abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-EpCAM antibody [0.N.277] ab34036

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-EpCAM抗体[0.N.277]
描述	**小鼠单克隆抗体**[0.N.277] to EpCAM
宿主	Mouse
特异性	Recognizes a 40kD transmembrane epithelial glycoprotein (EGP40), also identified as human epithelial specific antigen (ESA) or epithelial cellular adhesion molecule (EpCAM).
经测试应用	**适用于:** Flow Cyt, IHC-FoFr
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human **不与反应:** Rat
免疫原	Colon carcinoma LoVo cell line (Human)
阳性对照	Breast carcinoma

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Add glycerol to a final volume of 50% for extra stability and aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservative: None Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4
纯度	Protein G purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	0.N.277
同种型	IgG1

应用

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab34036** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt		
IHC-FoFr		

应用说明

Flow Cyt: Use at an assay dependent dilution (PMID 19650036).
IHC-FoFr: Use at a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

靶标

功能

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.

组织特异性

Highly and selectively expressed by undifferentiated rather than differentiated embryonic stem cells (ESC). Levels rapidly diminish as soon as ESC's differentiate (at protein levels). Expressed in almost all epithelial cell membranes but not on mesodermal or neural cell membranes. Found on the surface of adenocarcinoma.

疾病相关

Defects in EPCAM are the cause of diarrhea type 5 (DIAR5) [MIM:613217]. It is an intractable diarrhea of infancy characterized by villous atrophy and absence of inflammation, with intestinal epithelial cell dysplasia manifesting as focal epithelial tufts in the duodenum and jejunum. Defects in EPCAM are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 8 (HNPCC8) [MIM:613244]. HNPCC is a disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early-onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic tumors of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world. Clinically, HNPCC is often divided into two subgroups. Type I is characterized by hereditary predisposition to colorectal cancer, a young age of onset, and carcinoma observed in the proximal colon. Type II is characterized by increased risk for cancers in certain tissues such as the uterus, ovary, breast, stomach, small intestine, skin, and larynx in addition to the colon. Diagnosis of classical HNPCC is based on the Amsterdam criteria: 3 or more relatives affected by colorectal cancer, one a first degree relative of the other two; 2 or more generation affected; 1 or more colorectal cancers presenting before 50 years of age; exclusion of hereditary polyposis syndromes. The term 'suspected HNPCC' or 'incomplete HNPCC' can be used to describe families who do not or only partially fulfill the Amsterdam criteria, but in whom a genetic basis for colon cancer is strongly suspected. Note=HNPCC8 results from heterozygous deletion of 3-prime exons of EPCAM and intergenic regions directly upstream of MSH2, resulting in transcriptional read-through and epigenetic silencing of MSH2 in tissues expressing EPCAM.

序列相似性

Belongs to the EPCAM family.
Contains 1 thyroglobulin type-1 domain.

翻译后修饰

Hyperglycosylated in carcinoma tissue as compared with autologous normal epithelia. Glycosylation at Asn-198 is crucial for protein stability.

细胞定位

Lateral cell membrane. Cell junction > tight junction. Co-localizes with CLDN7 at the lateral cell

membrane and tight junction.

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