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Monoclonal Antibody To Mouse Forssman Antigen

Marker For A Glycosphingolipid

Monoclonal antibody FOM-1 detects the Forssman antigen.The Forssman antigen was named after the Swedish pathologist John F. Forssman and later identified as the GalNAcα(1-3)GalNAcβ(1-R) disaccharide group. Forssman specificity was described in many animal species, plants and bacteria. In the mouse, Forssman antigen is a developmental and differentiation antigen. Expression of Forssman antigen in macrophages can be modulated by cytokines.

Product Number:	T-2113
Clone:	FOM-1
Host species, isotype:	Rat IgM
Quantity:	>100µg
Format:	Partially purified by dialysis and gel filtration, liquid
	This stock solution contains >500µg/ml IgM, phosphate buffered saline pH 7.2 (PBS) and 0.09% NaN_3 as a preservative.
Stability:	Original vial: 1 year at 4° - 8°C
	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Applications:	Tested for immunohistochemistry (IHC)
	Approximate working dilution for IHC: Frozen sections: 0.5µg/ml (1:1000) Paraffin sections: 5µg/ml (1:100); pretreatment not necessary. Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.
	Suggested positive control: Mouse spleen.**Antigen, epitope:** The FOM-1 antigen is a glycosphingolipid (FO GSL) differentiation antigen.

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Antigen distribution:	**Tissue sections:** The antigen is found on macrophages in the red pulp of the spleen and the medulla of inguinal and axial lymph nodes. It is absent on monocytes and granulocytes. Reticular cells in T-cell areas of spleen and lymph nodes also stain positively. In response to inflammatory stimuli, a subpopulation of FOM-1-positive macrophages appear in the peritoneal cavity. Other macrophages in lymphoid and non lymphoid organs (e.g. alveolar macrophages and Kupffer cells) are negative. These results indicate that infiltrating macrophages carry the antigen.
Specificity:	**Mouse:** macrophages.
	Other species: sheep erythrocytes (SRBCs), other unknown

Selected references

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