# Product datasheet

**Anti-MUC1 antibody [C595 (NCRC48)] ab28081**

## Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product name</strong></th>
<th>Anti-MUC1 antibody [C595 (NCRC48)]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Mouse monoclonal [C595 (NCRC48)] to MUC1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Host species</strong></td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specificity</strong></td>
<td>ab28081 recognises the breast cancer associated mucin encoded by the Muc-1 gene, CD227. In normal tissues expression is restricted to specialised glandular epithelial cells.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tested applications</strong></td>
<td>Suitable for: Flow Cyt, ELISA, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB, ICC/IF, Other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Species reactivity</strong></td>
<td>Reacts with: Human</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Immunogen</strong></td>
<td>Urinary MUC-1 mucin (Human)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Epitope</strong></td>
<td>ab28081 recognises the peptide epitope ARG-PRO-ALA-PRO within the protein core of the mucin.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Positive control</strong></td>
<td>Breast carcinoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Form</strong></th>
<th>Liquid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storage instructions</strong></td>
<td>Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Storage buffer** | Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide  
Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4 |
| **Purity** | Protein G purified |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone number** | C595 (NCRC48) |
| **Isotype** | IgG3 |

## Applications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab28081** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
The alpha subunit has cell adhesive properties. Can act both as an adhesion and an anti-adhesion protein. May provide a protective layer on epithelial cells against bacterial and enzyme attack.

The beta subunit contains a C-terminal domain which is involved in cell signaling, through phosphorylations and protein-protein interactions. Modulates signaling in ERK, SRC and NF-kappa-B pathways. In activated T-cells, influences directly or indirectly the Ras/MAPK pathway. Promotes tumor progression. Regulates TP53-mediated transcription and determines cell fate in the genotoxic stress response. Binds, together with KLF4, the PE21 promoter element of TP53 and represses TP53 activity.

Expressed on the apical surface of epithelial cells, especially of airway passages, breast and uterus. Also expressed in activated and unactivated T-cells. Overexpressed in epithelial tumors, such as breast or ovarian cancer and also in non-epithelial tumor cells. Isoform Y is expressed in tumor cells only.

MUC1/CA 15-3 is used as a serological clinical marker of breast cancer to monitor response to breast cancer treatment and disease recurrence (PubMed:20816948). Decreased levels over time may be indicative of a positive response to treatment. Conversely, increased levels may indicate disease progression. At an early stage disease, only 21% of patients exhibit high MUC1/CA 15-3 levels, that is why CA 15-3 is not a useful screening test. Most antibodies target the highly immunodominant core peptide domain of 20 amino acid (APDTRPAPGSTAPPAHGVTS) tandem repeats. Some antibodies recognize glycosylated epitopes.

Medullary cystic kidney disease 1

Contains 1 SEA domain.

During fetal development, expressed at low levels in the colonic epithelium from 13 weeks of gestation.

Highly glycosylated (N- and O-linked carbohydrates and sialic acid). O-glycosylated to a varying degree on serine and threonine residues within each tandem repeat, ranging from mono- to...
penta-glycosylation. The average density ranges from about 50% in human milk to over 90% in T47D breast cancer cells. Further sialylation occurs during recycling. Membrane-shed glycoproteins from kidney and breast cancer cells have preferentially sialylated core 1 structures, while secreted forms from the same tissues display mainly core 2 structures. The O-glycosylated content is overlapping in both these tissues with terminal fucose and galactose, 2- and 3-linked galactose, 3- and 3,6-linked GalNAc-ol and 4-linked GlcNAc predominating. Differentially O-glycosylated in breast carcinomas with 3,4-linked GlcNAc. N-glycosylation consists of high-mannose, acidic complex-type and hybrid glycans in the secreted form MUC1/SEC, and neutral complex-type in the transmembrane form, MUC1/TM.

Proteolytic cleavage in the SEA domain occurs in the endoplasmic reticulum by an autoproteolytic mechanism and requires the full-length SEA domain as well as requiring a Ser, Thr or Cys residue at the P + 1 site. Cleavage at this site also occurs on isoform MUC1/X but not on isoform MUC1/Y. Ectodomain shedding is mediated by ADAM17.

Dual palmitoylation on cysteine residues in the CQC motif is required for recycling from endosomes back to the plasma membrane.

Phosphorylated on tyrosines and serine residues in the C-terminal. Phosphorylation on tyrosines in the C-terminal increases the nuclear location of MUC1 and beta-catenin. Phosphorylation by PKC delta induces binding of MUC1 to beta-catenin/CTNNB1 and thus decreases the formation of the beta-catenin/E-cadherin complex. Src-mediated phosphorylation inhibits interaction with GSK3B. Src- and EGFR-mediated phosphorylation on Tyr-1229 increases binding to beta-catenin/CTNNB1. GSK3B-mediated phosphorylation on Ser-1227 decreases this interaction but restores the formation of the beta-cadherin/E-cadherin complex. On T-cell receptor activation, phosphorylated by LCK. PDGFR-mediated phosphorylation increases nuclear colocalization of MUC1CT and CTNNB1.

The N-terminal sequence has been shown to begin at position 24 or 28.

**Cellular localization**

- Secreted; Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. On EGF and PDGFRB stimulation, transported to the nucleus through interaction with CTNNB1, a process which is stimulated by phosphorylation. On HRG stimulation, colocalizes with JUP/gamma-catenin at the nucleus and Apical cell membrane. Exclusively located in the apical domain of the plasma membrane of highly polarized epithelial cells. After endocytosis, internalized and recycled to the cell membrane. Located to microvilli and to the tips of long filopodial protusions.

**Images**

Ab28081 staining human normal lung. Staining is localised to the apical cell membrane.

Left panel: with primary antibody at 1 ug/ml. Right panel: isotype control.

Sections were stained using an automated system DAKO Autostainer Plus, at room temperature. Sections were rehydrated and antigen retrieved with the Dako 3-in-1 antigen retrieval buffers EDTA pH 9.0 in a DAKO PT Link. Slides were peroxidase blocked in 3% H2O2 in methanol for 10 minutes. They were then blocked with Dako Protein block for 10 minutes (containing casein 0.25% in PBS) then incubated with primary antibody for 20 minutes and detected with Dako Envision Flex amplification kit for 30 minutes. Colorimetric detection was completed with diaminobenzidine for 5 minutes. Slides were counterstained with Haematoxylin and
coverslipped under DePeX. Please note that for manual staining we recommend to optimize the primary antibody concentration and incubation time (overnight incubation), and amplification may be requir

Anti-MUC1 antibody [C595 (NCRC48)] (ab28081) + Whole cell lysate prepared from human BT20 cells

**Predicted band size:** 122 kDa  
**Observed band size:** 170 kDa  
why is the actual band size different from the predicted?

FITC-conjugated ab28081 staining MUC1 in MCF-7 cells (green). Nuclei are counterstained with DAPI (blue).

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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