Anti-CD227 (MUC1) [140C1]

Catalogue number: 154759
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor:
Institute: Netherlands Cancer Institute
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-CD227 (MUC1) [140C1]

Alternate name: Mucin 1, Cell Surface Associated

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: MUC1 is a glycoprotein with extensive O-linked glycosylation of its extracellular domain. Mucins line the apical surface of epithelial cells in the lungs, stomach, intestines, eyes and several other organs. Mucins protect the body from infection by pathogen binding to oligosaccharides in the extracellular domain, preventing the pathogen from reaching the cell surface. Overexpression of MUC1 is often associated with colon, breast, ovarian, lung and pancreatic cancers
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG1
Reactivity: Human
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Milkfat globule membranes
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:

Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: CD227

Target alternate names:

Target background: MUC1 is a glycoprotein with extensive O-linked glycosylation of its extracellular domain. Mucins line the apical surface of epithelial cells in the lungs, stomach, intestines, eyes and several other organs. Mucins protect the body from infection by pathogen binding to oligosaccharides in the extracellular domain, preventing the pathogen from reaching the cell surface. Overexpression of MUC1 is often associated with colon, breast, ovarian, lung and pancreatic cancers

Molecular weight: 120 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application:
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 0.9-1.1 mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide
Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Balm et al. 1992. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol. 249(5):237-42. PMID: 1524802.