ARG10534
anti-MUC16 / CA125 antibody [X306]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [X306] recognizes MUC16 / CA125
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	X306
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	MUC16 / CA125
Species	Human
Immunogen	MUC16 / CA125 antigen purified from Human ovarian carcinoma.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Mucin-16; MUC-16; Ovarian carcinoma antigen CA125; CA125; Ovarian cancer-related tumor marker CA125; CA-125

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note

Recommended pairs for sandwich immunoassay (capture-detection):
ARG10534 - ARG10351
ARG10534 - ARG54428
ARG10534 - ARG10156

* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Ion exchange chromatography
Buffer	10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 0.15 M NaCl and 0.05 % Sodium azide
Preservative	0.05 % Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 94025 Human Swiss-port # Q8WXI7 Human
Gene Symbol	MUC16
Gene Full Name	mucin 16, cell surface associated
Function	Thought to provide a protective, lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	1519 kDa
PTM	Heavily O-glycosylated; expresses both type 1 and type 2 core glycans. Heavily N-glycosylated; expresses primarily high mannose and complex bisecting type N-linked glycans. May be phosphorylated. Phosphorylation of the intracellular C-terminal domain may induce proteolytic cleavage and the liberation of the extracellular domain into the extracellular space. May contain numerous disulfide bridges. Association of several molecules of the secreted form may occur through interchain disulfide bridges providing an extraordinarily large gel-like matrix in the extracellular space or in the lumen of secretory ducts.