ARG62535
anti-Lewis B antibody [LWB01(2-25LE)]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [LWB01 (2-25LE)] recognizes Lewis B
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	LWB01 (2-25LE)
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Lewis B
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human colorectal carcinoma cell line LS174T
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	leB; Major airway glycoprotein; Lewis B blood group antigen; Tracheobronchial mucin; mucin; Mucin-5AC; LeB; MUC5; TBM; Gastric mucin; MUC-5AC; Mucin-5 subtype AC, tracheobronchial

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:400

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Colon

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified Antibody
Buffer	1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 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

Database links	GeneID: 4586 Human
Gene Symbol	MUC5AC
Gene Full Name	mucin 5AC, oligomeric mucus/gel-forming
Function	Gel-forming glycoprotein of gastric and respiratoy tract epithelia that protects the mucosa from infection and chemical damage by binding to inhaled microrganisms and particles that are subsequently removed by the mucocilary system. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	586 kDa
PTM	C-, O- and N-glycosylated. O-glycosylated on the Thr-/Ser-rich tandem repeats. C-mannosylation in the Cys-rich subdomains may be required for proper folding of these regions and for export from the endoplasmic reticulum during biosynthesis. Proteolytic cleavage in the C-terminal is initiated early in the secretory pathway and does not involve a serine protease. The extent of cleavage is increased in the acidic parts of the secretory pathway. Cleavage generates a reactive group which could link the protein to a primary amide.