PE anti-human Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric)

Catalog # / Size: 2440540 / 100 tests

2440535 / 25 tests

Clone:

Isotype: Mouse IgM, κ

Purified 6B fucoganglioside absorbed to Immunogen:

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

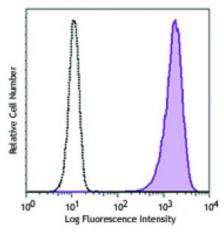
unconjugated antibody.

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. к PE isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

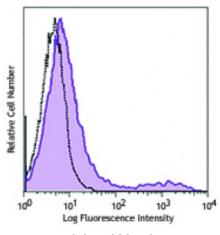
Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 Sialvl Lewis X (dimeric) (clone FH6) PE (filled histogram) or mouse IgM, к 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 (demeric) 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.