

DESCRIPTION

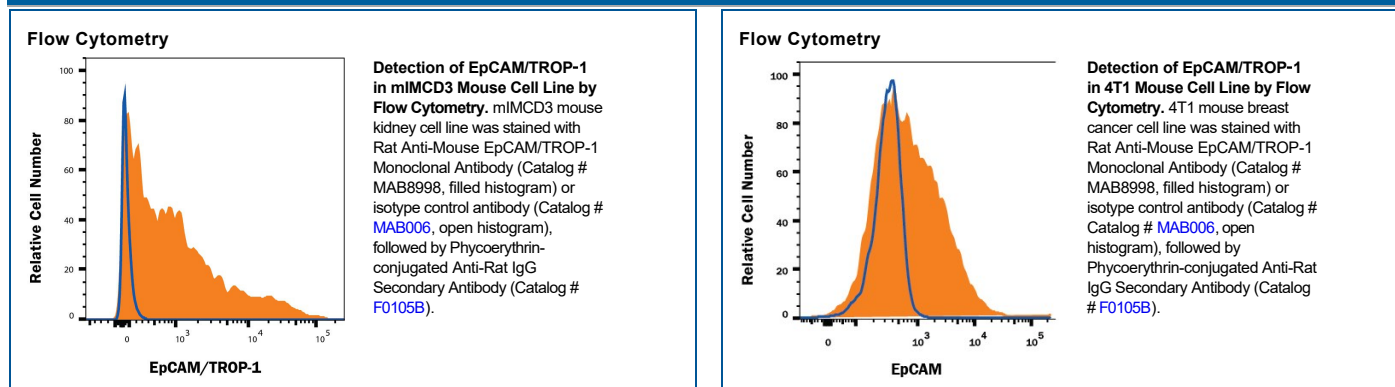
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse EpCAM/TROP-1.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # G8.8R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	TE-71 Thymic epithelial cell line
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-reported	Lujan, E. <i>et al.</i> (2015) Nature 521 : 352.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <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 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.