

## Datasheet: MCA635GA

**BATCH NUMBER 171441**

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI PIG IgG1
<b>Specificity:</b>	IgG1
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	K139 3C8
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 mg

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry			▪	
Immunohistology - Frozen		▪		
Immunohistology - Paraffin		▪		
Immunohistology - Resin		▪		
ELISA	▪			1/50 - 1/5000
Immunoprecipitation			▪	
Western Blotting			▪	

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Pig
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline
<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )

<b>Carrier Free</b>	Yes
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml
<b>Immunogen</b>	Porcine IgG1.
<b>Fusion Partners</b>	Spleen cells from immunised mice were fused with cells of the mouse P3-X63-Ag8.653 myeloma cell line.
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><b>Mouse anti Pig IgG1, clone K139 3C8</b> recognizes porcine IgG1 and no cross-reaction has been observed with porcine IgA, IgG2 or IgM.</p> <p>IgG1, along with IgG2 (IgG2a and IgG2b), IgG3 and IgG4 comprise the major known subclasses of IgG in swine. Combined, the various subclasses of IgG comprise approximately 85% of immunoglobulin in porcine serum.</p> <p>In addition to clone K139 3C8, a range of monoclonal antibodies recognizing other porcine IgG subclasses and immunoglobulins are <a href="#">available</a>.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivera, E. <i>et al.</i> (2003) Ginseng extract in aluminium hydroxide adjuvanted vaccines improves the antibody response of pigs to porcine parvovirus and <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>. <a href="#">Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol. 91; 19 - 27.</a></li> <li>Weber, T.E. and Spurlock, M.E. (2004) Leptin alters antibody isotype in the pig <i>in vivo</i>, but does not regulate cytokine expression or stimulate STAT3 signaling in peripheral blood monocytes <i>in vitro</i>. <a href="#">J Anim Sci. 82: 1630-40.</a></li> <li>Bailey, M. <i>et al.</i> (2004) Effects of infection with transmissible gastroenteritis virus on concomitant immune responses to dietary and injected antigens. <a href="#">Clin Diagn Lab Immunol. 11: 337-43.</a></li> <li>Nejsum, P. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Population dynamics of <i>Trichuris suis</i> in trickle-infected pigs. <a href="#">Parasitology. 136: 691-7.</a></li> <li>Baums, C.G. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Immunogenicity of an autogenous <i>Streptococcus suis</i> bacterin in preparturient sows and their piglets in relation to protection after weaning. <a href="#">Clin Vaccine Immunol. 17: 1589-97.</a></li> <li>Rodríguez-Calvo, T. <i>et al.</i> (2010) New vaccine design based on defective genomes that combines features of attenuated and inactivated vaccines. <a href="#">PLoS One. 5: e10414.</a></li> <li>Tian, F. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Immune Events Associated with High Level Protection against <i>Schistosoma japonicum</i> Infection in Pigs Immunized with UV-Attenuated Cercariae. <a href="#">PLoS One. 5(10): e13408.</a></li> <li>Lin, D. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Multiple vaccinations with UV- attenuated cercariae in pig enhance protective immunity against <i>Schistosoma japonicum</i> infection as compared to single vaccination. <a href="#">Parasit Vectors. 4:103.</a></li> <li>Jayashi, C.M. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Characterisation of antibody responses in pigs induced by recombinant oncosphere antigens from <i>Taenia solium</i>. <a href="#">Vaccine. 30 (52): 7475-80.</a></li> <li>Schmied, J. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Effect of Heat-Killed <i>Escherichia coli</i>, Lipopolysaccharide, and Muramyl Dipeptide Treatments on the Immune Response Phenotype and Allergy in Neonatal Pigs Sensitized to the Egg White Protein Ovomuroid. <a href="#">Clin Vaccine Immunol. 19: 1955-64.</a></li> </ol>

11. Lefevre, EA. *et al.* (2012) Immune responses in pigs vaccinated with adjuvanted and non-adjuvanted A(H1N1)pdm/09 influenza vaccines used in human immunization programmes. [PLoS One. 7: e32400.](#)
12. Pasternak JA *et al.* (2015) Oral antigen exposure in newborn piglets circumvents induction of oral tolerance in response to intraperitoneal vaccination in later life. [BMC Vet Res. 11 \(1\): 350.](#)
13. Blanco, E. *et al.* (2016) Full protection of swine against foot-and-mouth disease by a bivalent B-cell epitope dendrimer peptide. [Antiviral Res. 129: 74-80.](#)
14. Williams, A.R. *et al.* (2017) Dietary cinnamaldehyde enhances acquisition of specific antibodies following helminth infection in pigs. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 189: 43-52.](#)
15. Williams, A.R. *et al.* (2017) A polyphenol-enriched diet and *Ascaris suum* infection modulate mucosal immune responses and gut microbiota composition in pigs. [PLoS One. 12 \(10\): e0186546.](#)
16. Grodeland, G. *et al.* (2020) Targeting of HA to chemokine receptors induces strong and cross-reactive T cell responses after DNA vaccination in pigs. [Vaccine. 38 \(6\): 1280-5.](#)
17. Cañas-Arranz, R. *et al.* (2020) A bivalent B-cell epitope dendrimer peptide can confer long-lasting immunity in swine against foot-and-mouth disease. [Transbound Emerg Dis. 67 \(4\): 1614-1622.](#)
18. Urbano, A.C. *et al.* (2023) Targeted mutagenesis of the  $\beta$ -strand DNA binding region of African swine fever virus histone-like protein (pA104R) impairs DNA-binding activity and antibody recognition. [Antiviral Res. : 105784.](#)

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**Storage** This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

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**Guarantee** 12 months from date of despatch

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**Health And Safety Information** Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA635GA>

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**Regulatory** For research purposes only

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## Related Products

### Recommended Secondary Antibodies

- Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...) [RPE](#)
- Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...) [HRP](#)
- Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...) [RPE](#)
- Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...) [FITC](#)
- Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) [HRP](#)
- Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...) [FITC](#), [HRP](#)
- Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) [FITC](#)

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...)

[HRP](#)

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...)

[Alk. Phos.](#), [DyLight®488](#), [DyLight®550](#),  
[DyLight®650](#), [DyLight®680](#), [DyLight®800](#),  
[FITC](#), [HRP](#)

## Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA928\)](#)

## Recommended Useful Reagents

[MOUSE ANTI PIG IgG2 \(MCA636GA\)](#)

[MOUSE ANTI PIG IgA \(MCA638GA\)](#)

**Product inquiries:** [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/technical-support](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/technical-support)

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: [bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets](http://bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets)

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