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ARG45015
anti-IgE antibody [RM122]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [RM122] recognizes IgE.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	This antibody reacts to human IgE. No cross reactivity with human IgG, IgM, IgD, or IgA.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	RM122
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IgE
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human IgE
Target Ig	IgE
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IGHE; Immunoglobulin Heavy Constant Epsilon; Constant Region Of Heavy Chain Of IgE; Ig Epsilon Chain C Region ND; Ig Epsilon Chain C Region; Immunoglobulin Epsilon; IgE

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	10 - 100 ng/well (for Capture)

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Buffer	PBS with 50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09%
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IGHE
Gene Full Name	Immunoglobulin Heavy Constant Epsilon
Background	Predicted to enable antigen binding activity and immunoglobulin receptor binding activity. Predicted to be involved in several processes, including activation of immune response; defense response to other organism; and phagocytosis. Predicted to be located in extracellular region. Predicted to be part of immunoglobulin complex, circulating. Predicted to be active in external side of plasma membrane. [provided by Alliance of Genome Resources, Apr 2022]
Function	The antigen binding site is formed by the variable domain of one heavy chain, together with that of its associated light chain. Thus, each immunoglobulin has two antigen binding sites with remarkable affinity for a particular antigen. The variable domains are assembled by a process called V-(D)-J rearrangement and can then be subjected to somatic hypermutations which, after exposure to antigen and selection, allow affinity maturation for a particular antigen. [Uniprot]
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein. [Uniprot]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Immunoglobulin, Membrane, Secreted. [Uniprot]