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For studying neoplastic diseases of the blood

Anti-Hemoglobin F (Human) pAb

© High specificity for Hemoglobin F
© Reacts with erythroblasts in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome

Hemoglobin F (fetal hemoglobin; HbF) is produced mainly during fetal life and rapidly declines to extremely low levels by the age of 1 year. In healthy adults, HbF production is minimal, and HbF is restricted to only a minority of erythrocytes. This antibody detects HbF in fetus and in patients with aplastic anemia, MDS, hemoglobinopathies, and malignancies affecting the erythropoietic system.

Anti-Hemoglobin F (Human) pAb (Code PM078) is an HbF-specific antibody that does not cross-react with HbA. It is useful in investigations of HbF synthesis and HbF reactivation in various hematopoietic diseases.

### Immunohistochemistry

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<td>PM078</td>
<td>Anti-Hemoglobin F (Human) pAb</td>
<td>Polyclonal</td>
<td>Rabbit Ig (aff.)</td>
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For clinical purposes, measurements of HbF by HPLC are performed as an aid in diagnosing congenital hemolytic anemia. In addition, HbF is measured as a means of identifying disorders since HbF is elevated in hematologic neoplastic disorders and aplastic anemias, such as MDS and leukemia. However, the development of more convenient measurement methodologies is necessary, because HbF measurements by HPLC require several days until results are reported.

This antibody has less non-specific reactions, and high specificity for HbF, and is used by pathologists.

### References

4. Choi JW. et al. Significance of fetal hemoglobin-containing erythroblasts (F blast) and the F blast/F cell ratio in myelodysplastic syndromes. Leukemia 16, 1478-1483 (2002)