BACKGROUND
Gangliosides are key players in determining the nature of tetraspanin interactions and are major components of the tetraspanin web. The GD2 gangliosides are sialic acid-containing glycosphingolipids that play a role in signal transduction and cell-cell recognition. Ganglioside GD2 production is controlled by GM2/GD2 synthase. It is found in all tissues and localizes to the cell surface. Ganglioside GD2 is involved in the onset of apoptosis by dephosphorylating focal adhesion kinases. Ganglioside GD2 is abundant on neuroblastoma cells and on all tumors originating in the neuroectoderm, such as malignant melanoma, adult T cell leukemia and certain colon and gastric cancers. This suggests that Ganglioside GD2 may be a good target for immunotherapy. Additionally, Ganglioside GD2 is found on mesenchymal stromal cells and may be a unique surface marker.

REFERENCES

SOURCE
Ganglioside GD2 (11H3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Ganglioside GD2 of human origin.

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