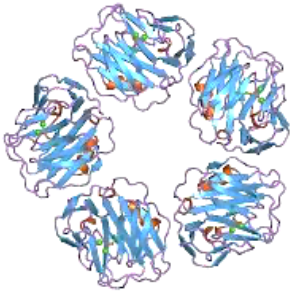
#M021207-02

Blood grouping Mab anti-B
Clone B183-G5



Formulation on request

Applications

Agglutination blood grouping test

Order

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Antibody format: *supernatant*

Background

In 1900, Landsteiner first reported the presence of two antigen viz. A and B on the surface of human red blood cells. Based on this discovery, he divided human red blood cells into three groups viz. A, B and O. (1)

The ABO blood group system is the most important blood type system for the human blood transfusion. ABO-incompatible red cell transfusion is often fatal and its prevention is the most important step in clinical transfusion practice. Reagents for blood group typing contain monoclonal antibodies anti-A, anti-B, anti-D, isotype IgM. They are essential products for blood group serology.

Product

Anti-B Monoclonal IgM agglutinating sera are produced by murine hybridoma cell lines grown in tissue culture. Each hybridoma produces a single antibody with well defined characteristics and these antibodies are used either singly or blended together with other monoclonal antibody to produce potent and userful reagents.

Technical data

Functional Property / Specificity: Recognizes the red blood cell surface antigen B

Immunogen: red blood cell surface antigen B

Hybridoma: Produced by fusing BALB/c mouse splenocytes and mouse myeloma Sp2/0 cells using conventional technology

Host: Mouse

Isotype: IgM

Application

This product can be used by RDT manufacturers

Literature

1 K Landsteiner ┴, J van der Scheer **ON THE INFLUENCE OF ACID GROUPS ON THE SEROLOGICAL SPECIFICITY OF AZOPROTEINS** J Exp Med . 1927 May 31;45(6):1045-56. doi: 10.1084/jem.45.6.1045.

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