Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen Antibody / CD176 [clone A68-B/A11] (V3098)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3098-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3098-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3098SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Citations (4)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgM, kappa
Clone Name	A68-B/A11
Purity	PEG precipitation
UniProt	Not Applicable
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	ELISA : 1-5ug/ml for coating (order BSA/sodium azide-free format)
Limitations	This Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen antibody is available for research use only.

Description

Recognizes a disaccharide epitope, Gal1-3GalNAc, of Thomsen-Friedenreich (TF) antigen. It is specific for both anomeric

forms of the disaccharide (TF and TF, including related structures on the glycolipid) and shows no cross-reactivity with sialylated glycophorin. The Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen acts as an oncofetal antigen, with low expression in normal adult tissues but increasing to fetal levels of expression in hyperplasia or malignancy. It is considered as a pan-carcinoma marker. During metastasis, the ability of malignant cells to form multicellular aggregates via homotypic or heterotypic aggregation and their adhesion to the endothelium are critical. The tumor-associated carbohydrate Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen (Gal-GalNAc) is involved in tumor cell adhesion and tissue invasion. It also causes an immune response, and overexpression of the antigen causes cancer cells to be more sensitive to natural killer cell lysis. The Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen is suppressed in normal healthy cells and represents one of the few chemically well-defined antigens associated with tumor malignancy. The presence of the Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen on the surface of cancer cells may result from a divergence from the normal pathway for O-linked glycosylation in these cells, most likely caused by inappropriate localization of the enzymes involved in synthesis of the disaccharide.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Neuraminidase-treated human red blood cells were used as the immunogen for the Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen antibody.

Storage

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