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CA125 Monoclonal Antibody (M11)

Catalog Number **MA5-12425**

Product data sheet

Details	
Size	500 µL
Host/Isotope	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Class	Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	M11
Immunogen	CA 125 antigen derived from ascites fluid
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Form	Liquid
Storage Conditions	4° C

Species Reactivity	
Species reactivity	Human
Published species	Human

Tested Applications	Dilution *
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	1:20-1:40
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1:250

Published Applications	
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	See 1 publications below
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	See 1 publications below
Western Blot (WB)	See 4 publications below

* Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrate the product for use in their own experiment using appropriate negative and positive controls.

Product specific information

MA5-12425 targets CA 125 in IHC (P) applications and shows reactivity with Human samples. The MA5-12425 immunogen is cA 125 antigen derived from ascites fluid.

Background/Target Information

CA 125 determinant is present on a high molecular weight, mucin like glycoprotein of high molecular weight. CA 125 has been found on frozen sections of amnion and derivatives of coelomic and mullerian epithelium, including pleura, pericardium and peritoneum. In adult tissues, epithelial cells of fallopian tube, endometrium and endocervix; pancreas, colon, gall bladder, stomach, kidney, apocrine sweat gland and mammary gland. It is also found in mesothelial cell lining of pleura, pericardium and peritoneum. It is found in ovarian tumors of serous, endometrioid or clear cell types and adenocarcinomas of mullerian type.

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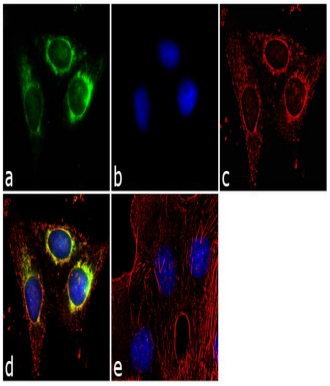
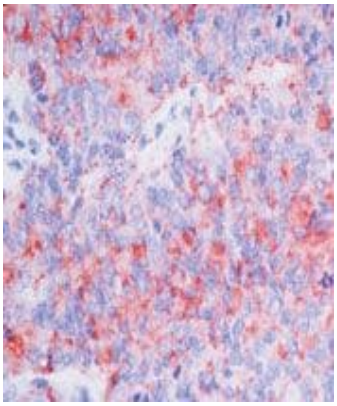
Product Images For CA125 Monoclonal Antibody (M11)



CA125 Antibody (MA5-12425) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of CA 125 was performed using 70% confluent log phase SKOV3 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, and blocked with 1% BSA for 1 hour at room temperature. The cells were labeled with CA 125 (M11) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Product # MA5-12425) at 1:250 dilution in 0.1% BSA and incubated for 3 hours at room temperature and then labeled with Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A28175) a dilution of 1:2000 for 45 minutes at room temperature (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938). F-actin (Panel c: red) was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300). Panel d represents the merged image showing cytoplasmic localization. Panel e shows the no primary antibody control. The images were captured at 60X magnification.



CA125 Antibody (MA5-12425) in IHC

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human endometrial carcinoma stained with CA125 using peroxidase-conjugate and AEC chromogen. Note membrane and cytoplasmic staining of tumor cells.

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PubMed References For CA125 Monoclonal Antibody (M11)

1 Immunocytochemistry References

Species / Dilution	Summary
Human / Not Cited	MA5-12425 was used in Immunohistochemistry to study glucose transporter 1 regulation, targetability, and functional relevance to cancer glycolysis. Cancers (2018; 11:) **"Ovarian Cancer Relies on Glucose Transporter 1 to Fuel Glycolysis and Growth: Anti-Tumor Activity of BAY-876."** Author(s):Ma Y,Wang W,Idowu MO,Oh U,Wang XY,Temkin SM,Fang X PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/cancers11010033

1 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) References

Species / Dilution	Summary
Human / 1:1000	MA5-12425 was used in immunohistochemistry - paraffin section to describe a patient diagnosed with a noninvasive intestinal-type mucinous ovarian borderline tumor presenting with pleural metastases International journal of gynecological pathology : official journal of the International Society of Gynecological Pathologists (2015; 34: 143) **"A patient with a noninvasive mucinous ovarian borderline tumor presenting with late pleural metastases."** Author(s):Simons M,Nagtegaal ID,Overbeek LI,Flucke U,Massuger LF,Bulten J PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/PGP.0000000000000130

4 Western Blot References

Species / Dilution	Summary
Human / Not Cited	MA5-12425 was used in western blot to study the role of Notch signaling in modulating MUC16 biosynthesis in a model of human corneal and conjunctival epithelial cell differentiation Investigative ophthalmology & visual science (2011; 52: 5641) **"Notch signaling modulates MUC16 biosynthesis in an in vitro model of human corneal and conjunctival epithelial cell differentiation."** Author(s):Xiong L,Woodward AM,Argüeso P PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1167/iovs.11-7196
Human / Not Cited	MA5-12425 was used in western blot to survey methods for purifying gel-forming mucins associated with cell surface for structural and functional studies Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.) (2012; 842: 27) **"Gel-forming and cell-associated mucins: preparation for structural and functional studies."** Author(s):Davies JR,Wickström C,Thornton DJ PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-61779-513-8_2
Human / Not Cited	MA5-12425 was used in western blot to study the role of a Streptococcus pneumoniae secreted metalloprotease in breaching the epithelial glycocalyx barrier PloS one (2012; 7:) **"A metalloproteinase secreted by Streptococcus pneumoniae removes membrane mucin MUC16 from the epithelial glycocalyx barrier."** Author(s):Govindarajan B,Menon BB,Spurr-Michaud S,Rastogi K,Gilmore MS,Argüeso P,Gipson IK PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0032418
Human / Not Cited	MA5-12425 was used in western blot to develop a surface plasmon resonance method for studying interfacial interactions between ocular mucins and adhesion polymers Pharmaceutical research (2012; 29: 2329) **"Interfacial interaction between transmembrane ocular mucins and adhesive polymers and dendrimers analyzed by surface plasmon resonance."** Author(s):Bravo-Osuna I,Noiray M,Briand E,Woodward AM,Argüeso P,Molina Martínez IT,Herrero-Vanrell R,Ponchel G PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11095-012-0761-1

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