




MUC1 / EMA / CD227 (Epithelial Marker); Clone 139H2 (Concentrate)


Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0217-C.5	0.5 ml
Description:		
Species:	Mouse	
Immunogen:	Human milk-fat globule membranes	
Clone:	139H2	
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	4582 (Human)	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	1q22	
Synonyms:	Breast carcinoma-associated antigen DF3, CA15-3, Carcinoma-associated mucin Episialin, Epithelial Membrane Antigen, H23AG, KL-6, MAM6, MUC-1, MUC-1/SEC, MUC-1/X, MUC1-alpha, MUC1-beta, MUC1-CT, MUC1-NT, MUC1/ZD, Mucin 1 cell surface associated, Mucin-1 subunit beta, Peanut-reactive urinary mucin, PEM, PEMT, Polymorphic epithelial mucin, PUM, Tumor-associated epithelial membrane antigen, Tumor-associated mucin	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	265-400kDa	
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.	
Specificity:	139H2 reacts with MUC1, a large transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the ductal surface of normal glandular epithelia. The dominant epitope of 139H2 has not yet been determined. In immunohistochemical assays, it superbly stains routine formalin/paraffin carcinoma tissues. An antibody to MUC1 is useful as a pan-epithelial marker for detecting early metastatic loci of carcinoma in bone marrow or liver.	
Background:	MUC1 is proteolytically cleaved into alpha and beta subunits that form a heterodimeric complex consisting of the N-terminal alpha subunit and the C-terminal beta subunit. The alpha subunit of MUC1 has cell adhesive properties. It can act both as an adhesion and an anti-adhesion protein. MUC1 may provide a protective layer on epithelial cells against bacterial and enzymatic attack. The beta subunit contains a C-terminal domain, which is involved in cell signaling through phosphorylation and protein-protein interactions.	
Species Reactivity:	Human and Mouse. Others not known.	
Positive Control:	MCF-7 or MDA-231 cells. Breast or colon carcinoma.	
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic and cell surface	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml	
	Flow Cytometry:	0.5-1 µg/million cells
	Immunofluorescence:	1-2 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	

Storage: 2° C  8° C

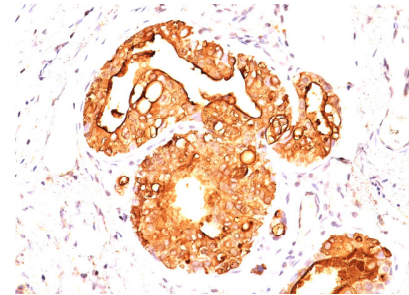


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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast cancer stained with MUC1; Clone 139H2. Note cytoplasmic and membrane staining

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Hilkens, J., Buijs, F., Hilgers, J., Hageman, P., Calafat, J., Sonnenberg, A. and van der Valk, M. 1984. Monoclonal antibodies against human milk-fat globule membranes detecting differentiation antigens of the mammary gland and its tumors. *Int. J. Cancer* 34: 197-206.

Warranty:


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