

Rabbit Anti-Mouse IgM Secondary Antibody (6Z948)

Product Details

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| Ig Type: | Rabbit IgG |
| Reactivity: | Mouse |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Clone: | 6Z948 |
| Purification: | Protein A |

Applications

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| Verified Activity: | ELISA of immunoglobulins shows horseradish-peroxidase (HRP) conjugated Recombinant Anti-IgM Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal reacts to mouse IgM. No cross reactivity with mouse IgG1, mouse IgG2a, mouse IgG2b, mouse IgG3, mouse IgA, human IgG. The plate was coated with 1 µg/mL of different immunoglobulins. 0.4 µg/mL of horseradish-peroxidase (HRP) conjugated Recombinant Anti-IgM Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal was used as the secondary antibody. (Validation Experiment) |
| Application: | ELISA |
| Recommended | ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000 |

Properties

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| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping: | Shipping with blue ice. |

Antigen Details

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| Immunogen: | Purified Mouse IgM Protein |
| Antigen Species: | Mouse |
| Synonyms: | Ighm;Igm;Igh-6;muH;Igh-M;Igh6 |

Research Background

Antibodies, also known as Immunoglobulins (Ig), are gamma globulin proteins that are found in blood or other bodily fluids of vertebrates and are used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects, such as bacteria and viruses. Antibodies can come in different varieties known as isotypes or classes. In placental mammals, there are five antibody isotypes known as IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM. They are each named with an " Ig " prefix that stands for immunoglobulin, another name for antibody, and differ in their biological properties, functional locations, and ability to deal with different antigens. IgM is expressed on the surface of B cells and in a secreted form with very high avidity. It eliminates pathogens in the early stages of B cell-mediated immunity before there is sufficient IgG. IgM is by far the physically largest antibody in the human circulatory system. It is produced after an animal has been exposed to an antigen for an extended time or when an animal is exposed to an antigen for the second time. IgM forms polymers where multiple immunoglobulins are covalently linked together with disulfide bonds, mostly as a pentamer but also as a hexamer. Because each monomer has two antigen-binding sites, a pentameric IgM has 1 binding site. Typically, however, IgM cannot bind 1 antigen at the same time because the large size of most antigens hinders binding to nearby sites. Due to its polymeric nature, IgM possesses high avidity and is

particularly effective at complement activation.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481