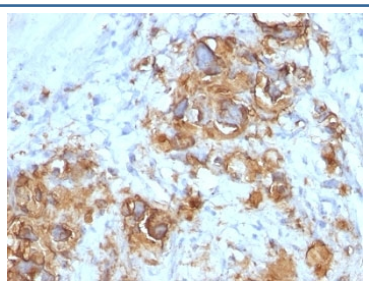
CA19-9 Antibody [clone 121SLE] (V3057)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3057-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3057-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3057SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3057IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Citations (11)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgM, kappa
Clone Name	121SLE
Purity	PEG precipitation
UniProt	Not Known
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This CA19-9 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human gastric carcinoma stained with CA19-9 antibody (121SLE).

Description

CA19-9 antibody clone 121SLE is a monoclonal antibody that recognizes carbohydrate antigen 19-9, a sialylated Lewis antigen expressed on mucin-type glycoproteins. CA19-9 is normally present at low levels in epithelial tissues but is significantly elevated in many adenocarcinomas, particularly pancreatic, colorectal, and gastric cancers. NSJ Bioreagents supplies this antibody for oncology, pathology, and biomarker research.

The antibody produces strong membranous and cytoplasmic staining in epithelial-derived tumors. In diagnostic pathology, CA19-9 detection supports classification of adenocarcinomas and helps distinguish gastrointestinal malignancies from non-epithelial tumors. It is often included in immunohistochemical panels for evaluating pancreaticobiliary tumors.

In oncology, CA19-9 antibody clone 121SLE is widely used in research into tumor progression, metastasis, and therapeutic monitoring. Elevated serum levels of CA19-9 correlate with tumor burden and response to therapy in pancreatic cancer. This antibody supports tissue-based and translational studies into how CA19-9 expression influences tumor biology.

Beyond pancreas and colon cancers, CA19-9 has been implicated in ovarian and lung cancers, where its expression has diagnostic and prognostic value. The antibody allows detailed assessment of CA19-9 distribution and its role in tumor aggressiveness.

In clinical biomarker research, CA19-9 remains one of the most studied tumor antigens. Although not specific enough for screening alone, its elevated presence in patient serum has made it a useful adjunct marker in monitoring disease progression and treatment effectiveness.

The antibody has also been applied to studies of mucin biology and glycosylation. CA19-9 expression reflects altered glycosylation pathways in malignant cells, providing insight into tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens.

Validated in tissue-based and cell-based assays, the antibody consistently produces specific results with minimal background. Alternate names include sialyl Lewis A antigen antibody, gastrointestinal tumor marker antibody, and pancreatic carcinoma antigen antibody.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CA19-9 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. No special pretreatment is required for the immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Precipitin lines obtained after immuno-diffusion using mAb 116-NS-19-9 and mucins isolated from an ovarian cyst of a Lewis A+B- patient (0Le) were used as the immunogen for the CA19-9 antibody.

Storage

Store the CA19-9 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).