



Datasheet for ABIN458282

## anti-Secretory Component antibody



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### 1 Publication

#### Overview

Quantity:	1 mL
Target:	Secretory Component
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Secretory Component antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immuno-electrophoresis (IEP)

#### Product Details

Immunogen:	Secretory component is present in monkey 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. SC also has an affinity for polymeric IgM. Purified free secretory component isolated from pooled rhesus monkey 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 immunoglobulins, since Ig of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Precipitation reactions have been observed with free and bound secretory component in serum of other old-world monkeys, including Cercopithecus, Cynomolgus and Baboon. The antiserum may also react with other species as has been observed for chimpanzee.

## Product Details

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Characteristics:	Precipitating polyclonal goat antiserum to monkey secretory component
Purification:	Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required to eliminate 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

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Target:	Secretory Component
Abstract:	<a href="#">Secretory Component Products</a>
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 monkey secretions. In immuno-electrophoresis against monkey 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

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

## Handling

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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 monkey milk in agar-block immuno-diffusion titrat
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

## Handling

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

## Publications

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Product cited in: Thomas, Tuero, Demberg, Vargas-Inchaustegui, Musich, Xiao, Venzon, LaBranche, Montefiori, DiPasquale, Reed, DeVico, Fouts, Lewis, Gallo, Robert-Guroff: "HIV-1 CD4-induced (CD4i) gp120 epitope vaccines promote B and T-cell responses that contribute to reduced viral loads in rhesus macaques." in: **Virology**, Vol. 471-473, pp. 81-92, (2015) ([PubMed](#)).