ARG22731
anti-CD173 / Blood group H2 antigen antibody [BRIC231]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BRIC231] recognizes CD173 / Blood group H2 antigen.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Pig
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	This antibody recognizes Human type 2 H blood group antigen, also known as CD173 / Blood group H2 antigen. Active H substances in man, are expressed by many cells and tissues and also by erythrocytes.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BRIC231
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD173 / Blood group H2 antigen
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human erythroleukemic cell line (HEL) established from a 30 year old patient with relapsed erythroleukemia following treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactoside alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; Fucosylglycoprotein 3-alpha-galactosyltransferase; GTB; Histo-blood group A transferase; NAGAT; A3GALT1; Histo-blood group ABO system transferase; EC 2.4.1.40; A transferase; Histo-blood group B transferase; Fucosylglycoprotein alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; A3GALNT; Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactoside alpha-galactosyltransferase; B transferase; EC 2.4.1.37

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent

Application Note: FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Unpurified.
Buffer	TRIS buffered glycine and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ABO
Gene Full Name	ABO blood group (transferase A, alpha 1-3-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; transferase B, alpha 1-3-galactosyltransferase)
Background	This gene encodes proteins related to the first discovered blood group system, ABO. Which allele is present in an individual determines the blood group. The 'O' blood group is caused by a deletion of guanine-258 near the N-terminus of the protein which results in a frameshift and translation of an almost entirely different protein. Individuals with the A, B, and AB alleles express glycosyltransferase activities that convert the H antigen into the A or B antigen. Other minor alleles have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	This protein is the basis of the ABO blood group system. The histo-blood group ABO involves three carbohydrate antigens: A, B, and H. A, B, and AB individuals express a glycosyltransferase activity that converts the H antigen to the A antigen (by addition of UDP-GalNAc) or to the B antigen (by addition of UDP-Gal), whereas O individuals lack such activity. [UniProt]
PTM	The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.
Cellular Localization	Cell surface