# Antibodies

**Mouse IgG3, kappa Isotype Control Antibody, Clone MG3-35**

Mouse monoclonal IgG3, kappa isotype control antibody, unconjugated

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catalog | #60073 | 500 µg | 0.5 mg/mL |
| | #60073.1 | 50 µg | 0.5 mg/mL |

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## Product Description

The MG3-35 antibody (IgG3, kappa) is suitable for use as an isotype-matched control antibody in several applications to estimate the degree of non-specific binding by an antigen-specific antibody. Ideally, the isotype control should have the same subclass of heavy chain (IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, or IgM) and light chain (kappa or lambda) as the specific antibody being used. If a conjugated antibody is used, an isotype control conjugated to the same molecule (e.g. fluorochrome) should be chosen. The use of an appropriate isotype control helps confirm the specificity of the antigen-specific antibody and indicates non-specific binding that may result from binding to Fc receptors or other cell components. The MG3-35 antibody recognizes keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) and has unknown binding specificity, having been screened on a variety of activated, resting, live, and fixed tissues from several species, including mouse, rat, human, and non-human primates.

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| Target Antigen Name: | IgG3 Isotype Control |
| Alternative Names: | Not applicable |
| Gene ID: | Not applicable |
| Species Reactivity: | Not applicable |
| Host Species: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Clone: | MG3-35 |
| Isotype: | IgG3, kappa |
| Immunogen: | Trinitrophenol + KLH |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |

## Applications

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|---|---|
| Verified: | FC, ICC, IF |
| Reported: | FA, FC, ICC, IF, IHC, IP, WB |
| Special Applications: | This antibody clone has been verified for use as an isotype control antibody for assessing non-specific binding to cells in flow cytometry and immunofluorescence microscopy applications (surface and intracellular staining). |

Abbreviations: CellSep: Cell separation; ChIP: Chromatin immunoprecipitation; FA: Functional assay; FACS: Fluorescence-activated cell sorting; FC: Flow cytometry; ICC: Immunocytochemistry; IF: Immunofluorescence microscopy; IHC: Immunohistochemistry; IP: Immunoprecipitation; RIA: Radioimmunoassay; WB: Western blotting

## Properties

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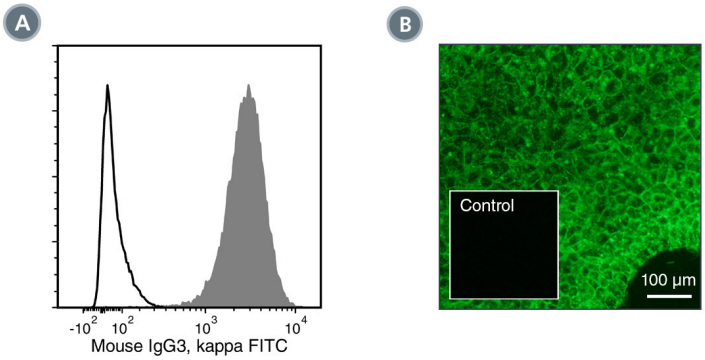
| Formulation: | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide |
| Purification: | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography. |
| Stability and Storage: | Product stable at 2 - 8°C when stored undiluted. Do not freeze. For product expiry date, please contact techsupport@stemcell.com. |
| Directions for Use: | The suggested use of this antibody is at concentrations comparable to those of the specific antibody of interest. |

## Data




(A) Flow cytometry analysis of human induced pluripotent stem cells labeled with Mouse IgG3, kappa Isotype Control Antibody, Clone MG3-35, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Antibody, Polyclonal, FITC (Catalog #60138FI) (solid line histogram), or a mouse IgG3, kappa positive control antibody (Anti-Human SSEA-4 Antibody, Clone MC-813-70; Catalog #60062), followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Antibody, Polyclonal, FITC (filled histogram). (B) Human embryonic stem cells were cultured in mTeSR™1 (Catalog #85850) on Corning® Matrigel®-coated glass slides, then fixed and labeled with Anti-Human SSEA-4 Antibody, Clone MC-813-70, followed by goat anti-mouse IgG, FITC. Inset shows cells labeled with Mouse IgG3, kappa Isotype Control Antibody, Clone MG3-35.

## Related Products

For a complete list of antibodies, including other conjugates, sizes and clones, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, please visit our website at www.stemcell.com/antibodies or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

## References

1. Ameres S et al. (2014) CD8 T cell-evasive functions of human cytomegalovirus display pervasive MHC allele specificity, complementarity, and cooperativity. J Immunol 192(12): 5894–905. (FC)
2. Gao C et al. (2014) Carbohydrate sequence of the prostate cancer-associated antigen F77 assigned by a mucin O-glycome designer array. J Biol Chem 289(23): 16462–77. (FA)
3. De Riva A et al. (2013) Accelerated turnover of MHC class II molecules in nonobese diabetic mice is developmentally and environmentally regulated in vivo and dispensable for autoimmunity. J Immunol 190(12): 5961–71. (FC)
4. Fewou SN et al. (2012) Anti-ganglioside antibody internalization attenuates motor nerve terminal injury in a mouse model of acute motor axonal neuropathy. J Clin Invest 122(3): 1037–51. (FA)
5. Ribot JC et al. (2012) B7-CD28 costimulatory signals control the survival and proliferation of murine and human gamma delta T cells via IL-2 production. J Immunol 189(3): 1202–8. (FC)
6. Mitchell J & Sullam PM. (2009) Streptococcus mitis phage-encoded adhesins mediate attachment to {alpha}2-8-linked sialic acid residues on platelet membrane gangliosides. Infect Immun 77(8): 3485–90. (FA)
7. Duan J et al. (2008) Microbial carbohydrate depolymerization by antigen-presenting cells: deamination prior to presentation by the MHC class II pathway. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 105(13): 5183–8. (FA)