

Human IgG3 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0446

Applications

ELISA

Synonyms IGHG3

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human IgG3 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human IgG3 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

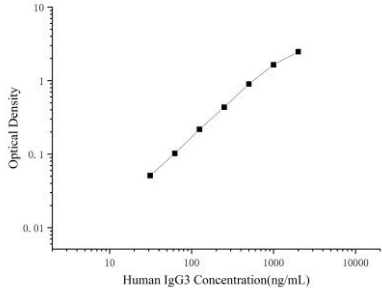
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0446)	
		Human IgG3 Capture Antibody	Human IgG3 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Natural Human IgG3 protien	Natural Human IgG3 protien
	Swissprot	P01860	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Human IgG3 in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human IgG3 Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Human IgG3 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human IgG3 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

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 immunoglobulin-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens. 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.