

SM1499P**Monoclonal Antibody to Canine IgE - Purified**

Alternate names:	Dog IgE, Dog Immunoglobulin E
Quantity:	0.25 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Background:	IgE is the class of antibodies produced in the lungs, skin, and mucous membranes. It may protect against parasite invasion, but it is a major factor in allergic reactions. The antigen-specific IgE interacts with mast cells and eosinophils, triggers the release of histamine, leukotrienes and other substances that lead to the itching, sneezing and congestion of allergies -and the life threatening respiratory distress of asthma and anaphylactic shock.
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	AM03095PU-N
Clone:	E6-71A1
Immunogen:	Affinity purified IgE preparation from heavily parasitized and allergic dog serum.
Format:	State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.2 Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Applications:	ELISA. Western Blotting: Under reducing conditions, this antibody detects a single major band of approximately 62-65 kDa in samples of affinity purified Dog IgE. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This Mouse anti Dog IgE antibody, clone E6-71A1, recognizes Canine IgE. It does not cross react with Dog IgM, IgA, IgG1 or IgG2. Western blot analysis against affinity purified dog IgE using Mouse anti Dog IgE clone E6-71A1 demonstrates a single major band of 62-65kDa under reducing conditions. Species: Canine (Dog) Other species not tested.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Ognjenovic J, Milcic-Matic N, Smiljanic K, Vuckovic O, Burazer L, Popovic N, et al. Immunoproteomic characterization of Ambrosia artemisiifolia pollen allergens in canine atopic dermatitis. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 2013 Sep 1;155(1-2):38-47. doi: 10.1016/j.vetimm.2013.06.005. Epub 2013 Jun 7. PubMed PMID: 23830203. 2. Martins, L.M. et al. (2017) Allergy to grass pollen: mapping of Dactylis glomerata and Phleum pratense allergens for dogs by two-dimensional immunoblotting. Postepy Dermatol Alergol. 34 (1): 60-9. PubMed PMID: 28261033