

Datasheet for ABIN457970

anti-Secretory Component antibody**2** Publications[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	1 mL
Target:	Secretory Component
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Immunoelectrophoresis (IEP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Secretory component is present in human secretions bound to secretory IgA (sIgA) and in free form. Secretory IgA (sIgA) functions as a dimer or polymer and accounts for almost all specific mucosal antibody activity. A molecule of sIgA is made up of two molecules of IgA, one J chain and one SC (MW 65,000). The dimer IgA is transported into secretions by its binding to the SC on the epithelial cells. Under normal conditions, sIgA contains both subclasses IgA1 and IgA2, since both are capable of binding SC. SC also has an affinity for polymeric IgM. Purified free human secretory component isolated from pooled milk is used for immunization. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to serum proteins, since homologous proteins of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. of this antiserum has not been tested in detail.
Characteristics:	Precipitating polyclonal goat antiserum to human secretory component
Purification:	Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required to eliminate

Product Details

antibody activity to any other serum protein. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.

Target Details

Target: Secretory Component

Abstract: [Secretory Component Products](#)

Background: Tested in immunoelectrophoresis, double radial immunodiffusion and ELISA against a panel of appropriate secretions and purified Ig isotypes. The antiserum reacts with both bound secretory component (secretory IgA) and with the free SC present in human secretions. In immunoelectrophoresis against human milk, using a high electroendosmosis agar plate, free SC is precipitated in the alpha-2 region. The antiserum does not react with other molecular forms of IgA, or with any other secretory or plasma protein

Application Details

Application Notes: In precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and single and double radial immunodiffusion to identify the presence secretory component in human serum or other body fluids and to determine its concentration.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Concentration: Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added. Antibody titre: Precipitin titre 1:64 when tested against pooled normal human milk in agar-block immunodiffusion titratio

Buffer: Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized, stable whole antiserum

Preservative: Without preservative

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

Storage Comment: The lyophilized antiserum is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C, prolonged storage at or below -20°C. Reconstitute the lyophilized antiserum by adding 1 ml sterile distilled water. Dilutions may be prepared by adding phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance of the

Handling

antiserum. Diluted antiserum should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day.

Publications

Product cited in:

Roos Ljungberg, Joshua, Skogh, Eklund, Sköld, Karimi, Nyrén, Svärd, Catrina, Kastbom: "Secretory anti-citrullinated protein antibodies in serum associate with lung involvement in early rheumatoid arthritis." in: **Rheumatology (Oxford, England)**, Vol. 59, Issue 4, pp. 852-859, (2020) ([PubMed](#)).

Roos, Martinsson, Ziegelasch, Sommarin, Svärd, Skogh, Kastbom: "Circulating secretory IgA antibodies against cyclic citrullinated peptides in early rheumatoid arthritis associate with inflammatory activity and smoking." in: **Arthritis research & therapy**, Vol. 18, Issue 1, pp. 119, (2017) ([PubMed](#)).