

## Product datasheet

# Anti-IgA antibody [IA761] - BSA and Azide free ab216030

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-IgA antibody [IA761] - BSA and Azide free
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [IA761] to IgA - BSA and Azide free
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P, Flow Cyt, ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Predicted to work with:</b> Human 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human IgA. Purified human alpha heavy chain.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituent: 100% PBS
<b>Carrier free</b>	Yes
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A/G purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	ab216030 is purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	IA761
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Light chain type</b>	kappa

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab216030** in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
Flow Cyt		Use 1-2µg for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells.
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml.

## Target

### 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

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