DB109: APC (c-APC28.9)

Background:

The adenomatous polyposis coli tumor suppressor gene is mutated (often deletion of the C-terminal portion of APC) in the inherited disease, familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), and over 80% of colorectal cancers. APC is characterized by numerous polyps found throughout the entire colon. These polyps invariably progress to colon cancer in addition to other extracolonic manifestations (1-3).

Origin:

APC (c-APC28.9) is provided as a mouse monoclonal IgG_1 derived from the human APC carboxy terminus fusion with MBP.

Product Details:

Each vial contains 100 µg/ml of mouse monoclonal IgG_1 APC (c-APC28.9) DB109, in 1 ml PBS containing 0.1 % sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin.

Specificity:

APC (c-APC28.9) DB109 reacts with APC of mouse and human origin by Western blotting, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry (frozen sections) and immunofluorescence. Western blotting starting dilution: 1:200. Positive control: colon cell line HCT116 lysates.

Storage: Store this product at 4º C, do not freeze. The product is stable for one year from the date of shipment.

References:

1. Luk GD. 1995. Diagnosis and therapy of hereditary polyposis syndromes. Gastroenterologist 3:153-167.
2. Olschwag S, Laurent-Puig P, Melot T, Thuille B, and Thomas G. 1995. High resolution genetic map of the adenomatous polyposis coli gene (APC). Amer. J. Med. Gen. 56: 413-419.
3. Harach HR, Williams GT, and Williams ED. 1994. Familial adenomatous polyposis associated thyroid carcinoma: a distinct type of follicular cell neoplasm. Histopathology 25: 549-561.

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