

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse EpCAM/TROP-1.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # G8.8R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	TE-71 Thymic epithelial cell line
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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		
<i>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.</i>		
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	4T1 mouse breast cancer cell line

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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