

# Datasheet



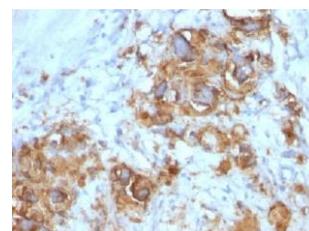
Mouse mAb to **CA19-9 (SLe<sup>a</sup>)**  
Clone **121SLE**  
Isotype **IgM-κ**

## Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with ten precipitin lines obtained after immunodiffusion using mAb NS19-9 and mucins isolated from an ovarian cyst of a 0Le<sup>a+b-</sup> patient.  
Fusion partner: Sp2/0.

## Specifications

121SLE reacts with CA19-9 (>400 kDa) or sialyl Le<sup>a</sup> structure, which is synthesized from type 1 blood group precursor chains and is present in individuals expressing the Le<sup>a</sup> and/or Le<sup>b</sup> blood group antigens. 121SLE also binds to some extent to the afuco version of SLe<sup>a</sup> (LSTa; CA50). In normal tissues, CA19-9 is present in ductal epithelium of the breast, kidney, salivary, gland and sweat glands. Its expression is greatly enhanced in serum as well as in the majority of tumor cells in gastrointestinal (GI) carcinomas, including adenocarcinomas of the stomach, intestine and pancreas. 121SLE was typed in the ISOBM TD-6 workshop.



**Figure 1:** Gastric carcinoma stained with 121SLE (paraffin)

## Species reactivity

Positive: human.

## Applications

121SLE is excellent for staining of CA19-9 on paraffin sections. No pre-treatment is required. 121SLE is moderately suitable for ELISA. Good results were obtained when B25.10 was used as solid phase antibody.

ELISA	Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Paraffin sections
+	+	+	+

## Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

## Dilution advice

- ELISA (solid phase: 0,1-100 µg/ml; tracer: 0,001-100 µg/ml for 30 min at RT).
- Flow cytometry (0.5-1.0 µg/million cells in 0.1ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT).

## Positive control

Stomach or colon carcinoma.

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## References

- Blood transfusion and Immunohaematology, Ph. Rouger, D Anstee and Ch. Salmon(Eds). Amette, France **30 (5)**: 353-720, (1987).
- Rye PD. et al, *Tumor Biol* **19 (5)**: 390-420, (1998).
- Christopher MG. et al, *Cytojournal* **8**: 7 (2011).