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Goat Anti-human IgG antibody

SL0297G

Product Name:	Goat Anti-human IgG
Chinese Name:	羊抗人IgG
Alias:	Immunoglobulin G
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(13)**|SL0297G has been referenced in 13 publications. **[IF=5.44]**Wu, Lei, et al. "A SERS-based immunoassay with highly increased sensitivity using gold/silver core-shell nanorods." Biosensors and Bioelectronics (2012).**Human**. PubMed:22647534 **[IF=5.44]**Tan, Yuyu, et al. "Proximity-dependent Protein Detection Based on Enzyme-Assisted Fluorescence Signal Amplification." Biosensors and Bioelectronics (2013). PubMed:not posted yet **[IF=5.01]**Dong, Peipei, et al. "Ultrathin Gold-Shell Coated Silver Nanoparticles onto a Glass Platform for Improvement of Plasmonic Sensors." ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces (2013).**ELISA;** PubMed:23477284 **[IF=3.73]**Wang, Leilei, et al. "A C1q Domain Containing Protein from Scallop Chlamys farreri Serving as Pattern Recognition Receptor with Heat-Aggregated IgG Binding Activity." PloS one 7.8 (2012): e43289. PubMed:22905248 **[IF=3.73]**Wang, Leilei, et al. "A C1q Domain Containing Protein from Scallop Chlamys farreri Serving as Pattern Recognition Receptor with Heat-Aggregated IgG Binding Activity." PloS one 7.8 (2012): e43289.**Human**.

PubMed:22905248

[IF=2.67]Hao, Nan, et al. "An electrochemical immunosensing method based on silver nanoparticles." Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry 656.1 (2011): 50-54.

PubMed:N/A

[IF=1.79]Zhang, Ruohu, et al. "Immunoassays based on surface-enhanced fluorescence using gap-plasmon-tunable Ag bilayer nanoparticle films." Journal of fluorescence 23.1 (2013): 71-77.**ELISA;Human**.

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[IF=1.79]Zhang, Ruohu, et al. "A Straightforward Immunoassay Applicable to a Wide Range of Antibodies Based on Surface Enhanced Fluorescence." Journal of Fluorescence (2013): 1-9.**ELISA;**

PubMed:23463294

[IF=4.52]Gao, Zhan, et al. "An amphioxus gC1q protein binds human IgG and initiates the classical pathway: Implications for a C1q-mediated complement system in the basal chordate." European Journal of Immunology (2014).**WB;Human**.

PubMed:25174509

[IF=2.50]Fan, Kequan, et al. "A SERS-based microfluidic immunoassay using an in-situ synthesized gold substrate." Third International Symposium on Laser Interaction with Matter. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2015.**other;**

PubMed:not posted yet

[IF=2.50]Wu, Lei, et al. "A reusable biosensor chip for SERS-fluorescence dual mode immunoassay." Third International Symposium on Laser Interaction with Matter. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2015.**other;**

PubMed:not posted yet

[IF=4.70]Wang, Chongwen, et al. "Polyethylenimine-interlayered silver-shell magnetic-core microspheres as a multifunctional SERS substrate." Journal of Materials Chemistry C (2015).**other;**

PubMed:26502285

[IF=6.41]Zhang, Si, et al. "A double signal electrochemical Human immunoglobulin G immunosensor based on gold nanoparticles-polydopamine functionalized reduced graphene oxide as a sensor platform and AgNPs/Carbon nanocomposite as signal probe and catalytic substrate." Biosensors and Bioelectronics (2015).**other;**

	PubMed:26556185
Organism Species:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	hu
Applications:	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	160kDa
Form:	Lyophilized powder
Concentration:	10mg/1ml
immunogen:	Full length plasma protein:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M PBS(pH7.4)
Storage:	Storage: Store at –20 oC for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20oC. When reconstituted in sterile distilled water or diluent supplied, theantibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail:	Immunoglobulin G (IgG), is one of the most abundant proteins in serum with normal levels between 8-17 mg/mL in adult blood. IgG is important for our defence against microorganisms and the molecules are produced by B lymphocytes as a part of our adaptive immune response. The IgG molecule has two separate functions; to bind to the pathogen that elicited the response and to recruit other cells and molecules to destroy the antigen. The variability of the IgG pool is generated by somatic recombination and the number of specificities in an individual at a given time point is estimated to be 1011 variants. **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.