ChIP
D, Protein-DNA complexes were immunoprecipitated overnight (4°C) from 106 cell equivalents sheared chromatin using protein G magnetic beads and antibodies specific for p65 RelA or upstream stimulatory factor 1 (USF1), or with normal rabbit IgG (p/n 110-4102). Chromatin IP analyses of NF-κB RelA and USF1 association with the 5′ (primers a and b) and 3′ Dβ2 promoter sequences (primers c and d) of endogenous P5424 Tcrb before and after PMA/ionomycin treatment. Relative positions of the two NF-κB (?) and predicted USF1 (gray diamonds) binding sites are indicated on the schematic diagram of the Dβ2 region. Changes in the average Ct values of triplicate amplifications for specific Ab-bound samples relative to input controls were normalized to total serum IgG and transformed to generate fold enrichment over the isotype control. The results are representative of two separate experiments. FIGURE 6. PMID: 18292546.



Immunofluorescence Microscopy
Immuno-electron micrograph detecting acetylated α-tubulin in axons and non-compact myelin. Acetylated microtubules were abundant in axons of mouse optic nerve as indicated by immuno-gold particles (black dots). In the adaxonal and abaxonal non-compact myelin compartment, acetylated microtubules were also present. Black and white arrow-heads point to corresponding immuno-gold particles in adaxonal and abaxonal non-compact myelin, respectively. On compact myelin, no immuno-gold was observed. Immunogold labeling of cryosections was performed on optic nerves of postnatal day 75. Antibody was specific for acetylated α-tubulin (1:1000) and was detected by incubation with rabbit anti-mouse IgG secondary antiserum (1:200 p/n 110-4102) which was visualized with protein A-gold (10 nm). Figure 4. PMID: 28248254.

References

- Wenzel EM et al. Intercellular transfer of cancer cell invasiveness via endosome-mediated protease shedding. *Nat Commun.* (2024)
- Kusch et al. Partial Immunoblotting of 2D-Gels: A Novel Method to Identify Post-Translationally Modified Proteins Exemplified for the Myelin Acetylome. *Proteomes* (2017)
- McMillan RE et al. Differential activation of dual promoters alters Dβ2 germline transcription during thymocyte development. *J Immunol.* (2008)

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