Product Datasheet

IgA Antibody (HISA43) [Alexa Fluor® 405] NBP3-11510AF405

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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NBP3-11510AF405

IgA Antibody (HISA43) [Alexa Fluor® 405]

| Unit Size 0.1 ml Concentration Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone HISA43 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description House Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It eracts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, 's-shaped, monomeric astructures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other associated issociate immunoglobulin s is the restricted expression of a sociatale prohobid sof the nonomeric structures comprise of two identic | Product Information | |
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| ClonalityMonoclonalCloneHISA43Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHotsHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical ified bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other uncosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other uncosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gurassociated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant. | Concentration | |
| CloneHISA43Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid itissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulin. I, also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (IgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Denomstration of clonality in Imphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant. | Storage | Store at 4C in the dark. |
| Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3493 Gene Symbol IGHA1 Species Human Marker B-Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bods. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid issues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of cheavit export on dan | Clonality | Monoclonal |
| IsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3493Gene SymbolIGHA1SpeciesHumanMarkerB-Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, hel together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains for any of the other immunoglobulins. If is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lympholit situses. Daily production of IgA excess that of any of the other immunoglobulins. IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant. | Clone | HISA43 |
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| Immunogen Purified human IgA | Specificity/Sensitivity | cross-reaction with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with both IgA1 and IgA2 subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. It reacts with the third constant domain (CH3) of the alpha chain of IgA molecules. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures comprised of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through inter-chain disulfide bonds. The chains form two domains, the Fab (antigen binding) fragment and the Fc (constant) fragment. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut- associated lymphoid tissues. Daily production of IgA exceeds that of any of the other immunoglobulins.IgA exists mainly in dimers but can also exist as polymers or as monomers. Dimers and polymers contain a joining (J) chain that can be bound by the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor (pIgR) for transportation of the molecule to mucosal surfaces. The most common feature of plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkins lymphomas is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that |
| | Immunogen | Purified human IgA |



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|-----------------------------|---|
| Product Application Details | |
| Applications | Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence |
| Recommended Dilutions | Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Immunofluorescence |
| Application Notes | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |
| | |

Notes





Novus Biologicals USA

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IC002VMouse IgG1 Isotype Control (11711) [Alexa Fluor® 405]210-TA-005TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]DDXCH06P-100Human IgA Isotype ControlD6050IL-6 [HRP]

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

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