## anti-human IgM

## Monoclonal Antibody CH2 to IgG (Human)

**Cat-No: 21389711** 100 μg in 100 μl

Clone: CH2

Specificity: The antibody CH2 reacts with Fc fragment of human IgM

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

**Purity:** > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

**Form:** Purified by precipitation methods followed by ion exchange chromatography.

Appearance: Clear colourless solution.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

**Storage conditions:** Store at 4 °C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Application: ELISA** 

**Background:** Immunoglobulin M (**IgM**) is produced as a 900 kDa pentamer, which is an efficient complement binder. This antibody type is produced initially in the immune response and it is the first immunoglobulin class to be synthesized by a fetus or newborn. IgM antibodies do not cross the placenta. IgM concentration in blood is 0.12 g/l and its biological survival (plasma T1/2) is 5 days.

References: Brinkmann V, Heusser CH.: Cell Immunol. 1993 Dec;152(2):323-32.

**Warning:** Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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