Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Jul 31, 2026

IgG

RRID:AB_2738684
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BD Biosciences Cat# 564230, RRID:AB_2738684

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2738684

Proper Citation: BD Biosciences Cat# 564230, RRID:AB_2738684

Target Antigen: IgG

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: Flow cytometry

Antibody Name: IgG

Description: This monoclonal targets IgG

Target Organism: human

Clone ID: G18-145

Antibody ID: AB_2738684

Vendor: BD Biosciences

Catalog Number: 564230

Record Creation Time: 20250820T043928+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T193441+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for IgG.

No alerts have been found for IgG.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 25 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Molinos-Albert LM, et al. (2025) Long-lasting antibody B-cell responses to SARS-CoV-2 three years after the onset of the pandemic. Cell reports, 44(4), 115498.

Ma KM, et al. (2025) HIV broadly neutralizing antibody precursors to the Apex epitope induced in nonhuman primates. Science immunology, 10(110), eadt6660.

Beretta M, et al. (2025) In vivo efficacy of combined human broadly neutralizing antibodies against hepatitis B virus. Cell reports, 44(12), 116705.

Chen Y, et al. (2023) Molecular basis for antiviral activity of two pediatric neutralizing antibodies targeting SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD. iScience, 26(1), 105783.

Ols S, et al. (2023) Multivalent antigen display on nanoparticle immunogens increases B cell clonotype diversity and neutralization breadth to pneumoviruses. Immunity, 56(10), 2425.

Nguyen THO, et al. (2023) Robust SARS-CoV-2 T cell responses with common TCR?? motifs toward COVID-19 vaccines in patients with hematological malignancy impacting B cells. Cell reports. Medicine, 4(4), 101017.

Mayer-Blackwell K, et al. (2023) mRNA vaccination boosts S-specific T cell memory and promotes expansion of CD45RAint TEMRA-like CD8+ T cells in COVID-19 recovered individuals. Cell reports. Medicine, 4(8), 101149.

Balachandran H, et al. (2022) Maintenance of broad neutralizing antibodies and memory B cells 1 year post-infection is predicted by SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4+ T cell responses. Cell reports, 38(6), 110345.

Khoo NKH, et al. (2022) Differential immunogenicity of homologous versus heterologous boost in Ad26.COV2.S vaccine recipients. Med (New York, N.Y.), 3(2), 104.

Rowntree LC, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2-specific T cell memory with common TCR?? motifs is established in unvaccinated children who seroconvert after infection. Immunity, 55(7), 1299.

Garcia-Valtanen P, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant escapes neutralizing antibodies and T cell responses more efficiently than other variants in mild COVID-19 convalescents. Cell reports. Medicine, 3(6), 100651.

Meednu N, et al. (2022) Dynamic spectrum of ectopic lymphoid B cell activation and hypermutation in the RA synovium characterized by NR4A nuclear receptor expression.

Cell reports, 39(5), 110766.

Rodda LB, et al. (2022) Imprinted SARS-CoV-2-specific memory lymphocytes define hybrid immunity. Cell, 185(9), 1588.

Rodda LB, et al. (2021) Functional SARS-CoV-2-Specific Immune Memory Persists after Mild COVID-19. Cell, 184(1), 169.

Glaros V, et al. (2021) Limited access to antigen drives generation of early B cell memory while restraining the plasmablast response. Immunity, 54(9), 2005.

Jennewein MF, et al. (2021) Isolation and characterization of cross-neutralizing coronavirus antibodies from COVID-19+ subjects. Cell reports, 36(2), 109353.

Burnett DL, et al. (2021) Immunizations with diverse sarbecovirus receptor-binding domains elicit SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies against a conserved site of vulnerability. Immunity, 54(12), 2908.

Abayasingam A, et al. (2021) Long-term persistence of RBD+ memory B cells encoding neutralizing antibodies in SARS-CoV-2 infection. Cell reports. Medicine, 2(4), 100228.

Cohen KW, et al. (2021) Longitudinal analysis shows durable and broad immune memory after SARS-CoV-2 infection with persisting antibody responses and memory B and T cells. Cell reports. Medicine, 2(7), 100354.

Pape KA, et al. (2021) High-affinity memory B cells induced by SARS-CoV-2 infection produce more plasmablasts and atypical memory B cells than those primed by mRNA vaccines. Cell reports, 37(2), 109823.