



Chimeric Human Anti-Gliadin Monoclonal antibody, clone 9E23 (CABT-L2431)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	It is a Mouse/Human chimeric monoclonal antibody produced in transgenic mice by replacing the mouse sequence of the heavy chain constant region (IgM, IgG or IgA loci) by the corresponding human sequence. After immunization with the antigen of interest, generated antibody clones are cultivated by standard hybridoma techniques. They consist of the human constant region of the heavy chain, mouse variable region of the heavy chain and mouse light chain. The human constant region of the heavy chain can be directly recognized by the anti-human conjugate, which is used in numerous in vitro diagnostic assays.
Specificity	This antibody directed against gliadin. [Associated with celiac disease.]
Target	Human Gliadin
Isotype	IgA
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	N/A
Clone	9E23
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA
Format	Liquid
Buffer	Purified format supplied in 20mM HEPES, pH7.4, 250mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol Supernatant supplied in IMDM, 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 1% penicillin – streptomycin, 1% sodium pyruvate, 1% non essential aminoacids, 50 µM β mercaptoethanol
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide

Storage	2–8 °C
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Ship	Wet ice
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	The alcohol soluble proteins (prolamins) from wheat, rye, barley and oats produce the harmful effect of coeliac disease or gluten sensitive enteropathy in humans by causing characteristic changes in the intestinal mucosa. Patients so affected must avoid eating these grains and replace them with rice, corn, potatoes, etc. Many gluten-free foods are produced industrially, thus several immunoassays have been developed for determination of gliadin in supposedly gluten-free foods.
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Keywords	LOC543191;alpha-type gliadin;prolamin;Gliadin
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GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	LOC543191; alpha-type gliadin; prolamin; Gliadin
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