CA-15-3 (BTAM 15.1): sc-59478

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. Cancer antigen 15-3 (CA-15-3) is a tumor-associated serum marker that measures the protein product of the MUC1 gene. CA-15-3 is useful in monitoring a patient’s response to breast cancer treatment and to watch for breast cancer recurrence.

REFERENCES

SOURCE
CA-15-3 (BTAM 15.1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified CA-15-3 of human origin.

PRODUCT
Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS
CA-15-3 (BTAM 15.1) is recommended for detection of antigenic determinant CA-15-3 on human high molecular weight Mucin 1 of human origin by immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500); non cross-reactive with human AFP, CEA, PAP, PSA, CA-19-9 or CA-125.

Molecular Weight of CA-15-3: 290 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS
To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.
2) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2050 or ABC: sc-2017 mouse IgG Staining Systems.

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

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

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