

FITC anti-human Sialyl Lewis X (dimeric)

Catalog # / Size: 2440560 / 100 tests
2440555 / 25 tests

Clone: FH6

Isotype: Mouse IgM, κ

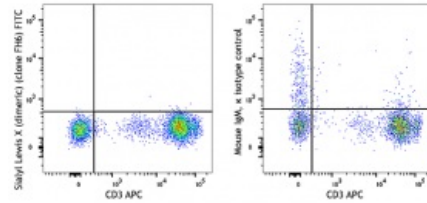
Immunogen: Purified 6B fucoganglioside absorbed to Salmonella minnesota.

Reactivity: Human

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

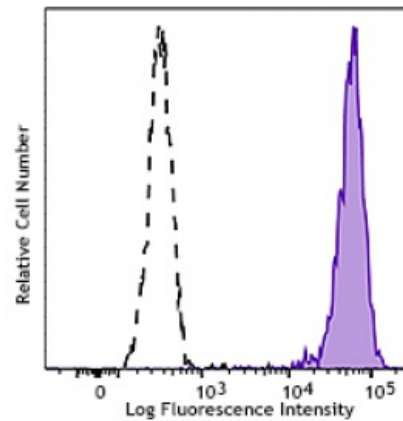


Human peripheral blood Lymphocytes were stained with sialyl lewis X (dimeric) (clone FH6) FITC and UCHT1 APC (left) or mouse IgM

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 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with sialyl lewis X (dimeric) (clone FH6) FITC (filled histogram) or mouse IgM

- Application 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.*

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.*