Product Datasheet

MUC5AC Antibody (58M1) [Alexa Fluor® 750] NBP3-11581AF750

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com



technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP3-11581AF750

Updated 10/26/2023 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications
Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP3-11581AF750



NBP3-11581AF750

MUC5AC Antibody (58M1) [Alexa Fluor® 750]

Product Information	MUC5AC Antibody (58M1) [Alexa Fluor® 750]		
Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.	Product Information		
Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone 58M1 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 750 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cystein rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staning. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC52. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification in intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen Immunogen	Unit Size	0.1 ml	
Clonality Monoclonal Clone 58M1 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 750 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated. This can be ackeded with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen	Concentration	· ·	
Clone 58M1 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG1 Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 750 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. The scapent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.	
Preservative 1,000	Clonality	Monoclonal	
IgG1 Kappa	Clone	58M1	
Conjugate Alexa Fluor 750 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreass. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide	
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Isotype	IgG1 Kappa	
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated his can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should molonger be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750	
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 4586 Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should MUC5AC be present. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of primary mucinous ovarian the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen	Purity	Protein A or G purified	
Mouse	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate	
Gene Symbol Gene Symbol MUC5AC Species Human This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Product Description		
Gene Symbol MUC5AC Human This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Host	Mouse	
Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Gene ID	4586	
Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody recognizes the peptide core of gastric mucin M1 (recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Gene Symbol	MUC5AC	
(recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs. normal pancreas. Immunogen M1 mucin preparation from the fluid of an ovarian mucinous cyst belonging to an	Species	Human	
	Specificity/Sensitivity	(recently identified as Mucin 5AC). Its epitope is located in the N-terminal cysteine rich part of the peptide core of MUC5AC, which is heavily glycosylated. Its epitope is destroyed by beta-mercaptoethanol but not by periodate treatment. monoclonal antibody 2-11M1 reacts with the protein backbone exclusively; it only reacts with fully deglycosylated MUC5AC. Therefore, the material under test should also be fully deglycosylated. This can be achieved with standard periodate oxidation method. The success of the deglycosylation can be checked with routine PAS (Periodic Acid Shiff) staining. After deglycosylation, the preparation should no longer be stainable with PAS reagent. Only then 2-11M1 will react should MUC5AC be present. This mucin is present in primary ovarian mucinous cancer but usually absent in colorectal adenocarcinoma, thus showing an expression pattern opposite to MUC2. Together with a panel of antibodies, Anti-MUC5AC may be useful for differential identification of primary mucinous ovarian tumors from colon adenocarcinoma metastatic to the ovary. MUC5AC antibodies may also be useful for identification of intestinal metaplasia as well as in the identification of pancreatic carcinoma and pre-cancerous changes vs.	
	Immunogen		



Notes

Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.

Product Application Details	
Applications	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Recommended Dilutions	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112

USA

Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887

Fax: 303.730.1966

nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6

Canada

Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402

canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449

Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com

Technical Support: nb-technical@bio-

techne.com

Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-11581AF750

IC002S Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (11711) [Alexa Fluor® 750]

H00004586-Q01-10ug Recombinant Human MUC5AC GST (N-Term) Protein

210-TA-005 TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]

NBP2-76703 Human MUC5AC ELISA Kit (Colorimetric)

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-11581AF750

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications

