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Blood Group Antigen H Type 2 (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 19-OLE]
Catalog # AH11345

Product Information

Application	IHC, IF
Primary Accession	P16442
Other Accession	28, 654423
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Clone Names	19-OLE
Calculated MW	40934

Additional Information

Gene ID	28
Other Names	Histo-blood group ABO system transferase, Fucosylglycoprotein 3-alpha-galactosyltransferase, Fucosylglycoprotein alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase, Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactoside alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase, 2.4.1.40, Glycoprotein-fucosylgalactoside alpha-galactosyltransferase, 2.4.1.37, Histo-blood group A transferase, A transferase, Histo-blood group B transferase, B transferase, NAGAT, Fucosylglycoprotein alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase soluble form, ABO
Application Note	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Blood Group Antigen H Type 2 (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ABO
Function	This protein is the basis of the ABO blood group system. The histo-blood group ABO involves three carbohydrate antigens: A, B, and H. A, B, and AB individuals express a glycosyltransferase activity that converts the H antigen to the A antigen (by addition of UDP-GalNAc) or to the B antigen (by addition of UDP-Gal), whereas O individuals lack such activity.

Cellular Location	Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein. Secreted Note=Membrane-bound form in trans cisternae of Golgi. Secreted into the body fluid
Tissue Location	Expressed at high levels in testis. Also expressed in pancreas, uterus and lung and salivary gland

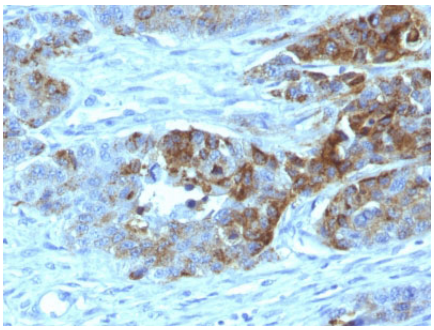
Background

Recognizes the blood group H type 2 antigens, trisaccharide Fuc □ □1-2Gal □ □1-4GlcNAc □ □1 of human origin. This protein is the basis of the ABO blood group system. The histo-blood group ABO involves three carbohydrate antigens: A, B, and H. A, B, and AB individuals express a glycosyltransferase activity that converts the H antigen to the A antigen (by addition of UDP-GalNAc) or to the B antigen (by addition of UDP-Gal), whereas O individuals lack such activity. It is expressed on endothelial cells, epithelial cells and granulocytes. Increased expression of this antigen has been observed on some tumor tissues such as gastric carcinomas, urothelial carcinomas, and colon carcinomas.

References

Bara J, Daher N, Mollicone R, Oriol R. Immunohistological patterns of 20 monoclonal antibodies against non-A, non-B glycoconjugates in normal human pyloric and duodenal mucosae. Blood TransfImmunohaematol. 1987; 30:685-692. | Blood transfusion and immunohaematology, Ph Rouger, D Anstee and Ch Salmon (Eds), Arnette, France 30 (5), p. 353-720, 1987. | Norwalk Virus Binds to Histo-Blood Group Antigens Present on Gastroduodenal Epithelial Cells of Secretor Individuals. SEVERINE MARIONNEAU, NATHALIE RUVOE □N, BEATRICE LE MOULLAC–VAIDYE, MONIQUE CLEMENT, ANNE CAILLEAU–THOMAS, GUILLERMO RUIZ–PALACOIS, PENGWEI HUANG, XI JIANG, and JACQUES LE PENDU. GASTROENTEROLOGY 2002;122:1967–1977. | Expression of Mucin Peptide and Blood Group ABH- and Lewis-Related Carbohydrate Antigens in Normal Human Conjunctiva. Catherine Garcher, Jacques Bara, Alain Bron, and Rafael Oriol. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 1994;35:1184-1191

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with Blood Group Antigen H Type 2 Monoclonal Antibody (19-OLE)