SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Blood Group H n/ab antigen (86-M): sc-52372

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY
The Power to Question

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, Lewis A, Lewis B, Lewis X, Lewis Y and precursor type 1 chain antigens.

REFERENCES

1. Matsuzawa, S., et al. 1970. Blood group H antigen of influenza A2 Virus. Nature 226: 758.
2. Kannagi, R., et al. 1984. Blood group H antigen with globo-series structure. Isolation and characterization from human blood group O erythrocytes. FEBS Lett. 175: 397-401.
3. Shabana, A.H., et al. 1987. Expression of blood group H antigen by normal, benign, and carcinoma cells of the oral epithelium: immunohistochemical study using monoclonal antibody RS13. Oral Surg. Oral Med. Oral Pathol. 62: 532-537.
4. Shabana, A.H., et al. 1987. Expression of blood group H antig radiotherapy. Oral Surg. Oral Med. Oral Pathol. 63: 340-347.
5. Yang, N. and Boettcher, B. 1991. Conversion of the human blood group H antigen to A antigen *in vitro*. Immunol. Cell Biol. 69: 111-118.
6. Widmalm, G. and Venable, R.M. 1994. Molecular dynamics simulation and NMR study of a blood group H trisaccharide. Biopolymers 34: 1079-1088.
7. Mollicone, R., et al. 1996. Recognition of the blood group H type 2 trisaccharide epitope by 28 monoclonal antibodies and three lectins. Glycoconj. J. 13: 263-271.
8. Bouhours, D., et al. 1997. Simultaneous expression by porcine aorta endothelial cells of glycosphingolipids bearing the major epitope for human xenoreactive antibodies (Gal α 1-3Gal), blood group H determinant and N-glycolylneuraminic acid. Glycoconj. J. 13: 947-953.
9. Zhu, K., et al. 2003. A novel function for a glucose analog of blood group H antigen as a mediator of leukocyte-endothelial adhesion via intracellular adhesion molecule 1. J. Biol. Chem. 278: 21869-21877.

SOURCE

Blood Group H n/ab antigen (86-M) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against antigen N of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

Blood Group H n/ab antigen (86-M) is recommended for detection of Blood Group H n/ab 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 10^6 cells).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Miura, T., et al. 2013. Histo-blood group antigen-like substances of human enteric bacteria as specific adsorbents for human noroviruses. J. Virol. 87: 9441-9451.
2. Amarasiri, M., et al. 2016. Bacterial histo-blood group antigens contributing to genotype-dependent removal of human noroviruses with a microfiltration membrane. Water Res. 95: 383-391.

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 for detailed protocols and support products.