

**MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 2-11M1 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11917****Specification****MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC-F, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P98088</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">4586</a> , <a href="#">534332</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Monkey, Bovine, Cat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	>1,000kDa KDa

**MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4586**Other Names**

Mucin-5AC, MUC-5AC, Gastric mucin, Lewis B blood group antigen, LeB, Major airway glycoprotein, Mucin-5 subtype AC, tracheobronchial, Tracheobronchial mucin, TBM, MUC5AC, MUC5

**Application Note**

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

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information****Name** MUC5AC {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11535137, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7515}**Function**

Gel-forming glycoprotein of gastric and respiratory tract epithelia that protects the mucosa from infection and chemical damage by binding to inhaled microorganisms and particles that are subsequently removed by the mucociliary system (PubMed: [14535999](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14535999), PubMed: [14718370](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14718370)). Interacts with H.pylori in the gastric epithelium, Barrett's esophagus as well as in gastric metaplasia of the

duodenum (GMD) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14535999" target="\_blank">14535999</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted

#### **Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in surface mucosal cells of respiratory tract and stomach epithelia. Overexpressed in a number of carcinomas. Also expressed in Barrett's esophagus epithelium and in the proximal duodenum.

### **MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) 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](#)

### **MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

### **MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This MAb 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. MAb 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 Schiff) 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.

### **MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Cancer Res.46: 3983-3989 (1986). | Biochem. J. 254: 185-193 (1988). | Int. J. Cancer 47: 304-310 (1991). | J. Immunol. Methods 149: 105-113 (1992)