Recombinant Human IgG4-Fc Protein (aa 104-327, Leu325Pro)

Catalog Number: PKSH033651



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

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 Species
 Human

 Mol_Mass
 25.1 kDa

 Accession
 P01861

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

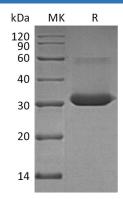
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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. IgGantibodies protect the body against the pathogens by agglutination and immobilization; complement activation; toxin neutralization; as well as the antibody-dependent cel l-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). IgGl is most abundant in serum among the four IgG subclasses (IgGl; 2; 3 and 4) and binds to Fc receptors (FcγR) 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.

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