

Human alpha-gal epitope Monoclonal Antibody | anti-alpha-galepitope antibody

Anti-alpha-gal epitope [m86]

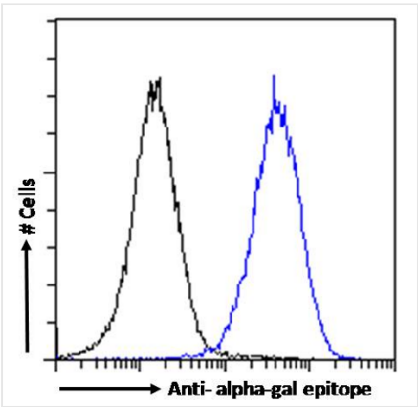
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA72085	Human	Species independent	ELISA, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

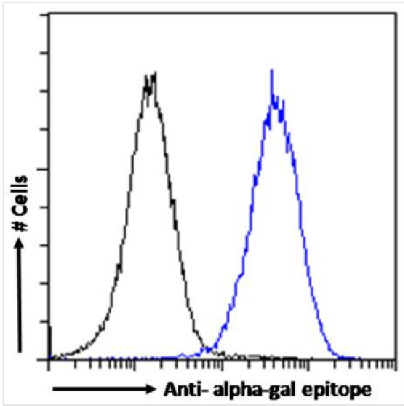
alpha-gal epitope; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-alpha-gal epitope [m86]; A-Gal; Gal-alpha-1 - 3Gal-beta-1 - 4GlcNAc-R; anti-alpha-galepitope antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

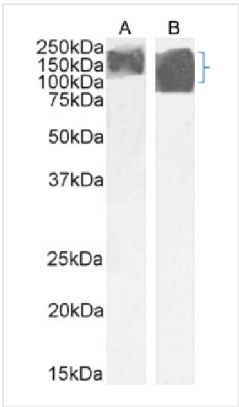
Host	Human
Reactivity	Species independent
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Human IgM, kappa
Clone Number	m86
Specificity	This antibody binds to the alpha-gal epitope on glycoproteins and glycolipids.
Purity/Purification	Purified antibody. Affinity Purified using a recombinant lectin column
Form/Format	PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-alpha-galepitope antibody	ELISA, FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Chimeric Use Statement	This chimeric human antibody was made using the variable domain sequences of the original Mouse IgM format, for improved compatibility with existing reagents, assays and techniques.
PMID	11090880
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20 degree C.



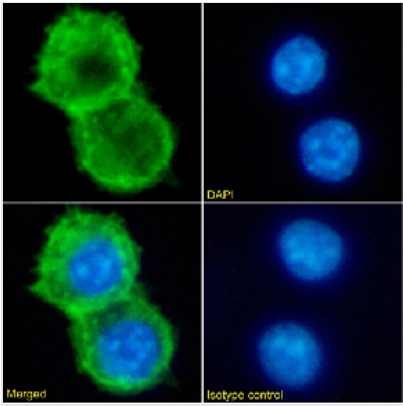
FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Flow cytometry using the Anti-alpha-gal epitope antibody m86 (AAA72085). Paraformaldehyde fixed RAW264.7 cells were stained with anti-unknown specificity antibody or the mouse IgG1 version of m86 (AAA72085-1.1, blue line) at a dilution of 1:100 for 1h at RT. After washing, the bound antibody was detected using a goat anti-mouse IgG AlexaFluor 488 antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 and cells analyzed using a FACSCanto flow-cytometer.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Flow-cytometry using the anti-alpha-gal epitope antibody m86 (AAA72085). RAW264.7 cells were stained with anti-unknown IgG antibody or the mouse IgG-chimeric version of m86 (AAA72085-1.1, blue line) at a dilution of 1:100 for 1h at RT. After washing, bound antibody was detected using a goat anti-mouse IgG AlexaFluor 488 antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 and cells analyzed using a FACSCanto flow-cytometer.



WB (Western Blot)
Western Blot using anti-alpha-gal epitope antibody m86 (AAA72085). rat spleen(A) and pig spleen(B) tissue lysate (35ug protein in RIPA buffer) was resolved on an SDS PAGE gel and blots probed with the chimeric mouse IgG version of m86 (AAA72085-1.1) at 0.3ug/ml before detection using an anti-mouse secondary antibody. A primary incubation of 1h was used and protein was detected by chemiluminescence.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of RAW264.7 cells using anti-alpha-gal epitope antibody (AAA72085) m86. Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed RAW264.7 cells stained with the chimeric mouse IgG version of m86 (AAA72085-1.1) at 10ug/ml followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2ug/ml), showing membrane staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). Panels show from left-right, top-bottom AAA72085-1.1, DAPI, merged channels and an isotype control. The isotype control was stained with anti-unknown antibody followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-alpha-galepitope antibody	Recombinant monoclonal antibody to alpha-gal epitope. Recombinant Platform with variable regions (i.e. specificity) from the hybridoma m86. Rabbit red cells, on which alpha-gal is the major carbohydrate epitope, were injected into alpha 1,3 galactosyltransferase knock-out mice.
Product Categories/Family for anti-alpha-galepitope antibody	transplantation; proteinchemistry
References	Chen, Radic and Galili Genes coding evolutionary novel anti-carbohydrate antibodies: studies on anti-Gal production in alpha 1,3 galactosyltransferase knock out mice. Mol Immunol. 2000 Jun;37(8):455-66. Note on publication: Describes the generation and characterization of anti-gal epitope antibodies raised in alpha 1,3 galactosyltransferase knock-out mice.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.