

**Blood Group Antigen B (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone HEB-20]
Catalog # AH11357****Specification****Blood Group Antigen B (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 B (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 B (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Blood Group Antigen B (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

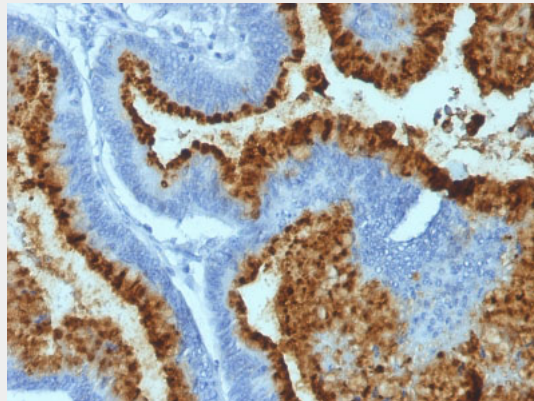
Expressed at high levels in testis. Also expressed in pancreas, uterus and lung and salivary gland

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



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with Blood Group B Monoclonal Antibody (HEB-20).

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

The antibody HEB-20 reacts with human blood group B. The specificity of the antibody HEB-20 was confirmed by comparison of specificity and reactivity to standard reagent using >5.000 samples of blood. The MAb HEB-20 shows specific staining of erythrocytes and vascular epithelium of blood group B controls and no staining in group A controls. This MAb is applicable for tissue staining in tumor patients with blood groups B and AB. Blood group antigens are generally defined as molecules formed by sequential addition of saccharides to the carbohydrate side chains of lipids and proteins detected on erythrocytes and certain epithelial cells. The A, B and H antigens are reported to undergo modulation during malignant cellular transformation. Blood group related antigens represent a group of carbohydrate determinants carried on both glycolipids and glycoproteins. They are usually mucin type, and are detected on erythrocytes, certain epithelial cells, and in secretions of certain individuals. Sixteen genetically and biosynthetically distinct but inter related specificities belong to this group of antigens, including A, B, H, Lewis A, Lewis B, Lewis X, Lewis Y, and precursor type 1 chain antigens.

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

Vančok J, Drmalov 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