

## Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L / RBITC antibody

SL0296G-RBITC

**Product Name** Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L / RBITC  
**Chinese Name** 罗丹明标记的羊抗小鼠 IgG H&L  
**Alias** Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (RBITC); Immunoglobulin G;

**Specific References (4)** | SL0296G-RBITC has been referenced in 4 publications.

**[IF=7.793]** WB,IF ; mouse.

PubMed:32143149

**[IF=7.793]** Wang JN et al. Smad3 promotes AKI sensitivity in diabetic mice via interaction with p53 and induction of NOX4-dependent ROS production. Redox Biol. 2020 Feb 26;32:101479. **IF ; human.**

PubMed:32143149



**[IF=6.217]** Wang L et al. Zoledronic acid inhibits the growth of cancer stem cell derived from cervical cancer cell by attenuating their stemness phenotype and inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest through the Erk1/2 and Akt pathways. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2019 Feb 21;38(1):93. **IF ; Mouse.**

PubMed:30791957

**[IF=4.432]** Zixin Zhu. et al. Thymosin beta 4 alleviates non-alcoholic fatty liver by inhibiting ferroptosis via up-regulation of GPX4. Eur J Pharmacol. 2021 Jul;:174351 **WB ; Rat, Human.**

PubMed:34280397

**Immunogen Species** Goat  
**Clonality** Polyclonal  
**React Species** Mouse,



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<b>Applications</b>	IF=1:200-1000,Flow-Cyt=1:50-200,ICC/IF=1:100-1000 not yet tested in other applications. 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 Mouse IgG
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein G, nonspecific adsorbed
<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.