

**Rabbit Anti-IgG Gamma Polyclonal: RC0249**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Representing approximately 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans, IgG is the most abundant antibody isotype found in the circulation. IgG molecules are synthesized and secreted by plasma B cells. IgG antibody reacts with the IgG human immunoglobulin gamma-chain. The antibody marks IgG contained in all plasma cells and their precursors, most of them follicular dendritic cells, centroblastic-centrocytic lymph cells and IgG secretory multiple myelomas. Generally, membrane bound immunoglobulins, connective tissue or blood vessels bound extracellular immunoglobulins and immunocomplex can only be shown on frozen tissues. Plasma cells may not be much stained on frozen tissues because immunoglobulins distribute diffusely by their cytoplasm. Anti-Human IgG gamma antibody is research for immunology, microbiology, and cancer.

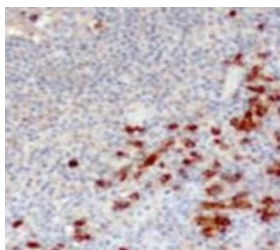
**Specifications:**

Clone: Polyclonal  
 Source: Rabbit  
 Isotype: IgG  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Localization: Cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, WB  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
IgG Gamma Concentrated	RC0249	1 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymph node  
 Concentrated Dilution: 500-2000  
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-120 min @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-IgG gamma using DAB

**References:**

1. Assessment of Echinococcus granulosus somatic protoscolex antigens for serological follow-up of young patients surgically treated for cystic echinococcosis. Nadia Ben Nouir et al., Journal of clinical microbiology, 46(46), 2008.
2. Serological diagnosis of hantavirus infections by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay based on detection of immunoglobulin G and M responses to recombinant nucleocapsid proteins of five viral serotypes. F Elgh et. Al. Journal of clinical microbiology, 35(35), 1997.
3. Human immunoglobulin G and immunoglobulin G subclasses: biochemical, genetic, and clinical aspects. C Papadea, et al. Critical reviews in clinical laboratory sciences. 1-1, 1989.

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