

Product datasheet for **AP21476SU-N**

Human IgA (Secretory component) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Secondary Antibodies
Product Name:	Human IgA (Secretory component) Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Applications:	ID, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Can be used in immunoelectrophoresis use 2 µl serum or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum. In double radial immunodiffusion use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in 3 mm diameter centre well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells. <u>Antibody titre:</u> Precipitin titre 1/64 when tested against pooled normal human milk in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Immunogen:	Secretory component is present in human secretions bound to secretory IgA (sIgA) and in free form. Secretory IgA (sIgA) functions as a dimer or polymer and accounts for almost all specific mucosal antibody activity. A molecule of sIgA is made up of two molecules of IgA, one J chain and one SC (MW 65,000). The dimer IgA is transported into secretions by its binding to the SC on the epithelial cells. Under normal conditions, sIgA contains both subclasses IgA1 and IgA2, since both are capable of binding SC. SC also has an affinity for polymeric IgM. Purified free human secretory component isolated from pooled milk is used for immunization. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Formulation:	Restore by adding 0.5 ml sterile distilled water. Dilutions may be prepared by adding PBS, pH 7.2 State: Serum State: Lyophilized (Delipidated and heat inactivated) stable whole antiserum - No preservative added
Concentration:	Total protein and IgG concentration in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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- Storage:** Prior to and following reconstitution store the antibody at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
- Note:** Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required to eliminate antibody activity to any other serum protein. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.