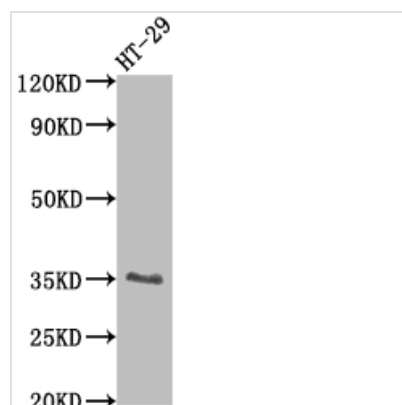




EPCAM Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA932207A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P16422
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human EpCAM
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	May act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for providing immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. Plays a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. Up-regulates the expression of FABP5, MYC and cyclins A and E.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Tags & Cell Markers
Gene Names	EPCAM
Accession NO.	3H12

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: HT-29 whole cell lysate
 All lanes: EPCAM antibody at 1:2000
 Secondary
 Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
 Predicted band size: 35 kDa
 Observed band size: 35 kDa

Description



The first step in the preparation of recombinant EPCAM antibody is to obtain the EPCAM antibody gene. The heavy and light chain genes of the antibody were constructed into a plasma vector and then transfected into suspended mammalian cells transiently. After expression verification, cell supernatant was collected in expanded culture and purified recombinant EPCAM antibody was obtained using affinity-chromatography. This recombinant EPCAM antibody has been validated for the detection of EPCAM protein from Human in the ELISA, WB.

EPCAM is a homophilic Ca^{2+} -independent cell-cell adhesion molecule involved in intercellular adhesion, cell signaling, proliferation, differentiation, formation, and maintenance of organ morphology. It is abundantly expressed in epithelial cancers. EPCAM regulates cell adhesion, proliferation, migration, stemness, and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) of carcinoma cells. High expression of EPCAM is often related to a lower survival rate. EPCAM's frequent overexpression in epithelial tumors has made it a promising biomarker for the diagnosis and treatment of these malignancies.