

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone HE-14]
Catalog # AH11350

Specification

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,2,3,
Primary Accession	P16442
Other Accession	28, 654423
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	Multiple KDa

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This antibody recognizes human blood group A (monofucosyl and difucosyl A antigens with chain types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and Forssmann antigen. It is also reactive with the immuno-dominant A trisaccharide. Blood group antigen expression in human colon cancer was studied by means of two monoclonal antibodies of broad anti-A (HE-14) and anti-type 3 and type 4 chain-based A and H (HE-10) specificity. These antigens were proved to re-appear in tumors of the distal colon, the HE-10 antibody reacting more frequently (9 out of 12 samples) than HE-14 (5 out of 12 samples) and frequently with supra-nuclear staining of the cytoplasm probably in those places of the Golgi apparatus where carbohydrate antigens are synthesized. This staining pattern is characteristic of HE-10 in normal colonic mucosa as well. With HE-14, staining was often absent in less differentiated tumors, while HE-10 did react in such tumors. In some cases, these two antibodies gave different staining patterns in parallel sections from the same tissue sample, primarily at the cellular level. Three out of 12 cases showed blood group antigen expression in the mucosa of the distal colon adjacent to the tumor only when HE-10 Ab was used.

Blood Group Antigen A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Van◊k J, Dr◊malov◊ D, Smyslov◊ O, Němec M, Viklick◊ V, Wisniewski K. Detection of blood group A antigen expression in human colon cancer using monoclonal antibodies with different specificities. Neoplasma. 1989;36(4):479-88