

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	EEA1 antibodies are ideal for immunocytochemistry colocalization studies in endosomes. The unconjugated antibody detects human, mouse, and rat EEA1 in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human EEA1 Asn1249-Gln1356 Accession # Q15075
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

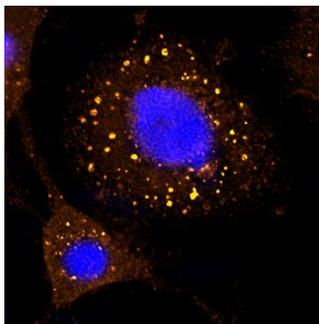
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	15 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA

### Immunocytochemistry



**EEA1 in HeLa Human Cell Line.** EEA1 was detected in formaldehyde fixed HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cell line using Sheep Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat EEA1 Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF8047) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Streptavidin (orange; Catalog # NL999) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to endosomes. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

EEA1 (Early Endosome Autoantigen 1; also known as Endosome-associated protein p162 and Zn-finger FYVE domain-containing protein 2) is a 170-180 kDa protein that serves as an identifying marker for early endosomes. It is ubiquitously expressed, and found in both the cytosol and on cellular membranes. Its activity has been described as that of a tethering factor which links endosomes to endocytic vesicles, allowing for their fusion via a SNARE complex. Normally, EEA1 exists as a homodimer in the cytoplasm and appears to make transient contacts with endosome membrane phosphatidylinositol. When endosome fusion is not required, EEA1 serves as a substrate for p97, promoting EEA1 dissociation and endosome independence. When endosome fusion is required, EEA1 interacts with NSF, resulting in its removal from a large endosome-associated complex and subsequent endosomal vesicle fusion. Human EEA1 is synthesized as a 1411 amino acid (aa) protein that contains one C2H2-type Zn finger region (aa 41-64) and one FYVE Zn finger domain (aa 1352-1410). There is one isoform variant that contains a nine aa substitution for aa 925-1411. Over aa 1249-1356, human EEA1 shares 99% aa sequence identity with mouse EEA1.