

PE anti-human Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric)

Catalog # / Size: 2440535 / 25 tests
2440540 / 100 tests

Clone: FH6

Isotype: Mouse IgM, κ

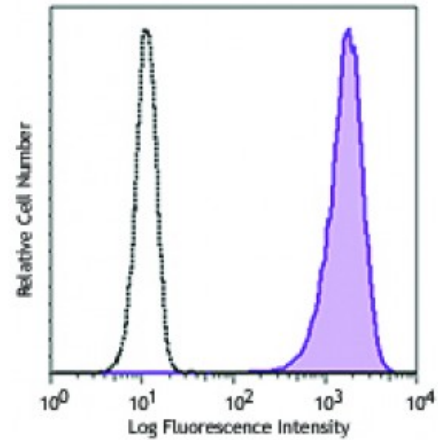
Immunogen: Purified 6B fucoganglioside absorbed to *Salmonella minnesota*.

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific

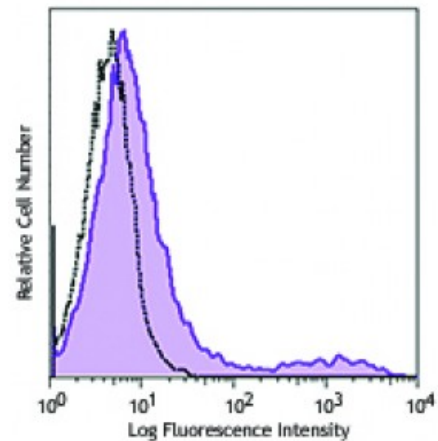


Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric) (clone FH6) PE (filled histogram) or mouse IgM, κ PE isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric) (clone FH6) PE (filled histogram) or mouse IgM, κ PE isotype control (open histogram).

Application References:

1. Fukushi Y, *et al.* 1984. *J. Biol. Chem.* 259:10511.
2. Fukushi Y, *et al.* 1985. *Cancer Res.* 8:3711.
3. Kannagi R, *et al.* 1986. *Cancer Research* 5:2619.
4. Kobayashi M, *et al.* 2010. *Anticancer Res.* 30:593.

Description: The FH6 antibody recognizes Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric) on glycolipids or glycoproteins. It also recognizes Sialyl Lewis X with long carbohydrate attachments (Sialyl Lewis X-i). These antigens are expressed on human granulocytes, monocytes, small subsets of lymphocytes, some fetal tissues such as the fetal stomach, fetal colon, and fetal intestine, and a variety of cancer tissues. It is believed that these antigens are involved in cell adhesion.

- Antigen**
- References:**
1. Fukushi Y, *et al.* 1984. *J. Biol. Chem.* 259:10511.
 2. Kannagi R, *et al.* 1986. *Cancer Research* 5:2619.
 3. Nakasaki H, *et al.* 1989. *Cancer Research* 49:3662.
 4. Dohi T, *et al.*