

**Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO14477****Specification****Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01860</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Other Names**

Immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.12}, HDC, Heavy chain disease protein, Ig gamma-3 chain C region, IGHG3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.12}

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IP 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Human IgG3 IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin, built of two heavy chains gamma and two light chains. Each molecule has two antigen binding sites. This is the most abundant immunoglobulin and is approximately equally distributed in blood and in tissue liquids, constituting 75% of serum immunoglobulins in humans. There are 4 subclasses: IgG1 (66%), IgG2 (23%), IgG3 (7%) and IgG4 (4%).

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** IGHG3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.12}

### Function

Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins-secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination of bound antigens (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="\_blank">20176268</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22158414" target="\_blank">22158414</a>). The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17576170" target="\_blank">17576170</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176268" target="\_blank">20176268</a>).

### Cellular Location

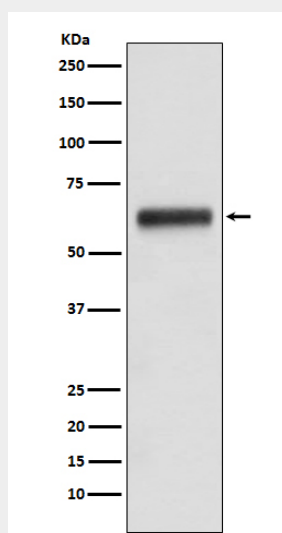
[Isoform 1]: Secreted

### Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-Human IgG3 IGHG3 Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Human IgG3 expression in human plasma lysate.