Recombinant Human IgG4-Fc Protein (aa 99-326)

Catalog Number: PKSH033650

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

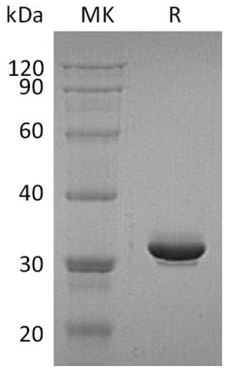
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	25.6 kDa
Accession	P01861-1
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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 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. IgG antibodies 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). IgG1 is most abundant in serum among the four IgG subclasses (IgG1; 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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