

Mouse Anti- Blood Group Lewis B [2-25LE]: MC0008

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The Lewis histo-blood group system comprises a set of fucosylated glycosphingolipids that are synthesized by exocrine epithelial cells and circulate in body fluids. The glycosphingolipids function in embryogenesis, tissue differentiation, tumor metastasis, inflammation, and bacterial adhesion. They are secondarily absorbed to red blood cells giving rise to their Lewis phenotype. This gene is a member of the fucosyltransferase family, which catalyzes the addition of fucose to precursor polysaccharides in the last step of Lewis antigen biosynthesis. It encodes an enzyme with alpha(1,3)-fucosyltransferase and alpha(1,4)-fucosyltransferase activities. Lewis blood group antigens are carbohydrate moieties structurally integrated in mucous secretions. Lewis antigen system alterations have been described in gastric carcinoma and associated lesions. Anomalous expression of Lewis B antigen has been found in some non-secretory gastric carcinomas and colorectal cancers.

Specifications:

Clone: 2-25LE same as LWB01
Source: Mouse
Isotype: IgG1k
Reactivity: Human
Localization: Cytoplasm
Formulation: Protein A/G purified antibody from bioreactor concentrate. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.2% BSA and < 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3).
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles
Applications: IHC, ICC/IF
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Blood Group Lewis B Concentrated	MC0008	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.

References

1. Overexpression of Lewis y antigen promotes human epididymis protein 4-mediated invasion and metastasis of ovarian cancer cells. Zhuang H et al. Biochimie 105:91-8, 2014.
2. Human milk contains novel glycans that are potential decoy receptors for neonatal rotaviruses. Yu Y et al. Mol Cell Proteomics 13:2944-60, 2014.