

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone Leu-M1; same as MMA]
Catalog # AH10474**Specification****CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P22083
Other Accession	2526 , 654379
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	~220kDa KDa

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2526**Other Names**

Alpha-(1, 3)-fucosyltransferase 4, 2.4.1.-, ELAM-1 ligand fucosyltransferase, Fucosyltransferase 4, Fucosyltransferase IV, Fuc-TIV, FucT-IV, Galactoside 3-L-fucosyltransferase, FUT4, ELFT, FCT3A

Application Note

IHC-P~N/A
IF~1:50~200
FC~1:10~50

Format

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**Name** FUT4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29593094}**Function**

[Isoform Short]: Catalyzes alpha(1->3) linkage of fucosyl moiety transferred from GDP-beta-L-fucose to N-acetyl glucosamine (GlcNAc) within type 2 lactosamine (LacNAc,

Gal-beta(1->4)GlcNAc) glycan attached to N- or O-linked glycoproteins (PubMed:1702034, PubMed:1716630, PubMed:29593094). Robustly fucosylates nonsialylated distal LacNAc unit of the polylectosamine chain to form Lewis X antigen (CD15), a glycan determinant known to mediate important cellular functions in development and immunity. Fucosylates with lower efficiency sialylated LacNAc acceptors to form sialyl Lewis X and 6- sulfo sialyl Lewis X determinants that serve as recognition epitopes for C-type lectins (PubMed:1716630, PubMed:29593094). Together with FUT7 contributes to SELE, SELL and SELP selectin ligand biosynthesis and selectin-dependent lymphocyte homing, leukocyte migration and blood leukocyte homeostasis (By similarity). In a cell type specific manner, may also fucosylate the internal LacNAc unit of the polylectosamine chain to form VIM-2 antigen that serves as recognition epitope for SELE (PubMed:11278338, PubMed:1716630).

Cellular Location

Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein.
Note=Membrane-bound form in trans cisternae of Golgi

Tissue Location

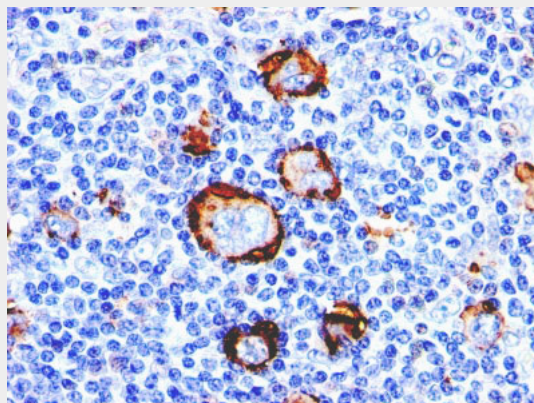
[Isoform Short]: Expressed at low levels in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells.

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

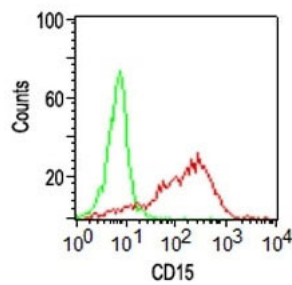
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Hodgkin's Lymphoma stained with CD15 Monoclonal Antibody (Leu-M1).



FACS analysis of human Monocytes using CD15 Monoclonal Antibody (Leu-M1).

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

CD15 plays a role in mediating phagocytosis, bactericidal activity, and chemotaxis. It is present on >95% of granulocytes including neutrophils and eosinophils and to a lesser degree on monocytes. In addition, CD15 is expressed in Reed-Sternberg cells and some epithelial cells. CD15 antibody is very useful in the identification of Hodgkin's disease. CD15 is occasionally expressed in large cell lymphomas of both B and T phenotypes which otherwise have a quite distinct histological appearance.

CD15 / FUT4 (Reed-Sternberg Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Hanjan SN et. al. Clinical Immunology & Immunopathology, 1982;23(2):172-88.2. Hsu et. al. Amer J Clin Pathol 82: 29, 1984.3. Pinkus et. al. Am J Pathol 119: 244, 1985