



## Rabbit Anti-human IgA/Alexa Fluor 350 antibody

SL0360R-AF350

<b>Product Name:</b>	Rabbit Anti-human IgA/Alexa Fluor 350
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	Alexa Fluor 350标记的兔抗人IgA
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	hu
<b>Applications:</b>	IF=1:100-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	170kDa
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	2mg/1ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	Full length plasma protein:
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Storage: Store at -20 oC for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20oC. When reconstituted in sterile distilled water or diluent supplied, theantibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Important Note:</b> This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.</p>

