Antibodies

Anti-Human CD326 (EpCAM) Antibody, Clone 5E11.3.1, FITC

Mouse monoclonal IgG1 antibody against human CD326 (EpCAM), FITC-conjugated

Catalog #60147FI 100 Tests 20 µL/test

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Product Description

The 5E11.3.1 antibody reacts with the human epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM or CD326), an ~40 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein, which functions as a homophilic and Ca++-independent adhesion molecule. This antibody shows positive staining on luminal cells of normal human mammary epithelium. No staining to weak staining is observed within the basal cell compartment of the mammary epithelium. It gives variable staining on malignant breast epithelium. Positive staining is observed on the following cell lines: MCF7, CAMA, T47D, BT10, BT20, COLO 205, and WIDR. Staining is negative on human bone marrow cells, blood cells, lymphoid and mesenchymal tissues, and mammary and marrow fibroblast cultures. EpCAM has roles in several cellular processes, including signaling, migration, proliferation, and differentiation. It is expressed early during erythrogenesis and has been identified as a stem cell marker. The EpCAM protein is found on the basolateral membrane of most normal epithelial cells and is highly expressed in bone marrow, colon, and lung. EpCAM is not expressed on mesothelial cells or mesotheliomas, and so is widely employed as a diagnostic marker to distinguish mesothelioma and carcinoma cells, as well as serving as a target for immunotherapeutic treatment of carcinomas.

Target Antigen Name:	CD326 (EpCAM)
Alternative Names:	EGP2, EpCAM, Epithelial cell adhesion molecule, ESA, TACSTD1, TROP-1
Gene ID:	4072
Species Reactivity:	Human
Host Species:	Mouse (BALB/c)
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone:	5E11.3.1
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Human mammary carcinoma cell line T47D
Conjugate:	FITC

Applications

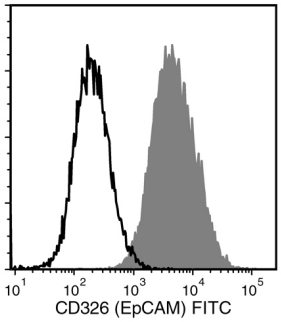
Verified:	FC
Reported:	FC

Abbreviations: CellSep: Cell separation; ChIP: Chromatin immunoprecipitation; FA: Functional assay; FC: Flow cytometry; ICC: Immunocytochemistry; IF: Immunofluorescence microscopy; IHC: Immunohistochemistry; IP: Immunoprecipitation; RIA: Radioimmunoassay; WB: Western blotting

Properties

Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin and < 0.1% sodium azide
Purification:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Stability and Storage:	Product stable at 2 - 8°C when stored undiluted. Do not freeze. Protect product from prolonged exposure to light. For product expiry date, please contact techsupport@stemcell.com.
Directions for Use:	For flow cytometry the suggested use of this antibody is 20 µL per 1 x 10^6 cells in 100 µL volume. The antibody also works well on paraffin sections; however, a heat-induced antigen retrieval protocol is required for optimal staining of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues. It is recommended that the antibody be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Data



Flow cytometry analysis of human MCF7 cells labeled with Anti-Human CD326 (EpCAM) Antibody, Clone 5E11.3.1, FITC (filled histogram) or Mouse IgG1, kappa Isotype Control Antibody, Clone MOPC-21, FITC (Catalog #60070FI; solid line histogram).

Related Products

For a complete list of antibodies, including other conjugates, sizes and clones, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, please visit our website at www.stemcell.com/antibodies or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

References

1. Aupet S et al. (2013) Isolation of viable human hepatic progenitors from adult livers is possible even after 48 hours of cold ischemia. Tissue Eng Part C Methods 19(7): 497–506. (IHC)
2. Kryczek I et al. (2009) Phenotype, distribution, generation, and functional and clinical relevance of Th17 cells in the human tumor environments. Blood 114(6): 1141–9. (FC, IHC)
3. Stingl J et al. (1998) Phenotypic and functional characterization in vitro of a multipotent epithelial cell present in the normal adult human breast. Differentiation 63(4): 201–13. (FC, IF, IHC)
4. Bardy P et al. (1997) Isolation and analysis of different subpopulations of normal human breast epithelial cells after their infection with a retroviral vector encoding a cell surface marker. Breast Cancer Res Treat 44(2): 153–65. (FC)