

# Product Information

## Anti-Human IgM Protein A scaffold

Cat. No.: **AFB-33LY**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### Product Overview

The Anti-IgM Protein A Scaffold molecule was selected against human IgM. Cross reactivity with other species has not been tested. The Anti-IgM Protein A Scaffold molecule is an ideal affinity ligand as capture reagent in ELISA and as capture molecule in affinity chromatography. The Anti-IgM Protein A Scaffold molecule is modified with a unique C-terminal cysteine for directed single-point chemical modification, facilitating coupling to matrices.

### Antigen Description

Human IgM (immunoglobulin M) is a pentameric, glycosylated protein of 900 kDa that constitutes 5-10% of the total immunoglobulins in serum. Because of its large size, the majority of IgM remains intravascular. IgM is produced in the primary immune response and is particularly effective in complement activation. The fact that IgM has 10 antigen binding sites gives it high affinity for micro-organisms with repeating antigenic units, such as capsular carbohydrate antigens, on the bacterial surface. Decreased serum IgM levels are unusual and almost always associated with significant disease.

### Specific Activity

Anti-IgM Protein A scaffold molecule binds to human IgM. Cross reactivity with other species has not been tested.

### Source

Display library

### Species Reactivity

human

### Expression Host

E. coli

### Applications

ELISA

### Molecular Weight

14.0 kDa

### Storage

At +4°C is recommended for lyophilized protein. For reconstituted protein in physiological buffer, short-term storage at +4°C is recommended. For long-term storage, the protein solution should be aliquoted and then stored at -20°C. There is no decrease in

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Immunoglobulin M, or IgM for short, is a basic antibody that is produced by B cells. It is the primary antibody against A and B antigens on red blood cells. IgM is by far the physically largest antibody in the human circulatory system. It is the first ant