

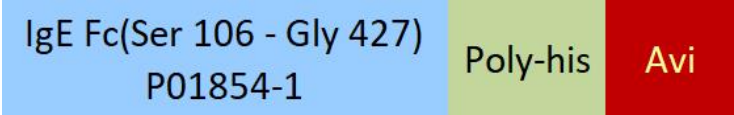
Synonym

IgE

Source

Biotinylated Human IgE Fc Protein, His,Avitag(IGE-H82E3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 106 - Gly 427 (Accession # [P01854-1](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: Ser 106

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (Avitag™).

The protein has a calculated MW of 39.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 45-55 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

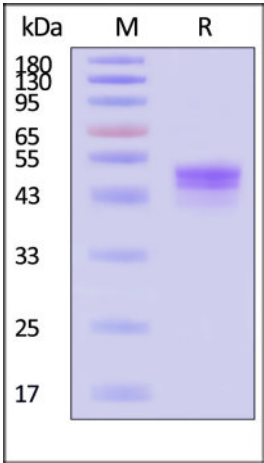
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

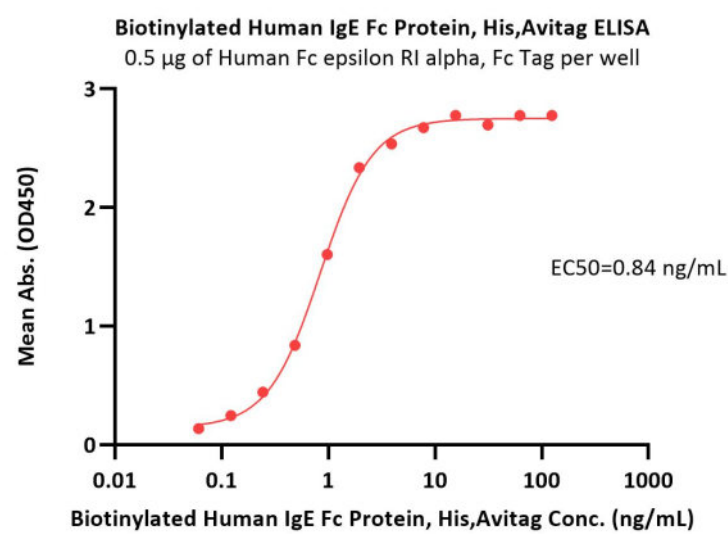
SDS-PAGE



Biotinylated Human IgE Fc Protein, His,Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA





Immobilized Human Fc epsilon RI alpha, Fc Tag (Cat. No. FCA-H5259) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human IgE Fc Protein, His,Avitag (Cat. No. IGE-H82E3) with a linear range of 0.06-2 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

As one of the five designated immunoglobulin isotypes, immunoglobulin E (IgE) plays a major role in atopic conditions by inducing immediate hypersensitivity reactions. IgE also contributes significantly to the body’s immune response to parasitic infections. IgE antibodies are predominantly found in the tissues, firmly attached to effector cells, such as mast cells and basophils, by high-affinity IgE Fc receptor (Fc epsilon RI) and low-affinity IgE receptor (Fc epsilon RII).