

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects recombinant mouse EpCAM/TROP-1 protein in direct ELISA.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 3153C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived mouse EpCAM Gln24-Thr266 Accession # Q99JW5
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

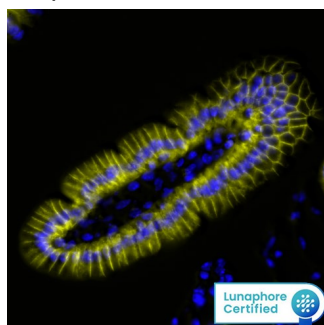
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Mouse colon tissue
Multiplex Immunofluorescence	0.5 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse colon
Immunohistochemistry	1-10 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse colon and mouse lung

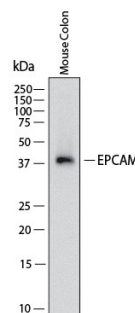
DATA

Multiplex Immunofluorescence



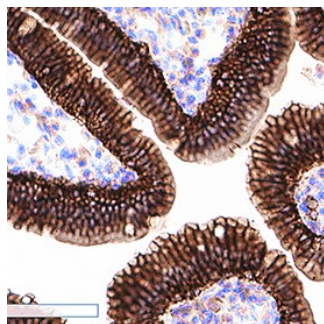
Detection of EPCAM in Mouse Colon via seqIF™ staining on COMET™ EPCAM was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Mouse Colon using Rabbit Anti-Mouse EPCAM, Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11679) at 0.5 µg/mL at 37 ° Celsius for 4 minutes. Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue underwent an all-in-one dewaxing and antigen retrieval preprocessing using PreTreatment Module (PT Module) and Dewax and HIER Buffer H (pH 9; Eprelia Catalog # TA-999-DHBH). Tissue was stained using the Alexa Fluor™ Plus 647 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody at 1:200 at 37 ° Celsius for 2 minutes. (Yellow; Lunaphore Catalog # DR647RB) and counterstained with DAPI (blue; Lunaphore Catalog # DR100). Specific staining was localized to the membrane. Protocol available in [COMET™ Panel Builder](#).

Western Blot



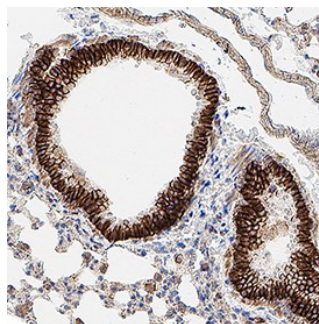
Detection of Mouse EpCAM/TROP-1 by Western Blot. Western Blot shows lysates of mouse colon tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/ml of Rabbit Anti-Human EpCAM/TROP-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11679) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF008). A specific band was detected for EpCAM/TROP-1 at approximately 40 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using [Western Blot Buffer Group 1](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Detection of EpCAM/TROP-1 in Mouse Colon. EpCAM/TROP-1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse colon using Rabbit Anti-Human EpCAM/TROP-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11679) at 3 µg/ml for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Rabbit IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC003) or the HRP-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF008). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to the membrane. View our protocol for [IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Detection of EpCAM/TROP-1 in Mouse Lung. EpCAM/TROP-1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse lung using Rabbit Anti-Human EpCAM/TROP-1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11679) at 3 µg/ml for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Rabbit IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC003) or the HRP-conjugated Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF008). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to the membrane. View our protocol for [IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute lyophilized material at 0.2 mg/ml in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.
Shipping	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Epithelial Cellular Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as KS1/4, gp40, GA733-2, 17-1A, and TROP-1, is a 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein composed of a 242 amino acid (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. In human, EpCAM also shares 49% aa sequence homology with TROP-2/EGP-1. During embryonic development, EpCAM is detected in fetal lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, and germ cells. In adults, human EpCAM is detected in basolateral cell membranes of all simple, pseudo-stratified, and transitional epithelia, but is not detected in normal squamous stratified epithelia, mesenchymal tissue, muscular tissue, neuro-endocrine tissue, or lymphoid tissue (1). EpCAM expression has been found to increase in actively proliferating epithelia tissues and during adult liver regeneration (1, 2). EpCAM expression is also found to increase in human malignant neoplasias, with most carcinoma expressing EpCAM including those of arising from squamous epithelia (1). EpCAM has been shown function as a homophilic Ca^{2+} independent adhesion molecule (3). 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 (4). During homophilic adhesion the cytoplasmic tail of EpCAM interacts with the actin cytoskeleton via a direct association α -Actinin (5).

References:

1. Balzar, M. *et al.* (1999) J. Mol. Med. **77**:699.
2. Boer, C.J. *et al.* (1999) J. Pathol. **188**:201.
3. Litvinow, S.V. *et al.* (1994) J. Cell Biol. **125**:437.
4. Balzar, M. *et al.* (2001) Mol. Cell. Biol. **21**:2570.
5. Balzar, M. *et al.* (1998) Mol. Cell. Biol. **18**:4388.