

## Human IgE

**Subcategory:** Azide Free Antibody, Control Antibody,

Human Ig

**Cat. No.:** 250205

**Unit:** 1 mg

### Description:

This product is purified human IgE with kappa light chains produced in vitro from a hybridoma. Plasma IgE concentrations are low in normal patients. Elevated IgE levels are found in patients presenting severe allergic reactions and parasite infections. Original material was obtained from a healthy donor tested negative for HIV, HCV and hepatitis B by using US FDA-approved tests. Purity of human IgE is > 98% by SDS-PAGE analysis. There is no contamination by antibodies of other isotypes because of the cell line origin. Contaminants from foetal bovine serum were removed by Protein-L affinity chromatography. The material must be handled as potentially infectious as all human material. The product can be used as an IgE control in quantitative assays and for cell sensitization assays.

**Isotype:** Human IgE

**Applications:** E

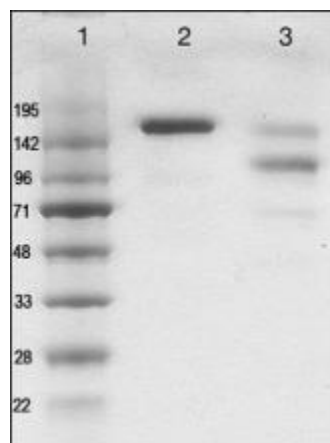
**Species Reactivity:** H

**Format:** Each vial contains 1 mg IgE in 1 ml (1 mg/ml) of PBS pH7.4. No sodium azide. Antibody was purified by Protein-L affinity chromatography. 1 mg Human IgE corresponds to 380,000 ± 50,000 IU/ml.

**Alternate Names:** Immunoglobulin E; IgE

**Antigen:** This is a non-immune hybridoma.

**Application Notes:** Purified human IgE with kappa light chain is produced in vitro from a monoclonal hybridoma. Original material was obtained from a healthy donor tested negative for HIV, HCV and hepatitis B by using US FDA-approved tests. Purity of human IgE is >98% by SDS-PAGE analysis. Endotoxin level



**Quality control of human IgE preparation from hybridoma (lane 2) vs. IgE sample purified from myeloma patient serum (lane 3). MW markers are shown in lane 1.**

**Storage:** Store at -20°C. Minimize freeze-thaw cycles. The material must be handled as potentially infectious as all human material. Product is guaranteed one year from the date of shipment.

**Product Citations:** [1] Sharquie I et al. 2013. BMC Immunol. 14:54.1471-2172/14/54. PMID# 24330349. [2] Hideshima S et al. 2013. July. Electrochimica Acta. doi:10.1016/j.electacta.2013.07.113

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