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# Anti-MUC1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11844

## Product Information

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| **Application** | IHC-P |
| **Primary Accession** | P35354 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Format** | Lyophilized |
| **Description** | Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Mucin-1(MUC1) detection. Tested with IHC-P in Human. |
| **Reconstitution** | Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 5743 |
| **Other Names** | Prostaglandin G/H synthase 2, 1.14.99.1, Cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2, PHS II, Prostaglandin H2 synthase 2, PGH synthase 2, PGHS-2, Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2, PTGS2, COX2 |
| **Calculated MW** | 68996 |
| **Application Details** | Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, By Heat |
| **Subcellular Localization** | Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Expressed on the apical surface of epithelial cells, especially of airway passages, breast and uterus. Also expressed in activated and unactivated T-cells. Overexpressed in epithelial tumors, such as breast or ovarian cancer and also in non-epithelial tumor cells. Isoform 7 is expressed in tumor cells only. |
| **Source** | Eukaryota |
| **Protein Name** | Mucin-1 |
| **Contents** | Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3. |
| **Immunogen** | E.coli-derived human MUC1 recombinant protein (Position: R945-G1097). Human MUC1 shares 56% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse MUC1. |

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| **Purification** | Immunogen affinity purified. |
| **Cross Reactivity** | No cross reactivity with other proteins |
| **Storage** | At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| **Sequence Similarities** | Contains 1 SEA domain. |

## Protein Information

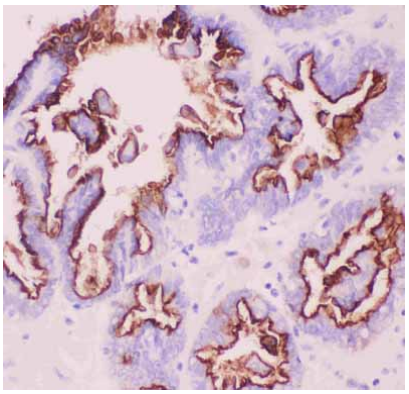
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| **Name** | PTGS2 ( HGNC:9605) |
| **Function** | Dual cyclooxygenase and peroxidase in the biosynthesis pathway of prostanoids, a class of C20 oxylipins mainly derived from arachidonate ((5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-eicosatetraenoate, AA, C20:4(n-6)), with a particular role in the inflammatory response (PubMed:11939906, PubMed:16373578, PubMed:17519235, PubMed:19540099, PubMed:22942274, PubMed:26859324, PubMed:27226593, PubMed:7592599, PubMed:7947975, PubMed:9261177). The cyclooxygenase activity oxygenates AA to the hydroperoxy endoperoxide prostaglandin G2 (PGG2), and the peroxidase activity reduces PGG2 to the hydroxy endoperoxide prostaglandin H2 (PGH2), the precursor of all 2-series prostaglandins and thromboxanes (PubMed:16373578, PubMed:22942274, PubMed:26859324, PubMed:27226593, PubMed:7592599, PubMed:7947975, PubMed:9261177). This complex transformation is initiated by abstraction of hydrogen at carbon 13 (with S-stereochemistry), followed by insertion of molecular O2 to form the endoperoxide bridge between carbon 9 and 11 that defines prostaglandins. The insertion of a second molecule of O2 (bis-oxygenase activity) yields a hydroperoxy group in PGG2 that is then reduced to PGH2 by two electrons (PubMed:16373578, PubMed:22942274, PubMed:26859324, PubMed:27226593, PubMed:7592599, PubMed:7947975, PubMed:9261177). Similarly catalyzes successive cyclooxygenation and peroxidation of dihomo-gamma-linoleate (DGLA, C20:3(n-6)) and eicosapentaenoate (EPA, C20:5(n-3)) to PGH1 and PGH3, the precursors of 1- and 3-series prostaglandins respectively, though arachidonate (AA, C20:4(n-6)) remains the preferred substrate (PubMed:11939906, PubMed:17519235, PubMed:19540099). In an alternative pathway of prostanoid biosynthesis, converts 2-arachidonoyl lysophospholipids to prostanoid lysophospholipids, which are then hydrolyzed by intracellular phospholipases to release free prostanoids (PubMed:27642067). Metabolizes 2-arachidonoyl glycerol yielding the glyceryl ester of PGH2, a process that can contribute to pain response (PubMed:22942274). Generates lipid mediators from n-3 and n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) via a lipoxygenase-type mechanism. Oxygenates PUFAs to hydroperoxy compounds and then reduces them to corresponding alcohols (PubMed:11034610, PubMed:11192938, PubMed:9048568, PubMed:9261177). Plays a role in the generation of resolution phase interaction products (resolvins) during both sterile and infectious inflammation (PubMed:12391014). Metabolizes docosahexaenoate (DHA, C22:6(n-3)) to 17R-HDHA, a precursor of the D- series resolvins (RvDs) (PubMed:12391014). As a component of the biosynthetic pathway of E-series resolvins (RvEs), converts eicosapentaenoate (EPA, C20:5(n-3)) primarily to 18S-HEPE that is further metabolized by ALOX5 and LTA4H to generate 18S-RvE1 and 18S- RvE2 (PubMed:21206090). In vascular endothelial cells, converts docosapentaenoate (DPA, C22:5(n-3)) to 13R-HDPA, a precursor for 13- series resolvins (RvTs) shown to activate macrophage phagocytosis during bacterial infection (PubMed:26236990). In activated leukocytes, contributes to oxygenation of hydroxyeicosatetraenoates (HETE) to diHETES (5,15-diHETE |

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| | and 5,11-diHETE) (PubMed:22068350, PubMed:26282205). Can also use linoleate (LA, (9Z,12Z)- octadecadienoate, C18:2(n-6)) as substrate and produce hydroxyoctadecadienoates (HODEs) in a regio- and stereospecific manner, being (9R)-HODE ((9R)-hydroxy-(10E,12Z)-octadecadienoate) and (13S)- HODE ((13S)-hydroxy-(9Z,11E)-octadecadienoate) its major products (By similarity) (PubMed:7642610). During neuroinflammation, plays a role in neuronal secretion of specialized preresolving mediators (SPMs) 15R- lipoxin A4 that regulates phagocytic microglia (By similarity). |
| **Cellular Location** | Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus outer membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Detected on the lumenal side of the endoplasmic reticulum and nuclear envelope |

## Background

Mucin 1, cell surface associated (MUC1) or polymorphic epithelial mucin (PEM) is a mucin encoded by the MUC1 gene in humans. This gene encodes a membrane-bound protein that is a member of the mucin family. Mucins are O-glycosylated proteins that play an essential role in forming protective mucous barriers on epithelial surfaces. It is mapped to 1q22. Mucin 1 is a transmembrane mucin normally expressed on the apical borders of secretory epithelial cells. Overexpression of Mucin 1 is often associated with colon, breast, ovarian, lung and pancreatic cancers. The protein serves a protective function by binding to pathogens and also functions in a cell signaling capacity. Mucin 1 stimulated ESR1-mediated transcription and contributed to estradiol-mediated growth and survival of breast cancer cells. This gene also can suppress pulmonary innate immunity, and its antiinflammatory activity may play an important modulatory role during microbial infection.

## Images



Anti-MUC1 Picoband antibody, ABO11844-1.JPGIHC(P): Human Ovary Cancer Tissue

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