



## Product Information

**ANTI-HUMAN IgA ( $\alpha$ -CHAIN SPECIFIC)**  
**Developed In Goat**  
**Affinity Isolated Antigen Specific Antibody**

Product No. **I 0884**

### Product Description

Antiserum is developed in goat using purified human IgA as immunogen. Affinity isolated antigen specific antibody is obtained by immunospecific purification to remove essentially all goat serum proteins, including immunoglobulins which do not specifically bind to the  $\alpha$ -chain of human IgA. The antibody preparation is lyophilized from 0.01 M sodium phosphate, 0.015 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, to which no preservatives are added.

### Specificity

Specificity for the  $\alpha$ -chain of human IgA is determined by Ouchterlony Double Diffusion (ODD). The antibody preparation is specific for human IgA when tested against purified human IgA, IgG, IgM, Bence Jones kappa and Bence Jones lambda myeloma proteins.

### Identity and Purity

Identity and purity of the antibody is established by immunoelectrophoresis (IEP). Electrophoresis of the antibody preparation followed by diffusion versus anti-goat IgG and anti-goat whole serum results in single arcs of precipitation.

### Protein

The protein content is determined after reconstitution with 0.135 M sodium chloride, by absorbance at 280 nm using  $E_{280}^{1\%} = 14.0$ .

### Titer

One milligram of affinity isolated antigen specific antibody will react with 0.5-5.0 mg of human IgA as determined by single radial immunodiffusion<sup>1</sup>.

### Reconstitution and Storage

To one vial of lyophilized powder add sufficient 0.135 M sodium chloride to achieve a 1mg/ml solution of antibody. Rotate vial gently until powder dissolves. This will yield a protein solution in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline. Prior to reconstitution store the product at 2-8 °C. After reconstitution, the solution may be stored frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is **not** recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

### Reference

1. Becker, W., Immunochem, **6**, 539, (1969).

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