Mouse IgG1 kappa Isotype Control (P3.6.2.8.1), Functional Grade, eBioscience™

Product Details	
Size	100 µg
Host/Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Class	Control
Type	Isotype Control
Clone	P3.6.2.8.1
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.2
Contains	no preservative
Storage conditions	4° C
RRID	AB_470161

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	Assay-Dependent	0 Publication
ELISA (ELISA)	-	0 Publication
Neutralization (Neu)	-	0 Publication
Functional Assay (FN)	Assay-Dependent	0 Publication
Control (Ctrl)	Assay-Dependent	0 Publication
In vitro Assay (IV)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

Description: The monoclonal mouse IgG1 K immunoglobulin is useful as an isotype control.

Applications Reported: This mouse IgG1 isotype control has been reported for use in surface and intracellular flow cytometric analysis, immunohistochemcial staining, immunoprecipitation and immunoblotting (WB).

Applications Tested: This Mouse IgG1 isotype control has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral leukocytes and can be used at the same concentration as the experimental antibody.

Storage and handling: Use in a sterile environment.

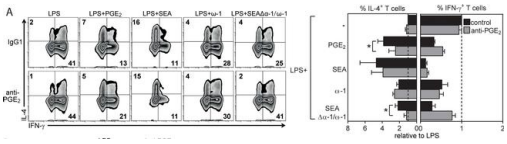
Filtration: 0.2 µm post-manufacturing filtered.

Purity: Greater than 90%, as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.001 ng/µg antibody, as determined by LAL assay.

Aggregation: Less than 10%, as determined by HPLC.

Product Images For Mouse IgG1 kappa Isotype Control (P3.6.2.8.1), Functional Grade, eBioscience™



Mouse IgG1 kappa Isotype Control (16-4714-82) in Flow
-1–independent Th2 polarization by SEA is dependent on PGE2 synthesis by moDCs.(A–C) T-cell polarization assay as described in Fig 1B. (A) Neutralizing anti-PGE2 antibody was added during stimulation of moDCs with indicated reagents or (B) during DC–T cell coculture. (C) EP2 and EP4 receptor inhibitors (EP2-I and EP4-I) were added during stimulation of moDCs with indicated stimuli. (A–C) Left: representative flow cytometry plots are shown of intracellular staining of CD4+ T cells for IL-4 and IFN-. Numbers in plots represent frequencies of cells in indicated quadrants. Right: these data were used to calculate the fold change in frequency of IL-4+ and IFN-+ T cells polarized by moDCs stimulated with indicated stimuli relative to the cytokine production by T cells polarized by LPS-stimulated moDCs, for which the values were set to 1. Bars represent mean ± SEM of at least 4 independent experiments. Significance was calculated based on the ratio of IL-4 over IFN- between conditions. *P < 0.05 and **P < 0.01 for significantly different from control conditions based on paired analysis (paired Student t test). Underlying data can be found in S1 Data. -1, omega-1; CD4, cluster of differentiation 4; EP2, prostaglandin E2 receptor 2; IL-4, interleukin 4; IFN, interferon ; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; moDC, monocyte-derived DC; PGE2, prostaglandin E2; … Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.2005504), licensed under a CC BY license.

76 References

Impact of stereopure chimeric backbone chemistries on the potency and durability of gene silencing by RNA interference. Nucleic Acids Res (2023)

Human Milk Oligosaccharide 2'-Fucosyllactose Inhibits Ligand Binding to C-Type Lectin DC-SIGN but Not to Langerin. Int J Mol Sci (2022)

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Lung Epithelial CYP1 Activity Regulates Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Dependent Allergic Airway Inflammation. Front Immunol (2022)