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IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2141a

Specification

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P01880
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM**
Calculated MW	**47500**
Antigen Region	**37-64**

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Additional Information

Other Names
Ig delta chain C region, IGHD

Target/Specificity
This IGHD antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 37-64 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IGHD.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name IGHD {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.15}

Function Constant region of immunoglobulin heavy chains. Immunoglobulins, also known as antibodies, are membrane-bound or secreted glycoproteins produced by B lymphocytes. In the recognition phase of humoral immunity, the membrane-bound immunoglobulins serve as receptors which, upon binding of a specific antigen, trigger the clonal expansion and differentiation of B lymphocytes into immunoglobulins- secreting plasma cells. Secreted immunoglobulins mediate the effector phase of humoral immunity, which results in the elimination

of bound antigens (PubMed:20176268, PubMed:22158414). 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 (PubMed:17576170, PubMed:20176268). IgD is the major antigen receptor isotype on the surface of most peripheral B-cells, where it is coexpressed with IgM. The membrane- bound IgD (mIgD) induces the phosphorylation of CD79A and CD79B by the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases. Soluble IgD (sIgD) concentration in serum below those of IgG, IgA, and IgM but much higher than that of IgE. IgM and IgD molecules present on B cells have identical V regions and antigen-binding sites. After the antigen binds to the B-cell receptor, the secreted form sIgD is shut off. IgD is a potent inducer of TNF, IL1B, and IL1RN. IgD also induces release of IL6, IL10, and LIF from peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Monocytes seem to be the main producers of cytokines in vitro in the presence of IgD (PubMed:10702483, PubMed:11282392, PubMed:8774350).

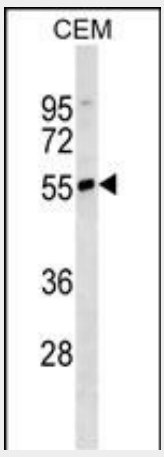
Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Secreted

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Images



IGHD Antibody (N-term)(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2141a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the IGHD antibody detected the IGHD protein (arrow).

IGHD Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Background

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coexpressed with IgM. The membrane-bound IgD (mIgD) induces the phosphorylation of CD79A and CD79B by the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases. Soluble IgD (sIgD) concentration in serum below those of IgG, IgA, and IgM but much higher than that of IgE. IgM and IgD molecules present on B cells have identical V regions and antigen-binding sites. After the antigen binds to the B-cell receptor, the secreted form sIgD is shut off. IgD is a potent inducer of TNF, IL1B, and IL1RN. IgD also induces release of IL6, IL10, and LIF from peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Monocytes seem to be the main producers of cytokines in vitro in the presence of IgD.