

Product datasheet

Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free ab238994

Recombinant RabMAb

[4 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR1025(2)] to MUC1 - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Based on the blast result, this antibody only recognizes isoform 5 of MUC1 (Mucin-1).
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human MUC1 aa 1050 to the C-terminus. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: P15941-5
Positive control	IHC-P: Human thyroid cancer tissue.
General notes	Ab238994 is the carrier-free version of ab181133 . This format is designed for use in antibody labeling, including fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, enzymes.

Our [carrier-free formats](#) are supplied in a buffer free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol for higher conjugation efficiency.

Use our [conjugation kits](#) for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

ab238994 is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm.

Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information [see here](#).

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to [RabMAb® patents](#).

Reproducibility is key to advancing scientific discovery and accelerating scientists' next breakthrough.

Abcam is leading the way with our range of recombinant antibodies, knockout-validated antibodies and knockout cell lines, all of which support improved reproducibility.

We are also planning to innovate the way in which we present recommended applications and species on our product datasheets, so that only applications & species that have been tested in our own labs, our suppliers or by selected trusted collaborators are covered by our Abpromise™ guarantee.

In preparation for this, we have started to update the applications & species that this product is Abpromise guaranteed for.

We are also updating the applications & species that this product has been “predicted to work with,” however this information is not covered by our Abpromise guarantee.

Applications & species from publications and Abreviews that have not been tested in our own labs or in those of our suppliers are not covered by the Abpromise guarantee.

Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, as well as customer reviews and Q&As.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Constituent: PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR1025(2)
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab238994** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 104 kDa.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

Function	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Tissue specificity	<p>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.</p>
Involvement in disease	<p>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.</p> <p>Medullary cystic kidney disease 1</p>
Sequence similarities	<p>Contains 1 SEA domain.</p>
Developmental stage	<p>During fetal development, expressed at low levels in the colonic epithelium from 13 weeks of gestation.</p>
Post-translational modifications	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Dual palmitoylation on cysteine residues in the CQC motif is required for recycling from endosomes back to the plasma membrane.</p> <p>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,</p>

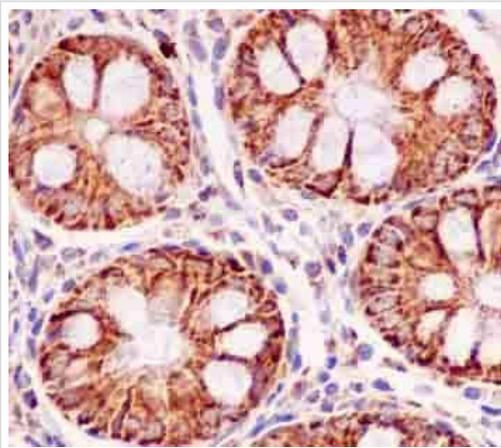
phosphorylated by LCK. PDGFR-mediated phosphorylation increases nuclear colocalization of MUC1CT and CTNNB1.

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 protrusions.

Images

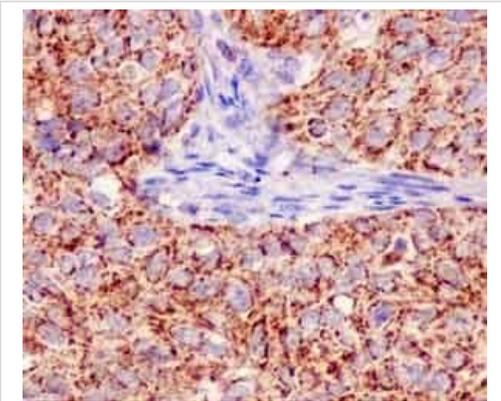


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free (ab238994)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon tissue labeling MUC1 with [ab181133](#) at 1/100 dilution, followed by prediluted HRP Polymer for Rabbit IgG. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide ([ab181133](#)).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

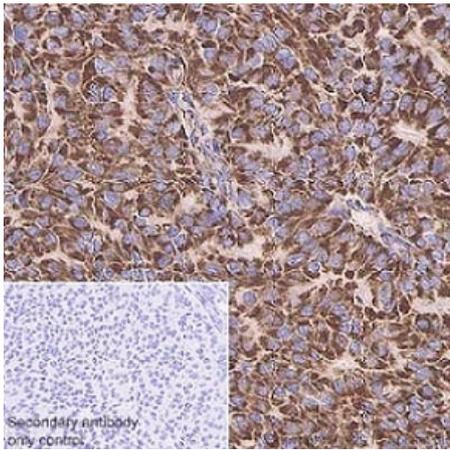


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free (ab238994)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human cervical carcinoma tissue labeling MUC1 with [ab181133](#) at 1/100 dilution, followed by prediluted HRP Polymer for Rabbit IgG. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide ([ab181133](#)).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free (ab238994)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human thyroid cancer tissue sections labeling MUC1 with Purified [ab181133](#) at 1:3000 dilution (0.22 µg/ml). Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using [ab93684](#) (Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0). ImmunoHistoProbe one step HRP Polymer (ready to use) was used as the secondary antibody.

Negative control: PBS instead of the primary antibody. Hematoxylin was used as a counterstain.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide ([ab181133](#)).

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p>Research with confidence Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p>Long-term and scalable supply Recombinant technology</p>
 <p>Success from the first experiment Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p>Ethical standards compliant Animal-free production</p>

Anti-MUC1 antibody [EPR1025(2)] - BSA and Azide free (ab238994)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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