

Anti-MUC3 [1175]

Catalogue number: 153399

Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Mike Price

Institute: University of Nottingham

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-MUC3 [1175]

Alternate name: Mucin 3

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Mucin 3 (MUC3) is a glycoprotein. Distributed in colon and rectum, and to a lesser extent in breast, lung and salivary gland tissues. Major glycoprotein component of a variety of mucus gels. Thought to provide a protective, lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces. May be involved in ligand binding and intracellular signaling.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype: IgG2b

Reactivity: Human

Selectivity:

Host: Mouse

Immunogen: MUC3 peptide

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: MUC3

Target alternate names:

Target background: Mucin 3 (MUC3) is a glycoprotein. Distributed in colon and rectum, and to a lesser extent in breast, lung and salivary gland tissues. Major glycoprotein component of a variety of mucus gels. Thought to provide a protective, lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces. May be involved in ligand binding and intracellular signaling.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; FACS ; IHC

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: Wang et al. 2015. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 39(6):688-97. PMID: 24836948. ; Forbester et al. 2015. Infect Immun. 83(7):2926-34. PMID: 25964470. ; Interaction of Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhimurium with Intestinal Organoids Derived from Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. ; Glutamine Improves Innate Immunity and Prevents Bacterial Enteroinvasion During Parenteral Nutrition. ; Luo et al. 2014. Infect Immun. 82(2):509-21. PMID: 24478067. ; He et al. 2013. PLoS One. 8(12):e79769. PMID: 24324582. ; High MUC2 expression in ovarian cancer is inversely associated with the M1/M2 ratio of tumor-associated macrophages and patient survival time. ; Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli secretes a highly conserved mucin-degrading metalloprotease to effectively engage intestinal epithelial cells. ; Pierre et al. 2013. JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 37(3):401-9. PMID: 23064255. ; Cranberry proanthocyanidins improve the gut mucous layer morphology and function in mice receiving elemental enteral nutrition. ; Algamas-Dimantov et al. 2012. J Lipid Res. 53(6):1056-70. PMID: 22357704. ; Amelioration of diabetes-induced colorectal ontogenesis by omega-3 fatty acids in mice. ; Vermeulen et al. 2010. Nat Cell Biol. 12(5):468-76. PMID: 20418870. ; Wnt activity defines colon cancer stem cells and is regulated by the microenvironment. ; Guilmeau et al. 2010. Oncogene. 29(7):992-1002. PMID: 19935714. ; Heterogeneity of Jagged1 expression in human and mouse intestinal tumors: implications for targeting Notch signaling. ; Durrant et al. 1994. Eur J Cancer. 30A(3):355-63. PMID: 8204359. ; Production of monoclonal antibodies recognising the peptide core of MUC2 intestinal mucin.