Anti-MUC16 Antibody [SN0715]

ET1611-73

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human
Applications:	WB, IF-Cell, IF-Tissue, IHC-P, FC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 1519 kDa
Clone number:	SN0715

Description: The mucins are a family of highly glycosylated, secreted proteins with a basic structure consisting of a variable number of tandem repeats (VNTRs). Membrane-associated and secretory Mucins are high molecular weight glycoproteins of the glycocalyx (polysaccharide biofilm) that protects mucosal epithelium from particulate matter and microorganisms. Epithelial Mucins are large, secreted and cell surface glycoproteins crucial for adhesion modulation, signaling and epithelial cell protection. The number of repeats is highly polymorphic and varies among different alleles. The Mucin family consists of Mucins 1-4, Mucin 5 (AC and B), Mucins 6-8, Mucins 11-13 and Mucins 15-17. The Mucin 16 protein (also commonly referred to as CA125), encoded for by the gene MUC16, is a very high molecular weight tumor antigen consisting of three domains: a carboxy terminal domain, an extracellular domain and an amino terminal domain. Mucin 16, an ovarian cancer-associated antigen, is used as a marker to monitor the progress of epithelial ovarian cancer. It is a hydrophilic membrane-associated protein that may be involved in vitamin A functions.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human MUC16 aa 12331-12339 / 14,507.

Positive control: NIH:OVCAR-3 cell lysate, HepG2, Hela, SKOV-3, human endometrium tissue.

Subcellular location: Cell membrane, extracellular space.

Database links: SwissProt: Q8WXI7 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000
IF-Cell	1:100-1:500
IF-Tissue	1:200
IHC-P	1:1,000
FC	1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

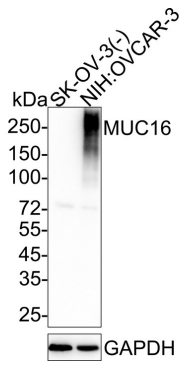

Fig1: Western blot analysis of MUC16 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-MUC16 antibody (ET1611-73) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: SK-OV-3 cell lysate (negative) (20 µg/Lane)
Lane 2: NIH:OVCAR-3 cell lysate (20 µg/Lane)

Predicted band size: 1519 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minutes; ECL: K1801;
4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1611-73) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

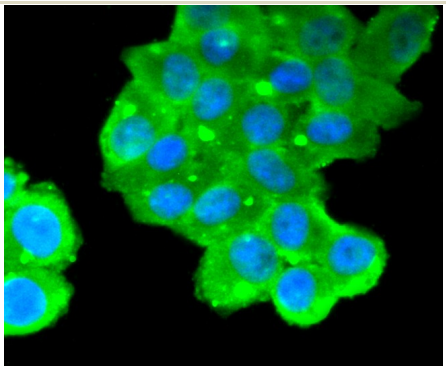

Fig2: ICC staining of MUC16 in HepG2 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1611-73, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

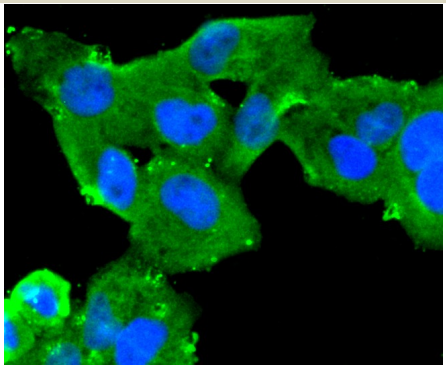

Fig3: ICC staining of MUC16 in Hela cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1611-73, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

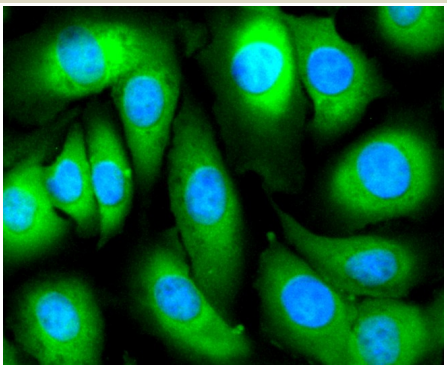

Fig4: ICC staining of MUC16 in SKOV-3 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1611-73, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

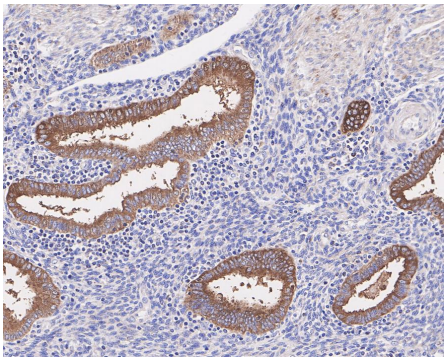

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human endometrium tissue with Rabbit anti-MUC16 antibody (ET1611-73) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1611-73) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

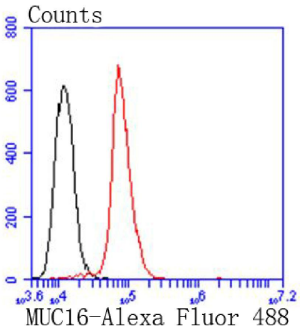

Fig6: Flow cytometric analysis of MUC16 was done on Hela cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (ET1611-73, 1/50) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution for 30 minutes.Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Vitiazeva V et al. The O-Linked Glycome and Blood Group Antigens ABO on Mucin-Type Glycoproteins in Mucinous and Serous Epithelial Ovarian Tumors. PLoS One 10:e0130197 (2015).
2. Garg G et al. Novel treatment option for MUC16-positive malignancies with the targeted TRAIL-based fusion protein Meso-TR3. BMC Cancer 14:35 (2014).