Product datasheet

Anti-IgA antibody [KT41] ab106731

Overview

Product name          Anti-IgA antibody [KT41]
Description          Mouse monoclonal [KT41] to IgA
Host species          Mouse
Specificity          ab106731 does not cross-react with Human IgG and anti-NP IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgE and IgM
Tested applications  Suitable for: Sandwich ELISA
Species reactivity   Reacts with: Human
Immunogen            Mouse-Human chimeric anti-NP IgA2

Properties

Form          Liquid
Storage instructions          Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer          Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide
                        Constituent: PBS
Purity          Protein A purified
Clonality        Monoclonal
Clone number     KT41
Isotype          IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab106731 in the following tested applications.

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

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<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Sandwich ELISA</td>
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<td>Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml. Can be used as capture antibody when paired with ab106765.</td>
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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

Images

Sandwich ELISA for purified IgA2 using an ab106731 coated plate (5µg/ml) and an HRP conjugated antibody. IgE is a negative control.

Sandwich ELISA for Human serum using ab106731-coated plate (5µg/ml) and a HRP conjugated mouse monoclonal antibody to IgA.

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