

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects recombinant mouse EPCAM protein in Direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 1085639
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse EPCAM Accession # Q99JW5
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor Plus 405 Excitation Wavelength: 404 nm Emission Wavelength: 455 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

DATA

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Epithelial Cellular Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as EGP314 (Epithelial glycoprotein 314), TACSTD1 (tumor-associated calcium signal transducer 1) and CD326 is a 292 amino acid (aa), 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein composed of a 243 aa extracellular domain with two epidermal-growth-factor-like (EGF-like) repeats within the cysteine-rich N-terminal region, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 26 aa cytoplasmic domain. Human and mouse EpCAM share 82% aa sequence identity. During embryonic development, EpCAM is detected in fetal lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, and germ cells. EpCAM has been shown function as a homophilic Ca²⁺ independent adhesion molecule (1). Homophilic adhesion via EpCAM requires the interaction of both EGF-like repeats, with the first EGF-like repeat mediating reciprocal interaction between EpCAM molecules on opposing cells, while the second repeat is involved in lateral interaction of EpCAM. Lateral interaction of EpCAM lead to the formation of dimers and tetramers (2). During homophilic adhesion the cytoplasmic tail of EpCAM interacts with the actin cytoskeleton via a direct association α-actinin (3).

References:

1. Litvinow, S.V. *et al.* (1994) J. Cell Biol. **125**:437.
2. Balzar, M. *et al.* (2001) Mol. Cell. Biol. **21**:2570.
3. Balzar, M. *et al.* (1998) Mol. Cell. Biol. **18**:4388.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The transfer of this product is conditioned on the buyer using the purchased product solely in research conducted by the buyer, excluding contract research or any fee for service research, and the buyer must not (1) use this product or its components for (a) diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic purposes; (b) testing, analysis or screening services, or information in return for compensation on a per-test basis; or (c) manufacturing or quality assurance or quality control, and/or (2) sell or transfer this product or its components for resale, whether or not resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.