

Rabbit Anti-Chicken IgG H&L / FITC antibody

SL0310R-FITC

Product Name Rabbit Anti-Chicken IgG H&L / FITC
Chinese Name FITC 标记的兔抗鸡 IgG H&L
Alias Rabbit Anti-Chicken IgG H&L (FITC); Immunoglobulin G;

Specific References (4) | SL0310R-FITC has been referenced in 4 publications.

[IF=3.35] Ji, Xianliang, et al. "Intranasal Immunization with Influenza Virus-Like Particles Containing Membrane-Anchored Cholera Toxin B or Ricin Toxin B Enhances Adaptive Immune Responses and Protection against an Antigenically Distinct Virus." *Viruses* 8.4 (2016): 115. **other ; Chicken.**

PubMed:27110810

[IF=3.285] Xu X et al. A genotype VII Newcastle disease virus-like particles confer full protection with reduced virus load and decreased virus shedding.(2019) *Vaccine*.37(3) **ICF ; Chicken.**

PubMed:30545716

[IF=2.83] Ren, Zhiguang, et al. "H5N1 Influenza Virus-Like Particle Vaccine Protects Mice from Heterologous Virus Challenge better than Whole Inactivated Virus." *Virus Research* (2015). **other ; Chicken.**

PubMed:25599603

[IF=2.657] Yang Y et al. Appropriate amount of W protein of avian avulavirus 1 benefits viral replication and W shows strain-dependent subcellular localization. *Virology*. 2019 Sep 27;538:71-85. **ICF ; Chicken.**

PubMed:31580973

Immunogen Species Rabbit



Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Chicken, IF=1:100-1000,Flow-Cyt=1:100-1000,ICC/IF=1:100-1000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2.0 mg/ml
immunogen	Native Chicken IgG
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	10 mM TBS (pH=7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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 10 ¹¹ variants.