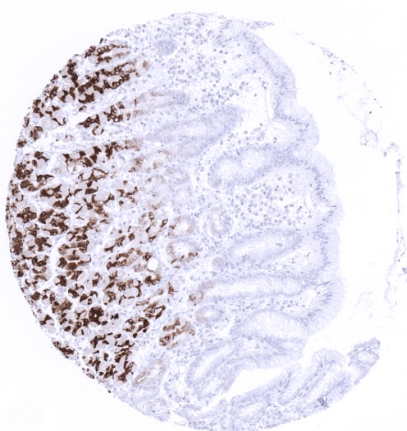


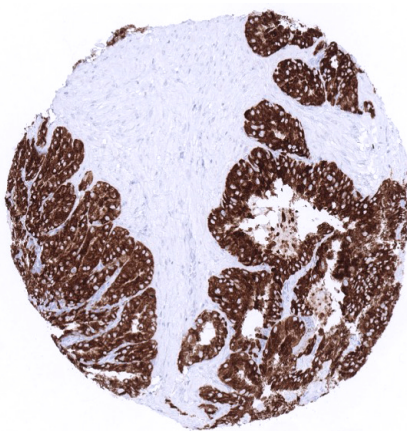
Anti- MUC6 Antibody MSVA-806R / Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal

Human SwissProt	Q6W4X9
Human Gene Symbol	MUC6
Synonyms	Gastric mucin 6; MUC6; MUC6 mucin; Mucin 6 oligomeric mucus/gel forming; Mucin glycoprotein Fragment; Mucin-6; Secretory mucin MUC6
Specificity	MUC6
Immunogen	Recombinant peptide
Isotype	Rabbit / IgG1, kappa
Species Reactivity	Human

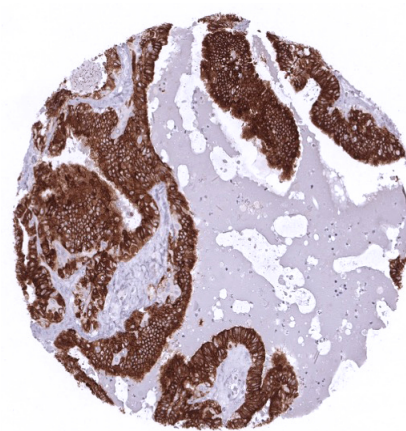
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Storage & Stability	Antibody with azide – store at 2 to 8 C. Antibody without azide – store at -20 to -80 C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSD required.
Supplied As	200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available without BSA
Positive Control	Stomach (Mucous secreting glands should be strongly positive)
Negative Control	Stomach (Surface epithelium should be completely negative)



Moderate to strong MUC6 positivity in the mucous secreting glands – but not the surface epithelium – of the stomach



Seminal vesicle epithelial cells exhibit high level MUC6 expression.



Strong and diffuse MUC6 immunostaining in a colorectal adenocarcinoma.

Biology

Mucin 6 (MUC6) is a secretory gastric mucin. As a secretory mucin, its main role is the formation of a protective barrier for the stomach epithelium and in the lubrication of the nutrition which is accomplished in collaboration with other mucins. Among normal tissues, the strongest MUC6 expression is detected in epithelial cells of seminal vesicles, Brunner glands of the duodenum, and the mucous secreting glands - but not the surface epithelium – of the stomach. MUC6 immunostaining is also consistently present in Intercalated and interlobular ducts of the pancreas, small juxtaportal bile ducts (portal bile ducts are largely negative), gallbladder surface epithelium (not all cells in all samples), epididymis (more intense staining in the cauda than in the caput, where positivity can be focal), fallopian tube (variable number of scattered positive cells), and endocervical glands (weak). In individual samples from some biopsies, few scattered MUC6 positive cells can be found in collecting ducts of the kidney, breast glands, pregnancy endometrium (but not in non-pregnant endometrium), and in the trophoblast of the first trimester placenta (but not in the mature placenta). MUC6 can also be expressed in various cancers, including for example pancreatic, breast, ovarian, endometrial, stomach, colorectal, and cholangiocellular carcinoma.

Potential Research Applications

-A comprehensive study analyzing MUC6 expression in various different tumor entities would be helpful to assess the diagnostic significance of MUC6 IHC.
-The clinical significance of MUC6 expression in various cancer entities is unclear.

Protocol Suggestions

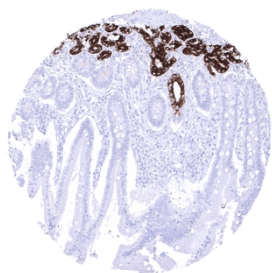
Dilution: 1:150 ; pH 7,8 is optimal. Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining deteriorates staining intensity for most antibodies in IHC).

Limitations

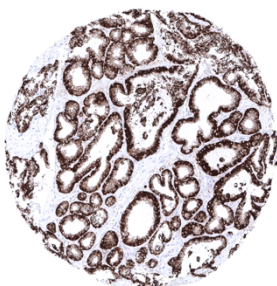
This antibody is available for **research use only** and is not approved for use in diagnostics.

Warranty

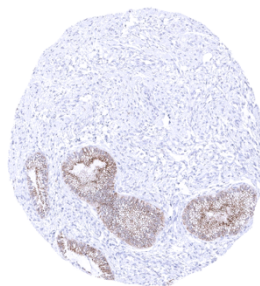
There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. MSVA is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.



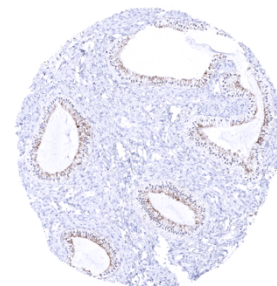
Duodenum mucosa (Strong MUC6 immunostaining at the transition zone towards Brunner glands.)



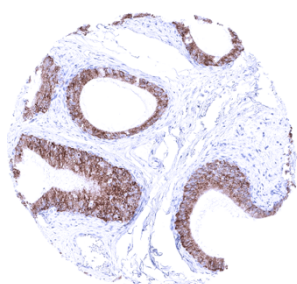
Duodenum, Brunner gland



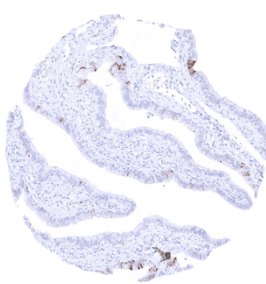
Endocervix (MUC6 immunostaining ranges from weak to moderate in endocervical glands.)



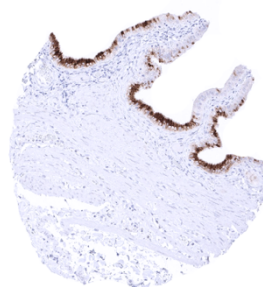
Endocervix (MUC6 immunostaining ranges from weak to moderate in endocervical glands)



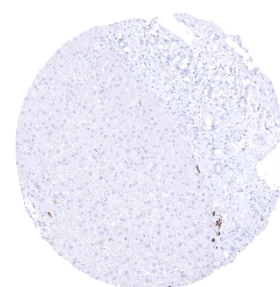
Epididymis (MUC6 immunostaining is variable in the Epididymis. It is more intense in the cauda than in the caput, where positivity can be focal)



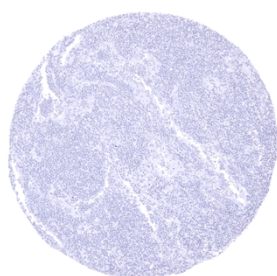
Fallopian tube, mucosa



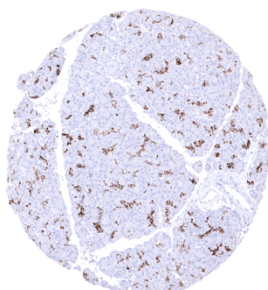
Gallbladder, epithelium (Strong MUC6 immunostaining but not all cells of the surface epithelium stain positive.)



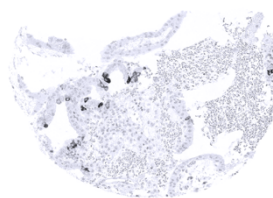
Liver (A strong MUC6 staining is regularly seen in small juxtaportal bile ducts while large bile ducts are MUC6 negative.)



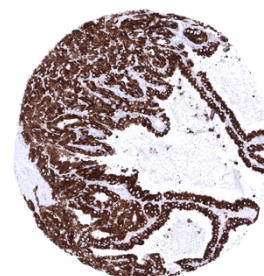
Lymph node



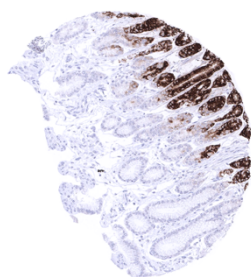
Pancreas (Strong MUC6 staining of intercalated and interlobular ducts)



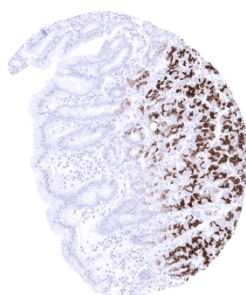
Placenta, early (Placenta Few scattered MUC6 positive cells can be seen in the trophoblast of the first trimester placenta.)



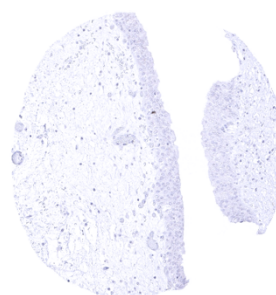
Seminal vesicle



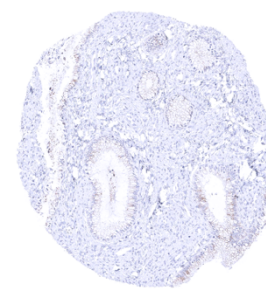
Stomach, antrum



Stomach, corpus



Urinary bladder, urothelium



(Uterus weak to moderate MUC6 immunostaining may be seen in individual endometrial glands.)