

Product Information

Recombinant Anti-Human IGHE Antibody Fab Fragment

Cat. No.: MOM-18255-F(E)

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

Product Overview

Recombinant Humanized (from mouse) Antibody Fab Fragment is bind to Human IGHE, expressed in Chinese Hamster Ovary cells(CHO)

Antigen Description

IgE is typically the least abundant isotype - blood serum IgE levels in a normal ("non-atopic") individual are ~150 ng/ml, compared to 10 mg/ml for the IgGs - it is capable of triggering the most powerful immune reactions. Most of our knowledge of IgE has come from research into the mechanism of a form of allergy known as type 1 hypersensitivity. There is much speculation into what physiological benefits IgE contributes, and so far, circumstantial evidence in animal models and statistical population trends have hinted that IgE may be beneficial in fighting gut parasites such as Schistosoma mansoni, but this has not been conclusively proven in humans. IgE may play an important role in the immune system"s recognition of cancer, in which the stimulation of a strong cytotoxic response against cells displaying only small amounts of early cancer markers would be beneficial. IgE may be an important target in treatments for allergy and asthma.

Specific Activity

Tested positive against native antigen.

Target

IGHE

Immunogen

IgE from myelomatous human serum.

Source

Humanized (from mouse)

Species Reactivity

Human

Type

Fab Fragment based on Humanized (from mouse) IgG1 - kappa

Expression Host

CHO

Predicted N terminal

H chain: EVQLVES; L Chain: DIQMTQS

Purity

>95.0% as determined by analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Applications

Suitable for use in FC, IP, ELISA, Neut, FuncS, IF and most other immunological methods.

Storage

Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of samples.

ANTIGEN GENE INFOMATION

Gene Name

IGHE Immunoglobulin heavy constant epsilon [Homo sapiens]

Official Symbol

IGHE

Synonyms

IGHE; Immunoglobulin heavy constant epsilon;

Gene ID

28223