abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-MUC1 antibody ab15481

★★★★★ 9 Abreviews 46 References 3 图像

概述

产品名称 Anti-MUC1抗体

描述 兔多克隆抗体to MUC1

宿主 Rabbit

经测试应用 适用于: ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P

不适用于: WB

种属反应性 与反应: Mouse, Human

免疫原 Synthetic peptide within Human MUC1 aa 1200 to the C-terminus. The exact sequence is

proprietary.

Database link: P15941

常规说明 This product is FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. For commercial use, please contact

partnerships@abcam.com.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

存储溶液 pH: 7.60

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA

纯**度** Immunogen affinity purified

克隆 多克隆

同种型 kgG

1

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab15481于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (2)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
IHC-Fr	**** <u>(1)</u>	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (6)	1/100. Antigen retrieval is not essential but may optimise staining.

应用说明

Is unsuitable for WB.

靶标

功能

The alpha subunit has cell adhesive properties. Can act both as an adhesion and an antiadhesion protein. May provide a protective layer on epithelial cells against bacterial and enzyme attack.

The beta subunit contains a C-terminal domain which is involved in cell signaling, through phosphorylations and protein-protein interactions. Modulates signaling in ERK, SRC and NF-kappa-B pathways. In activated T-cells, influences directly or indirectly the Ras/MAPK pathway. Promotes tumor progression. Regulates TP53-mediated transcription and determines cell fate in the genotoxic stress response. Binds, together with KLF4, the PE21 promoter element of TP53 and represses TP53 activity.

组织特异性

Expressed on the apical surface of epithelial cells, especially of airway passages, breast and uterus. Also expressed in activated and unactivated T-cells. Overexpressed in epithelial tumors, such as breast or ovarian cancer and also in non-epithelial tumor cells. Isoform Y is expressed in tumor cells only.

疾病相关

MUC1/CA 15-3 is used as a serological clinical marker of breast cancer to monitor response to breast cancer treatment and disease recurrence (PubMed:20816948). Decreased levels over time may be indicative of a positive response to treatment. Conversely, increased levels may indicate disease progression. At an early stage disease, only 21% of patients exhibit high MUC1/CA 15-3 levels, that is why CA 15-3 is not a useful screening test. Most antibodies target the highly immunodominant core peptide domain of 20 amino acid (APDTRPAPGSTAPPAHGVTS) tandem repeats. Some antibodies recognize glycosylated epitopes.

Medullary cystic kidney disease 1

序列相似性

Contains 1 SEA domain.

发展阶段

During fetal development, expressed at low levels in the colonic epithelium from 13 weeks of gestation.

翻译后修饰

Highly glycosylated (N- and O-linked carbohydrates and sialic acid). O-glycosylated to a varying degree on serine and threonine residues within each tandem repeat, ranging from mono- to penta-glycosylation. The average density ranges from about 50% in human milk to over 90% in T47D breast cancer cells. Further sialylation occurs during recycling. Membrane-shed glycoproteins from kidney and breast cancer cells have preferentially sialyated core 1 structures, while secreted forms from the same tissues display mainly core 2 structures. The O-glycosylated content is overlapping in both these tissues with terminal fucose and galactose, 2- and 3-linked galactose, 3- and 3,6-linked GalNAc-ol and 4-linked GlcNAc predominating. Differentially O-

glycosylated in breast carcinomas with 3,4-linked GlcNAc. N-glycosylation consists of high-mannose, acidic complex-type and hybrid glycans in the secreted form MUC1/SEC, and neutral complex-type in the transmembrane form, MUC1/TM.

Proteolytic cleavage in the SEA domain occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum by an autoproteolytic mechanism and requires the full-length SEA domain as well as requiring a Ser, Thr or Cys residue at the P + 1 site. Cleavage at this site also occurs on isoform MUC1/X but not on isoform MUC1/Y. Ectodomain shedding is mediated by ADAM17.

Dual palmitoylation on cysteine residues in the CQC motif is required for recycling from endosomes back to the plasma membrane.

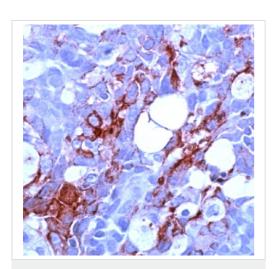
Phosphorylated on tyrosines and serine residues in the C-terminal. Phosphorylation on tyrosines in the C-terminal increases the nuclear location of MUC1 and beta-catenin. Phosphorylation by PKC delta induces binding of MUC1 to beta-catenin/CTNNB1 and thus decreases the formation of the beta-catenin/E-cadherin complex. Src-mediated phosphorylation inhibits interaction with GSK3B. Src- and EGFR-mediated phosphorylation on Tyr-1229 increases binding to beta-catenin/CTNNB1. GSK3B-mediated phosphorylation on Ser-1227 decreases this interaction but restores the formation of the beta-cadherin/E-cadherin complex. On T-cell receptor activation, phosphorylated by LCK. PDGFR-mediated phosphorylation increases nuclear colocalization of MUC1CT and CTNNB1.

The N-terminal sequence has been shown to begin at position 24 or 28.

Secreted; Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. On EGF and PDGFRB stimulation, transported to the nucleus through interaction with CTNNB1, a process which is stimulated by phosphorylation. On HRG stimulation, colocalizes with JUP/gamma-catenin at the nucleus and Apical cell membrane. Exclusively located in the apical domain of the plasma membrane of highly polarized epithelial cells. After endocytosis, internalized and recycled to the cell membrane. Located to microvilli and to the tips of long filopodial protusions.

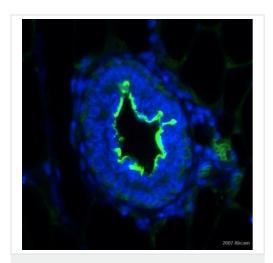
细胞定位

图片



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-MUC1 antibody (ab15481)

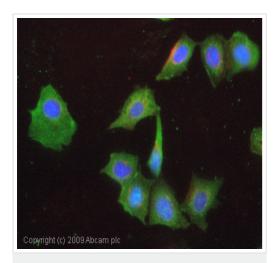
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human breast carcinoma tissue labelling MUC1 with ab15481.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-MUC1 antibody (ab15481)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

ab15481 at 1/200 staining mouse mammary gland tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was paraformaldehyde fixed and blocked with BSA. A heat mediated antigen retrieval step was performed. The antibody was incubated with the tissue for 16 hours and then an Alexa-Fluor 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary. MUC1 staining (luminal cells) is shown in green. The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI and staining is shown in blue.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-MUC1 antibody (ab15481)

ICC/IF image of ab15481 stained Hek293 cells. The cells were 100% methanol fixed (5 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab15481, 1µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor[®] 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor[®] 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

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