abcam

Product datasheet

Native Human IgA protein ab91025

2 References 1 Image

Description

Product name Native Human IgA protein

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

Expression system Native

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No
Nature Native

Species Human

Predicted molecular weight 160 kDa

Additional sequence information Prepared from plasma.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab91025 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications SDS-PAGE

Form Liquid

Additional notes Protein Determination: Extinction Coefficient (E) 0.1% at 280nm, 1cm pathway = 1.32 Prepared

from plasma shown to be non reactive for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HBc, and negative for anti-HIV 1

& 2 by FDA approved tests.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide

Constituents: 1.58% Tris HCI, 0.58% Sodium chloride

General Info

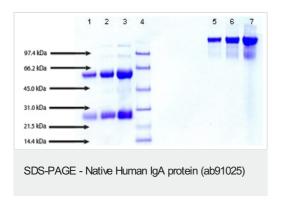
Relevance

Human IgA (immunoglobulin A) is a glycosylated protein of 160 kDa and is produced as a monomer or as a J chain linked dimer. Monomeric IgA constitutes 5-15 % of the serum immunoglobulins whereas dimeric IgA is localized to mucosa surfaces such as saliva, gastrointestinal secretion, bronchial fluids and milk. Mucosal IgA plays a major role in host defence by neutralising infectious agents at mucosal surfaces. The production is usually local and antigen specific IgA producing B cells can be found in regions under the lamina propria where they mature into dimeric IgA producing plasma cells. IgA deficiency is the most common immunodeficiency that may affect both serum and mucosal produced IgA. OR: The secretory component is a component of immunoglobulin A (IgA) which consists of a portion of the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor. Polymeric IgA binds to the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor on the basolateral surface of epithelial cells and is taken up into the cell via transcytosis. The receptor-IgA complex passes through the cellular compartments before being secreted on the luminal surface of the epithelial cells, still attached to the receptor. Proteolysis of the receptor occurs and the dimeric IgA molecule, along with the secretory component, are free to diffuse throughout the lumen.

Cellular localization

Secreted

Images



SDS-PAGE: 4-12% Bis-Tris NuPAGE gel

Lane 1: 5 µg lgA (reduced/heated)

Lane 2: 10 µg lgA (reduced/heated)

Lane 3: 20 µg lgA (reduced/heated)

Lane 4: Molecular weight markers

Lane 5: 5 µg lgA (non-reduced/no heat)

Lane 6: 10 µg lgA (non-reduced/no heat)

Lane 7: 20 µg lgA (non-reduced/no heat)

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