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

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

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 3-3A]
Catalog # AH11362

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 / IgG1, 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

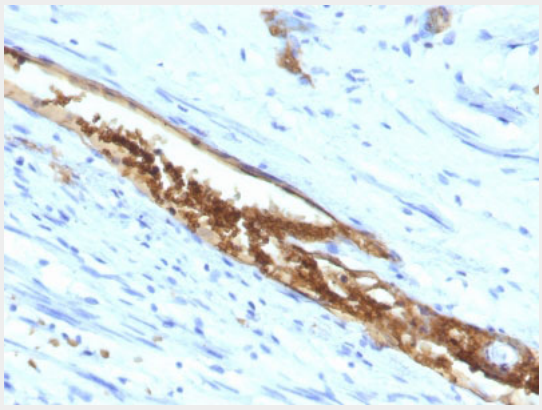
Tissue Location
Expressed at high levels in testis. Also expressed in pancreas, uterus and lung and salivary gland

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with Blood Group Antigen A Monoclonal Antibody (3-3A)

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

This MAb preferably reacts with determinants of chain A and H type 3Ā(Gal1-3GalNAc-R) and 4 (Gal1-3GalNAc-R), but not with type 1 and 2 chain structures. It is not reactive with immuno-dominant A trisaccharide. This MAb is applicable for tissue staining in tumor patients with blood groups A and AB. It shows a highly heterogeneous reactivity in human colon tumor tissue and adjacent mucosa. 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 A (CD173) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Blood transfusion and immunohaematology, Ph Rouger, D Anstee and Ch Salmon (Eds) -Arnette, France 30 (5) 353-720, (1987). | Biochem. J. 254, 185-193 (1988)