

Immunoglobulin E (IgE) from Normal Human Plasma

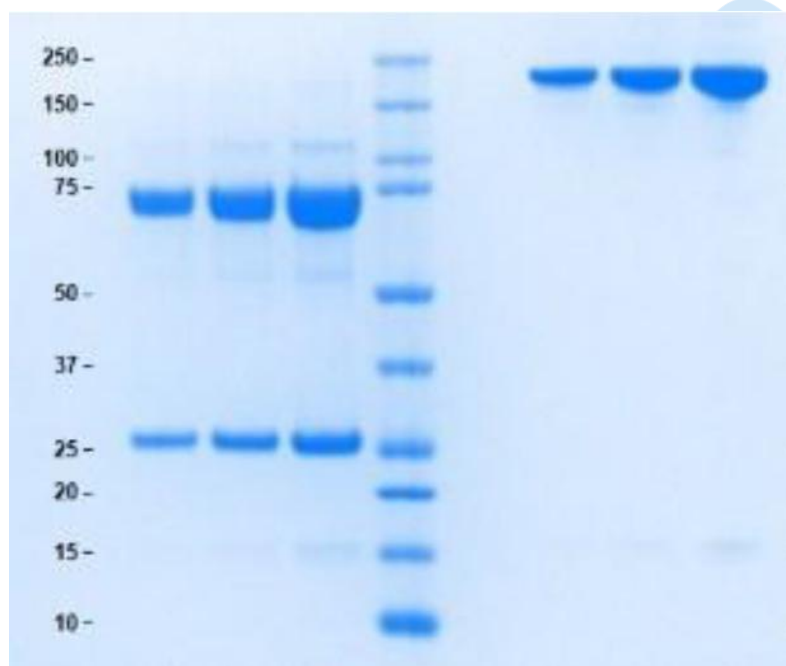
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Storage

-20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle.

Introduction

IgE is the least abundant immunoglobulin in plasma, found at a concentration of less than 0.6 micrograms/ml of normal plasma. Elevated IgE levels are found in patients experiencing severe allergic reactions and parasitic infections. In a myeloma condition, IgE is produced by a single clone of plasma cells. The structure of myeloma IgE, however, is normal, and the immunoglobulin purified from a myeloma source is a useful protein for studying immunoglobulin behavior.



SDS-PAGE

4-12% Bis-Tris gel, 1×MES

1. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 5 µg (Heated/Reduced).
2. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 10 µg (Heated/Reduced).
3. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 20 µg (Heated/Reduced).
4. Standard.
5. Blank.
6. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 5 µg (Not Heated/Non-Reduced).
7. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 10 µg (Not Heated/Non-Reduced).
8. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) 20 µg (Not Heated/Non-Reduced).



Product

Immunoglobulin E (IgE) from Normal Human Plasma.

Form

Frozen.

Buffer

Frozen in 100 mM Tris, pH 7.5, with 200 mM NaCl and 0.05% NaN₃.

Purity

≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE.

Molecular Weight

200,000 Da.

Protein Determination

Extinction Coefficient (E) = 1.33 (0.1% at 280 nm, 1 cm pathway).

Source

Human Plasma.

Testing

Donor material is obtained from suppliers that perform a comprehensive infectious disease screening panel. Each unit of plasma is tested by the supplier and found non-reactive for HIV-1/2, Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), Hepatitis C (HCV), Hepatitis A (HAV), and syphilis (RPR). Documentation of testing is maintained and is available upon request.