

**IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2162a**

**Specification**

---

**IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01876</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P01877</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	42849
Antigen Region	150-178

**IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) - Additional Information**

**Other Names**

Ig alpha-1 chain C region, IGHA1

**Target/Specificity**

This IgA antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 150-178 amino acids from the Central region of human IgA.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:100~1600

**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**

IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) - Protein Information**

**Name** IGHA1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11340299, ECO:0000303|Ref.13}

**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](#)). Ig alpha is the major immunoglobulin class in body secretions (PubMed:[2241915](#)).

#### Cellular Location

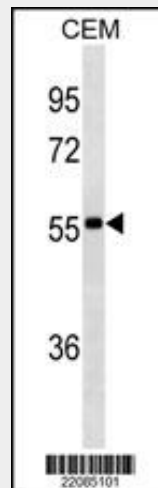
[Isoform 1]: Secreted

#### IgA Antibody (Center) (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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) - Images



IgA Antibody (Center)(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2162a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the IgA antibody detected the IgA protein (arrow).

#### IgA Antibody (Center) (Ascites) - Background

Ig alpha is the major immunoglobulin class in body secretions. It may serve both to defend against local infection and to prevent access of foreign antigens to the general immunologic system.