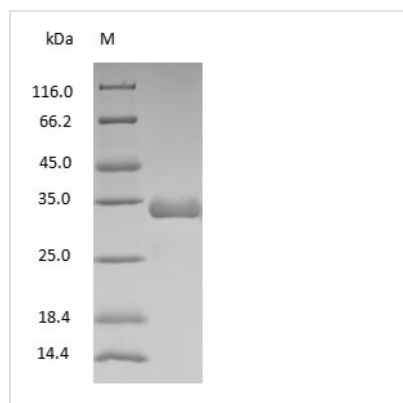




Rat IgG Fc fragment

Product Code	CSB-NP007001r
Relevance	<p>The fragment crystallizable region (Fc region) is the tail region of an antibody that interacts with cell surface receptors called Fc receptors and some proteins of the complement system. This property allows antibodies to activate the immune system. In IgG, IgA and IgD antibody isotypes, the Fc region is composed of two identical protein fragments, derived from the second and third constant domains of the antibody's two heavy chains; IgM and IgE Fc regions contain three heavy chain constant domains (CH domains 2–4) in each polypeptide chain. The Fc regions of IgGs bear a highly conserved N-glycosylation site. Glycosylation of the Fc fragment is essential for Fc receptor-mediated activity. The N-glycans attached to this site are predominantly core-fucosylated diantennary structures of the complex type. In addition, small amounts of these N-glycans also bear bisecting GlcNAc and α-2, 6 linked sialic acid residues. The other part of an antibody, called the Fab region, contains variable sections that define the specific target that the antibody can bind. By contrast, the Fc region of all antibodies in a class are the same for each species; they are constant rather than variable. The Fc region is, therefore, sometimes incorrectly termed the "fragment constant region".</p>
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid
Storage Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Alias	Fragment crystallizable region
Product Type	Native Protein
Sensitivity	Not test
Purity	>95% (SDS-PAGE)
Sequence	Full length protein
Research Area	Immunology
Source	Rat serum IgG digested with papain
Protein Names	Rat IgG Fc fragment
Image	



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.