10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

MUC2

Mouse Monoclonal antibody(Mab)
Catalog # AD80096

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q02817
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	764F9B4
Calculated MW	550850

Additional Information

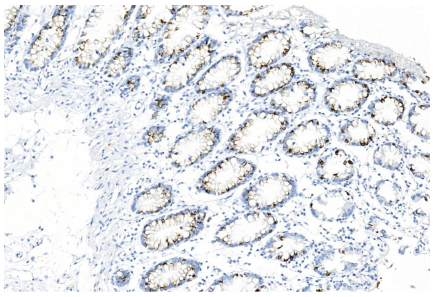
Gene ID	4583
Gene Name	MUC2
Other Names	Mucin-2, MUC-2, Intestinal mucin-2, MUC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8300571, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7512}
Dilution	IHC-P~~Ready-to-use
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C.
Precautions	MUC2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

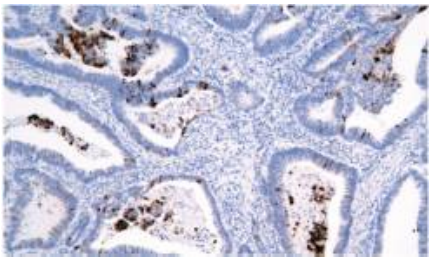
Name	MUC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8300571, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7512}
Function	Coats the epithelia of the intestines and other mucus membrane-containing organs to provide a protective, lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces (PubMed:17058067, PubMed:19432394, PubMed:33031746). Major constituent of the colon mucus, which is mainly formed by large polymeric networks of MUC2 secreted by goblet cells that cover the exposed surfaces of intestine (PubMed:19432394, PubMed:33031746). MUC2 networks form hydrogels that guard the underlying epithelium from pathogens and other hazardous matter entering from the outside world, while permitting nutrient absorption and gas exchange (PubMed:33031746, PubMed:36206754). Acts as a divalent copper chaperone that protects intestinal cells from copper toxicity and facilitates nutritional copper unptake into cells (PubMed:36206754). Binds both Cu(2+) and its reduced form, Cu(1+), at two juxtaposed binding sites: Cu(2+), once reduced to Cu(1+) by vitamin C (ascorbate) or other dietary antioxidants, transits to the other binding site (PubMed:36206754). MUC2-bound Cu(1+) is protected from oxidation in aerobic environments, and can be released for

	nutritional delivery to cells (PubMed:36206754). Mucin gels store antimicrobial molecules that participate in innate immunity (PubMed:33031746). Mucin glycoproteins also house and feed the microbiome, lubricate tissue surfaces, and may facilitate the removal of contaminants and waste products from the body (PubMed:33031746). Goblet cells synthesize two forms of MUC2 mucin that differ in branched chain O-glycosylation and the site of production in the colon: a (1) 'thick' mucus that wraps the microbiota to form fecal pellets is produced in the proximal, ascending colon (By similarity). 'Thick' mucus transits along the descending colon and is lubricated by a (2) 'thin' MUC2 mucus produced in the distal colon which adheres to the 'thick' mucus (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted. Note=In the intestine, secreted into the inner and outer mucus layers (By similarity). Before secretion, mucin polymers are stored in dedicated secretory vesicles (PubMed:33031746). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80Z19, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33031746}
Tissue Location	Colon, small intestine, colonic tumors, bronchus, cervix and gall bladder.

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human appendix tissue was performed with MUC2 primary antibody, followed by peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue was performed with MUC2 primary antibody, followed by peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.