

IgG1 Fc Protein, Human, Recombinant (C103S, Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	Ighg1;IgG1 Fc
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human IGHG1 (AAC82527.1) (Glu99-Lys330) was fused with an AVI tag at the C-terminus. The expressed protein was biotinylated in vivo by the Biotin-Protein ligase (BirA enzyme) which is co-expressed. Predicted N terminal: Glu 99
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P01857
Molecular Weight:	27.89 kDa (predicted); 33.78 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein 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 antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC). IgG tetramer contains two heavy chains (5 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.

Reference

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