

Anti-EpCAM/TROP1 Antibody (9H261)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9H261
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human EpCAM in SKBR3 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Rabbit anti-Human EpCAM monoclonal antibody (1:500) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to plasma membrane.
2. Immunochemical staining of human EpCAM in human mammary gland with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:2500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. Positive staining was localized to membrane of alveolus epithelium.
3. Immunochemical staining of human EpCAM in human colon carcinoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:2500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. Positive staining was localized to membrane of colonic gland epithelium.
4. Immunochemical staining of human EpCAM in human bladder carcinoma with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:2500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections. Positive staining was localized to membrane of transitional epithelium.
5. Flow cytometric analysis of anti-EpCAM (CD326) reactivity on SKBR3 cells. SKBR3 cells were stained with anti-EpCAM (CD326) Monoclonal Ab, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from the gated events based on light scattering characteristics of viable cells.
6. Anti-EpCAM rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.
 - Lane A: MCF7 Whole Cell lysate.
 - Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.
 - Secondary
 - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.
 - Developed using the Odyssey technique.
 - Performed under reducing conditions.
 - Predicted band size:34 kDa.
 - Observed band size:38 kDa.
7. EpCAM was immunoprecipitated using:
 - Lane A:0.5 mg MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate.
 - Lane B:0.5 mg A431 Whole Cell Lysate.
 - Lane C:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.
 - Lane D:0.5 mg Caco-2 Whole Cell Lysate
 - 0.5 µL anti-EpCAM rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µL of 50 % Protein G agarose.
 - Primary antibody:
 - Anti-EpCAM rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:5000 dilution.
 - Secondary antibody:

Verified Activity:

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

- Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution.
- Developed using the odyssey technique.
- Performed under reducing conditions.
- Predicted band size: 40 kDa.
- Observed band size: 40 kDa

Application: ELISA,ELISA(Det),FCM,ICC/IF,IHC-P,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1:1000; ELISA: 1:25000-1:50000; IHC-P: 1:1000-1:5000; ICC-IF: 1:250-1:5000; FCM: 1:100-1:500; IP: 0.2-1 µL/mg of lysate; ELISA(Det): 1:5000-1:50000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Human EpCAM protein (TMPY-01300)

Antigen Species: Human

Synonyms: TACSTD1;TROP1;KS1/4;HNPCC8;EGP-2;EGP40;M4S1;KSA;EGP314;epithelial cell adhesion molecule;MIC18;DIAR5;TROP-1;MK-1;ESA

Research Background

Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as GA733-2 antigen, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein composed of an extracellular domain with two EGF-Like repeats and a cystenin-rich region, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. It modulates cell adhesion and proliferation. Its overexpression has been detected in many epithelial tumours and has been associated with high stage, high grade and a worse survival in some tumour types. EpCAM has been shown to function as a calcium-independent homophilic cell adhesion molecule that does not exhibit any obvious relationship to the four known cell adhesion molecule superfamilies. However, recent insights have revealed that EpCAM participates in not only cell adhesion, but also in proliferation, migration and differentiation of cells. In addition, recent study revealed that EpCAM is the Wnt-beta-catenin signaling target gene and may be used to facilitate prognosis. It has oncogenic potential and is activated by release of its intracellular domain, which can signal into the cell nucleus by engagement of elements of the wnt pathway. Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481