

32-6078: Mouse Anti Human Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule(Clone:PAT37F9AT)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	PAT37F9AT
Application :	ELISA,WB
Gene :	EPCAM
Gene ID :	4072
Uniprot ID :	P16422
Format :	Purified
Alternative Name :	Epithelial cell adhesion molecule,Ep-CAM, Adenocarcinoma-associated antigen,Cell surface glycoprotein Trop-1,Epithelial cell surface antigen,Epithelial glycoprotein,EGP,Epithelial glycoprotein 314,EGP314,hEGP314,KS 1/4 antigen,KSA,Major ga
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1 heavy chain and k light chain.
Immunogen Information :	Anti-human EPCAM mAb, clone PAT37F9AT, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human EPCAM protein 24-265 amino acids purified from E. coli.

Description

EPCAM is a carcinoma-associated antigen and belongs to a family which includes at least 2 type I membrane proteins. The EPCAM protein has a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. EPCAM is used as a target for immunotherapy treatment of human carcinomas. EPCAM is expressed on most normal epithelial cells and gastrointestinal carcinomas and acts as a homotypic calcium-independent cell adhesion molecule. Epithelial cell adhesion molecules (EPCAM) can act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for supplying immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. EPCAM gene mutations result in congenital tufting enteropathy.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg
Purification :	EPCAM antibody was purified from mouse ascitic fluids by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Content :	1mg/ml containing PBS, pH-7.4, 10% Glycerol and 0.02% Sodium Azide.
Storage condition :	For periods up to 1 month store at 4°C, for longer periods of time, store at -20°C. Prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Application Note

The antibody has been tested by ELISA, Western blot analysis to assure specificity and reactivity. Since application varies, however, each investigation should be titrated by the reagent to obtain optimal results. Recommended starting dilution is 1:500.