

Mouse Anti- Blood Group Antigen 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:

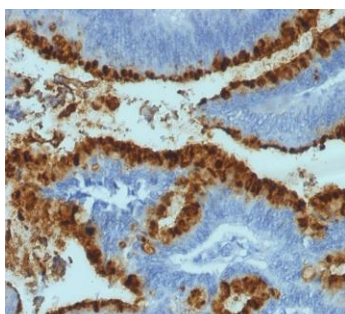
Clone: 2-25LE same as LWB01
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Mucin isolated from a human ovarian cyst fluid
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ICC/IF
 Package:

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

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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.



FFPE human colon cancer stained with anti-Blood Group Antigen Lewis B using DAB

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.