

Immunotag™ Mucin 13 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT2921
Product Description	Immunotag™ Mucin 13 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Mucin 13
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MUC13. AA range:421-470
Specificity	Mucin 13 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Mucin 13 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	MUC13
Accession No.	Q9H3R2 P19467
Alternate Names	MUC13; DRCC1; RECC; Mucin-13; MUC-13; Down-regulated in colon cancer 1
Description	mucin 13, cell surface associated(MUC13) Homo sapiens Epithelial mucins, such as MUC13, are a family of secreted and cell surface glycoproteins expressed by ductal and glandular epithelial tissues (Williams et al., 2001 [PubMed 11278439]).[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2008],

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Protein Expression	Colon,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular space,Golgi lumen,cytosol,integral component of membrane,apical plasma membrane,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	function:Epithelial and hemopoietic transmembrane mucin that may play a role in cell signaling.,PTM:Cleaved into two subunits, alpha and beta, probably between the first EGF domain and the SEA domain. Beta subunit contains the cytoplasmic tail and alpha subunit the extracellular tail. The homo-oligomerization into dimers is dependent on intrachain disulfide bonds.,PTM:Highly N-glycosylated.,similarity:Contains 1 SEA domain.,similarity:Contains 3 EGF-like domains.,subcellular location:Also exists as a soluble form.,subunit:Homodimer of beta subunits.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in epithelial tissues, particularly those of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts, such as large intestine and trachea, followed by kidney, small intestine, appendix and stomach.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.