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Recombinant Mouse IgG2a Fc Catalog#:P00376 Derived from Human Cells

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	Recombinant Mouse Ig gamma-2A chain C region, A allele is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Pro99- Lys330 is
DESCRIPTION	expressed.
	Accession#: P01863
	Known as: Ig gamma-2 chain C region, IgG2A Fc
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
	Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	Lyophilized protein should be stored at <-20°C, though stable at room
	temperature for 3 weeks.
	Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.
	Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
RECONSTITUTION	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.
	Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
	Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
QUALITY	Mol Mass:26.6kDa AP Mol Mass:30-35kDa, reducing conditions.
	Purity : Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
CONTROL	Endotoxin : Less than 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	As a monomeric immunoglobulin that is predominately involved in the secondary antibody response and the only isotype that can pass through the human placenta, Immunoglobulin G (IgG) is synthesized and secreted by plasma B cells, and constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans. IgG antibodies protect the body against the pathogens by agglutination and immobilization, complement activation, toxin neutralization, as well as the antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC). IgG tetramer contains two heavy chains (50 kDa) and two light chains (25 kDa) linked by disulfide bonds, that is the two identical halves form the Y-like shape. IgG is digested by pepsin proteolysis into Fab fragment (antigen-binding fragment) and Fc fragment ("crystallizable" fragment). IgG1 is most abundant in serum among the four IgG subclasses (IgG1, 2, 3 and 4) and binds to Fc receptors (Fc γ R) on phagocytic cells with high affinity. Fc fragment is demonstrated to mediate phagocytosis, trigger inflammation, and target Ig to particular tissues. Protein G or Protein A on the surface of certain Staphylococcal and Streptococcal strains specifically binds with the Fc region of IgGs, and has numerous applications in biotechnology as a reagent for affinity purification. Recombinant IgG Fc Region is suggested to represent a potential anti-inflammatory drug for treatment of human autoimmune diseases.
kDa MK R	



