

Blood Group N antigen (DRF-8): sc-52374

BACKGROUND

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 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 (1 and 2), B, H, M, N, Lewis A, Lewis B, Lewis X, Lewis Y and precursor type 1 chain antigens.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: C1GALT1 (human) mapping to 7p22.1.

SOURCE

Blood Group N antigen (DRF-8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against N antigen on cells of human origin.

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PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2b} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blood Group N antigen (DRF-8) is available conjugated fluorescein (sc-52374 FITC, 100 tests in 2 ml), for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

Blood Group N antigen (DRF-8) is recommended for detection of Blood Group N antigen of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.