

## Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L / Cy3 antibody

SL0294D-Cy3

**Product Name** Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L / Cy3  
**Chinese Name** Cy3 标记的驴抗羊 IgG H&L  
**Alias** Donkey Anti-Goat IgG H&L (Cy3); Immunoglobulin G;

**Specific References (3)** | SL0294D-Cy3 has been referenced in 3 publications.

**[IF=5.08]** Song et al. Downregulation of the Repressor Element 1-Silencing Transcription Factor (REST) Is Associated with Akt-mTOR and Wnt- $\beta$ -Catenin Signaling in Prion Diseases Models. (2017) *Front.Mol.Neurosc.* 10:128 **WB ; Goat.**

PubMed:28515679



**[IF=5.008]** Song, Zhiqi, et al. "REST alleviates neurotoxic prion peptide-induced synaptic abnormalities, neurofibrillary degeneration and neuronal death partially via LRP6-mediated Wnt- $\beta$ -catenin signaling." *Oncotarget* 7.11 (2016): 12035. **IF(ICC) ; Goat.**

PubMed:26919115

**[IF=2.766]** Liu et al. Induction of Fas mediated caspase-8 independent apoptosis in immune cells by *Armigeres subalbatus* saliva. (2012) *PLoS.One.* 7:e41145 **In Vitro ; Goat.**

PubMed:22815944

**Immunogen Species** Donkey  
**Clonality** Polyclonal  
**React Species** Goat,  
**Applications** IF=1:100-1000,ICC/IF=1:100-1000,Flow-Cyt=1:100-1000  
not yet tested in other applications.



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	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	2.0 mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	Native Goat IgG
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein G
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	10 mM TBS (pH=7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Product Detail</b>	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 10 <sup>11</sup> variants.