



Anti-Human IgE monoclonal antibody, clone C3103E9 [HRP] (DMAB4801)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Mab to IgE Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to Human Immunoglobulin E (IgE), ε heavy chain
Specificity	Reacts with the Fc portion of the heavy chain of human IgE as demonstrated by ELISA
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	C3103E9
Conjugate	HRP
Applications	Enzyme-Linked-Immunosorbent-Assay (ELISA), Recommended as a detection antibody; Western blotting; Dot- and slot-immunoblotting; Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections); Immunocytochemistry
Format	Liquid
Size	1 ml
Preservative	None

BACKGROUND

Introduction	<p>In biology, Immunoglobulin E (IgE) is a class of antibody (or immunoglobulin "isotype") that has been found only in mammals. IgE is a monomeric antibody with 4 Ig-like domains (CH1->CH4). It plays an important role in allergy, and is especially associated with type 1 hypersensitivity. IgE has also been implicated in immune system responses to most parasitic worms like <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>, <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>, and <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>, and may be important during</p>
---------------------	---

immune defense against certain protozoan parasites such as Plasmodium falciparum. Although IgE is typically the least abundant isotype - blood serum IgE levels in a normal ("non-atopic") individual are only 0.05% of the Ig concentration, compared to 10 mg/ml for the IgGs (the isotypes responsible for most of the classical adaptive immune response) - it is capable of triggering the most powerful immune reactions. IgE was discovered in 1966 by the Japanese scientist couple Teruka and Kimishige Ishizaka.

Keywords

Igh2; IGHE; IGHEP1; Immunoglobulin heavy constant epsilon; IgE; Immunoglobulin E; IgEε; Immunoglobulin Eε; IgE heavy chain, Immunoglobulin E heavy chain; IgEεheavy chain; Immunoglobulin Eεheavy chain
