

**MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MUC5AC/917 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11915****Specification****MUC5AC (Mucin 5AC / Gastric Mucin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P98088</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">4586</a> , <a href="#">534332</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	641kDa 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

**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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14535999" target="\_blank">14535999</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14718370" target="\_blank">14718370</a>). 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

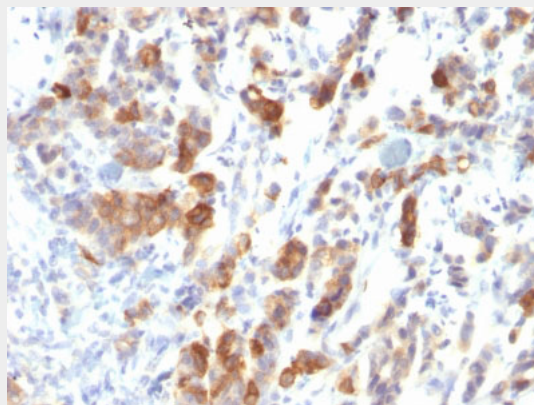
**Tissue Location**

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**

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Gastric Carcinoma stained with MUC5AC Monoclonal Antibody (MUC5AC/917).

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

Mucin 5AC glycoprotein (MUC5AC) is a 641kDa glycoprotein belonging to the superfamily of mucins. Mucins are high molecular weight glycoproteins produced by epithelial cells and can be divided into two families; secretory mucins and membrane bound mucins. MUC5AC is a mucus-forming secreted mucin that is found in normal gastric and tracheo-bronchial mucosa, but absent from normal colon. MUC5AC expression 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**

Albarracin CT, Jafri J, Montag AG, Hart J, Kuan SF. Differential expression of MUC2 and MUC5AC

mucin genes in primary ovarian and metastatic colonic carcinoma. Hum Pathol 2000;31:672-7. |  
Horinouchi M, et al. Expression of different glycoforms of membrane mucin (MUC1) and secretory  
mucin (MUC2, MUC5AC and MUC6) in pancreatic neoplasms. Acta Histo Chem 2003;36:443-53. |