

Product Datasheet

Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody NB7446

Unit Size: 1 ml

Store at 4C. Do not freeze.

www.novusbio.com



technical@novusbio.com

Reviews: 1 **Publications: 15**

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at:
www.novusbio.com/NB7446

Updated 10/23/2024 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product
reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications

Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NB7446



NB7446**Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody**

Product Information	
Unit Size	1 ml
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Storage	Store at 4C. Do not freeze.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)

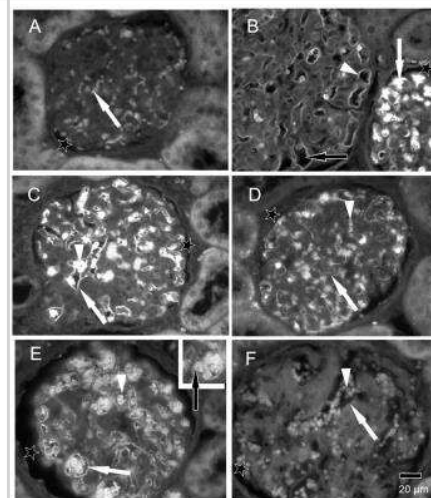
Product Description	
Description	Antiserum was solid phase adsorbed to ensure class specificity. The antibody was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads. Antibody concentration was determined by extinction coefficient: absorbance at 280 nm of 1.4 equals 1.0 mg of IgG. By immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA this antibody reacts specifically with human IgG. Cross reactivity with IgA, IgM and light chains is less than 0.1%. This antibody may cross react with IgG from other species.
Host	Goat
Species	Human
Specificity/Sensitivity	By immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA this reacts specifically with human IgG. This may cross react with IgG from other species.
Immunogen	Human IgG-Fc Fragment
Notes	Antiserum was solid phase adsorbed to ensure class specificity. The antibody was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads. Antibody concentration was determined by extinction coefficient: absorbance at 280 nm of 1.4 equals 1.0 mg of IgG. By immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA this antibody reacts specifically with human IgG. Cross reactivity with IgA, IgM and light chains is less than 0.1%. This antibody may cross react with IgG from other species.

Product Application Details	
Applications	Western Blot, ELISA, Electron Microscopy, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot 1:1000 - 1:30000, ELISA, Immunohistochemistry 1:10-1:500, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence 1:200 - 1:2000, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin 1:200 - 1:2000, Electron Microscopy 1:1000 - 1:30000

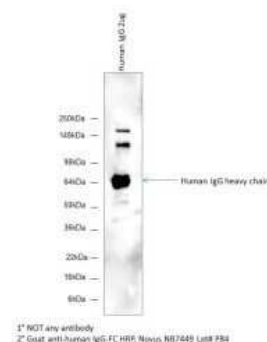


Images

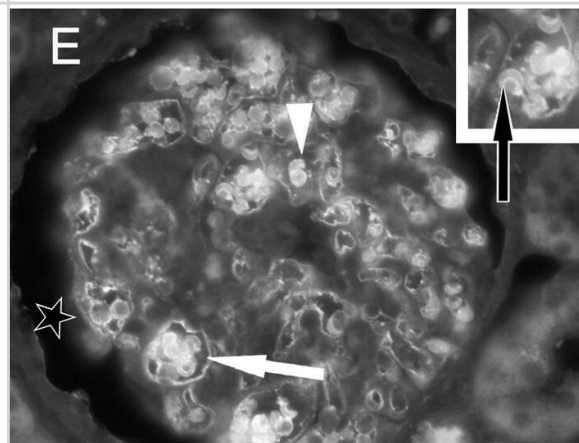
Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - A) Kidney from control did not show any specific staining in the glomeruli. Only erythrocytes (arrow) showed weak fluorescence. B) 1 day: endothelium & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow). In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) not for the lumina of the vessels (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes (arrowhead) and endothelium (arrow). D) 7 days: fluorescence within the capillaries (arrowhead) & endothelium was weaker. E) 1 day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) and erythrocytes (arrowhead and black arrow) were fluorescent. F) The fluorescence (arrowhead) was nearly lost 7 days after injection. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0113701>) licensed under a CC-BY license.



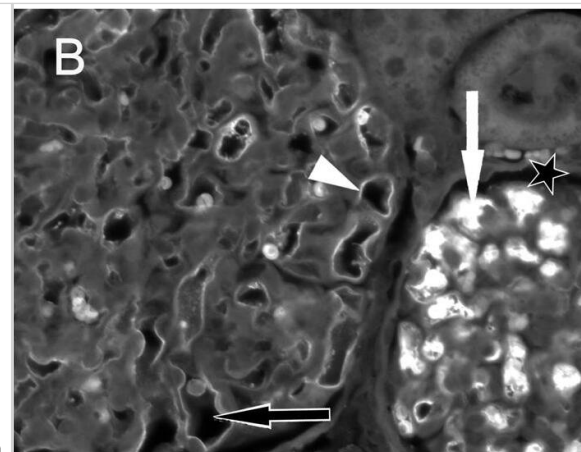
Western Blot: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Image from verified customer review. Image using the HRP form of this antibody.



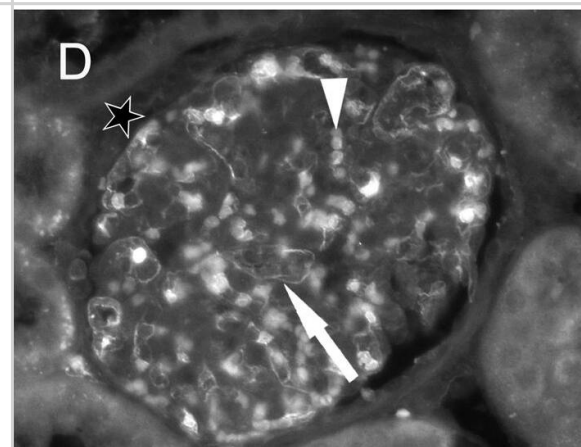
Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



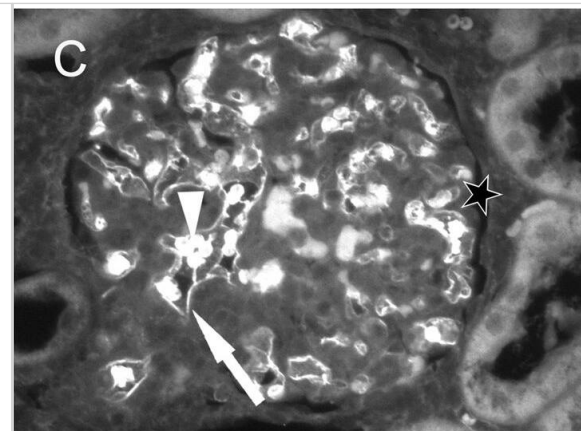
Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



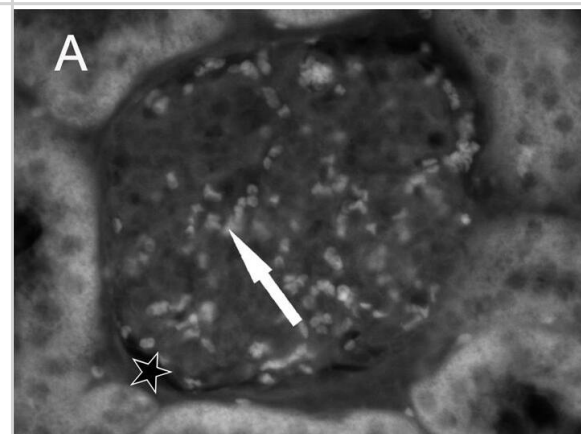
Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



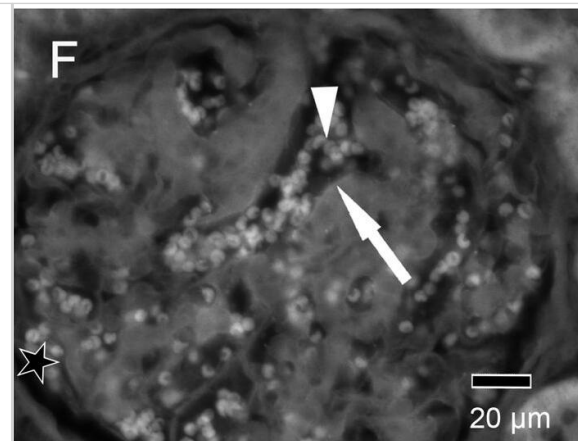
Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Immunohistochemistry: Goat anti-Human IgG Fc Secondary Antibody [NB7446] - Immune fluorescent photomicrographs of glomeruli from control (A), aflibercept-treated (B–D) & ranibizumab-treated (E–F) monkeys eyes. In all figures, the asterisks label the spaces of the Bowman capsule. A) Kidney sections from the control animal did not show any specific staining with anti-human IgG-Fc antibody in the glomeruli. Only the erythrocytes (arrow) within the capillaries showed a weak fluorescence. B) One day after aflibercept injection, the endothelium cell layer & material within the capillaries of a glomerulus were highly fluorescent (white arrow) after labelling with an antibody against the Fc region of IgG. In an adjacent glomerulus, only the endothelium was stained (white arrowhead) whereas the lumina of the vessels did not contain IgG-Fc positive material (black arrow). C) Erythrocytes within the glomeruli (arrowhead) as well as the endothelium (arrow) were highly fluorescent. D) Seven days after aflibercept injection, the fluorescent material within the capillaries (arrowhead) & the fluorescence intensity of the endothelium became weaker. E) One day after ranibizumab injection, the endothelium cell layer (white arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead & black arrow in the inset) were fluorescent after staining with an antibody against human Fab of IgG. F) The specific fluorescence of the endothelium (arrow) & erythrocytes (arrowhead) was nearly lost seven days after injection of ranibizumab. Image collected & cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25415380>), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Publications

Kim DK, Jeong J, Lee DS Et al. PD-L1-directed PIGF/VEGF blockade synergizes with chemotherapy by targeting CD141(+) cancer-associated fibroblasts in pancreatic cancer *Nat Commun* 2022-10-22 [PMID: 36272973] (ELISA)

Details:

Citation using the HRP version of this antibody.

Chang JH, Greene C, Frudd K et al. Methamphetamine enhances caveolar transport of therapeutic agents across the rodent blood-brain barrier *Cell reports. Medicine* 2022-01-01 [PMID: 35106509] (IF/IHC)

Tschulakow A, Christner S, Julien S et al. Effects of a single intravitreal injection of aflibercept and ranibizumab on glomeruli of monkeys *PLoS One* 2014-11-22 [PMID: 25415380] (IHC-P)

Huang H, Fang L, Xue L et al. PEGylation but Not Fc-Fusion Improves in Vivo Residence Time of a Thermostable Mutant of Bacterial Cocaine Esterase *Bioconjug Chem.* 2019-12-18 [PMID: 31661952]

Details:

Citation used the HRP format of this antibody.

Adawi A, Neville LF. Colony to colorimetry in 6 h: ELISA detection of a surface-expressed *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* virulence factor using immobilized bacteria. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis* . [PMID: 22726527]

Details:

Citation using the HRP form of this antibody.

Friberg H, Jaiswal S, West K et al. Analysis of human monoclonal antibodies generated by dengue virus-specific memory B cells. *Viral Immunol* . [PMID: 22934599]

Details:

Citation using the HRP form of this antibody.

Khan MN, Sharma SK, Filkins LM et al. PcpA of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* mediates adherence to nasopharyngeal and lung epithelial cells and elicits functional antibodies in humans. *Microbes Infect.* [PMID: 22796387]

Details:

Citation using the HRP form of this antibody.

Vitale LA, He LZ, Thomas LJ et al. Development of a human monoclonal antibody for potential therapy of CD27-expressing lymphoma and leukemia. *Clin Cancer Res.* [PMID: 22589397]

Details:

Citation using the FITC form of this antibody.

Messingham KN, Srikantha R, DeGueme AM et al. FcR-independent effects of IgE and IgG autoantibodies in bullous pemphigoid. *J Immunol.* [PMID: 21646296]

Details:

Citation using the FITC form of this antibody.

Casimiro DR, Tang A, Perry HC et al. Vaccine-induced immune responses in rodents and nonhuman primates by use of a humanized human immunodeficiency virus type 1 pol gene. *J Virol.* [PMID: 11739684]

Details:

Citation using the HRP form of this antibody.

Watanabe TM, Tsukasaki Y, Fujita H et al. Distinct modulated pupil function system for real-time imaging of living cells. *PLoS One.* 2012-01-01 [PMID: 22962597]

Details:

Citation using the FITC form of this antibody.

Ludinsky M, Christner S, Su N et al. The effects of VEGF-A-inhibitors aflibercept and ranibizumab on the ciliary body and iris of monkeys. *Graefes Arch. Clin. Exp. Ophthalmol.* 2016-04-22 [PMID: 27106625]

More publications at <http://www.novusbio.com/NB7446>





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue
Centennial, CO 80112
USA
Phone: 303.730.1950
Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887
Fax: 303.730.1966
nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave
Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6
Canada
Phone: 905.827.6400
Toll Free: 855.668.8722
Fax: 905.827.6402
canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane
Abingdon Science Park
Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom
Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449
Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15
Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420
info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com
Technical Support: nb-technical@bio-techne.com
Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com
General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NB7446

NBP1-96784	Mouse IgG Fc Isotype Control
------------	------------------------------

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Secondary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NB7446

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product:
www.novusbio.com/publications

