

**PAB682Hu71**

**Biotin-Linked Antibody to Immunoglobulin G2 (IgG2)**

**Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)**

***Instruction manual***

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

## **[ PRODUCT INFORMATION ]**

**Immunogen:** IgG2, Human

**Conjugation:** Biotin

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**Host:** Rabbit

**Immunoglobulin Type:** IgG

**Purification:** Affinity Chromatography.

**Applications:** WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA

**Concentration:** 200µg/mL

**UOM:** 50µg

## **[ IMMUNOGEN INFORMATION ]**

**Immunogen:** Native Protein IgG2 of Human Plasm.

**Accession No.:** NPB682Hu91

## **[ REFERENCES ]**

There are four IgG subclasses (IgG1, 2, 3 and 4) in humans, named in order of their abundance in serum (IgG1 being the most abundant). Human IgG2 subclass has been identified to exist as an ensemble of distinct isoforms, designated IgG2-A, IgG2-B, and IgG2-A/B, which differ by the disulfide connectivity at the hinge region. IgG2, the second largest part of IgG isotypes in humans, comprises 20-25% of the main subclass and is the prevalent immune response against carbohydrate-/polysaccharid antigens.

## **[ ANTIBODY SPECIFICITY ]**

The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against IgG2. It has been selected for its ability to recognize IgG2 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

## **[ APPLICATIONS ]**

Western blotting: 1:100-400

Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:100-500

Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:100-500

Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:50-200

Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 1:100-200

Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

## **[ CONTENTS ]**

**Form & Buffer:** Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.02% NaN<sub>3</sub>, 50% glycerol.

## **[ STORAGE ]**

Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C to -80°C in a manual defrost freezer for one year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.