

## Goat Anti-Guinea Pig IgG H&L / FITC antibody

SL0358G-FITC

**Product Name** Goat Anti-Guinea Pig IgG H&L / FITC  
**Chinese Name** FITC 标记的羊抗豚鼠 IgG H&L  
**Alias** Goat Anti-Guinea Pig IgG H&L (FITC); Immunoglobulin G;

**Specific References (4)** | SL0358G-FITC has been referenced in 4 publications.

**[IF=6.208]** Xinyi Zhang. et al. Blockade of Kv1.3 Potassium Channel Inhibits Microglia-Mediated Neuroinflammation in Epilepsy. INT J MOL SCI. 2022 Jan;23(23):14693 **FCM ; Mouse.**

PubMed:36499018

**[IF=5.23]** Ma, Jie, et al. "CMD-05, a novel promising clinical anti-diabetic drug candidate, in vivo and vitro studies." Scientific Reports 7 (2017).

**IF(IHC-F) ; Guinea pig.**

PubMed:28406239

**[IF=4.235]** Wang Wenbin. et al. Cellular CARD11 Inhibits the Fusogenic Activity of Newcastle Disease Virus via CBM Signalosome-Mediated Furin Reduction in Chicken Fibroblasts. Front Microbiol. 2021 Feb;12:59 **IF ; Chicken.**

PubMed:33603723

**[IF=3.266]** Wang L et al. Pericentrin expression in pancreatic  $\beta$  cells is associated impaired glucose tolerance. Am J Transl Res. 2019 Apr 15;11(4):2257-2268. **ICF ; Guinea pig.**

PubMed:31105833

**Immunogen Species** Goat



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<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Guinea Pig, IF=1:100-1000,Flow-Cyt=1:100-1000,ICC/IF=1:100-1000
<b>Applications</b>	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 Guinea Pig 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.