# **Human IgM Rabbit mAb**

Catalog No.: A24831 Recombinant



### **Basic Information**

### **Observed MW**

75kDa

#### **Calculated MW**

49kDa

### Category

Primary antibody

### **Applications**

WB,IHC-P,IF/ICC,ELISA

### **Cross-Reactivity**

Human

#### CloneNo number

ARC63245

# **Background**

Immunoglobulins (Ig) are the antigen recognition molecules of B cells. An Ig molecule is made up of 2 identical heavy chains and 2 identical light chains (see MIM 147200) joined by disulfide bonds so that each heavy chain is linked to a light chain and the 2 heavy chains are linked together. Each Ig heavy chain has an N-terminal variable (V) region containing the antigen-binding site and a C-terminal constant (C) region, encoded by an individual C region gene, that determines the isotype of the antibody and provides effector or signaling functions. The heavy chain V region is encoded by 1 each of 3 types of genes: V genes (see MIM 147070), joining (J) genes (see MIM 147010), and diversity (D) genes (see MIM 146910). The C region genes are clustered downstream of the V region genes within the heavy chain locus on chromosome 14. The IGHM gene encodes the C region of the mu heavy chain, which defines the IgM isotype. Naive B cells express the transmembrane forms of IgM and IgD (see IGHD; MIM 1471770) on their surface. During an antibody response, activated B cells can switch to the expression of individual downstream heavy chain C region genes by a process of somatic recombination known as isotype switching. In addition, secreted Ig forms that act as antibodies can be produced by alternative RNA processing of the heavy chain C region sequences. Although the membrane forms of all Ig isotypes are monomeric, secreted IgM forms pentamers, and occasionally hexamers, in plasma (summary by Janeway et al., 2005).

# **Recommended Dilutions**

**WB** 1:1000 - 1:4000

**IHC-P** 1:200 - 1:800

IF/ICC 1:200 - 1:800

**ELISA** Recommended starting

concentration is 1 µg/mL.

Please optimize the
concentration based on
your specific assay
requirements.

# Immunogen Information

**Gene ID Swiss Prot** 3507 P01871

### **Immunogen**

Recombinant protein (or fragment). This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.

### **Synonyms**

MU; VH; AGM1; Human IgM

## **Contact**

<b>a</b>	400-999-6126
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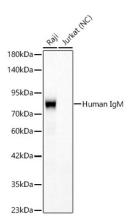
### **Product Information**

SourceIsotypePurificationRabbitIgGAffinity purification

#### Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% BSA, preserved with proclin300 or sodium azide (as specified on the Certificate of Analysis), pH 7.3.

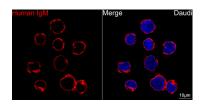


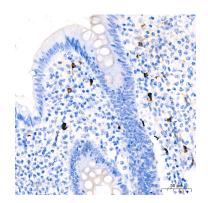
Western blot analysis of various lysates, using Human lgM Rabbit mAb (A24831) at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit lgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.

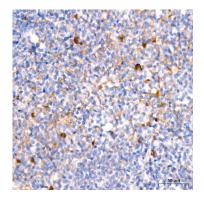
Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.

Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).

Negative control(NC):Jurkat Exposure time: 15s.

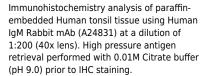


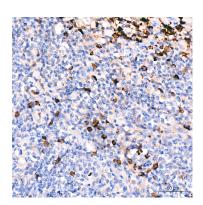




Confocal imaging of Daudi cells using Human IgM Rabbit mAb (A24831, dilution 1:200) followed by a further incubation with Cy3 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS007, dilution 1:500) (Red). DAPI was used for nuclear staining (Blue). Objective: 100x.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffinembedded Human appendix tissue using Human IgM Rabbit mAb (A24831) at a dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Citrate buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.





Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffinembedded Human B-cell lymphoma using Human IgM Rabbit mAb (A24831) at a dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Citrate buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.