

AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD326 Antibody[G8.8]

catalog number: E-AB-F11810

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

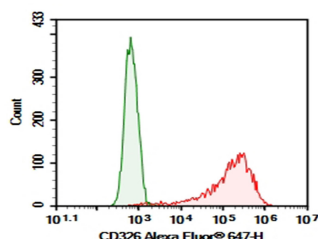
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD326 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a,κ
Clone	G8.8
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Conjugation	None (AF/LE)
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 µg/mL (1×10^5 - 5×10^5 cells)
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Data



4T1 were stained with 0.2 µg AF/LE Purified Anti-Mouse CD326 Antibody[G8.8] (Right) and 0.2 µg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as GA733-2 antigen, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein composed of an extracellular domain with two EGF-Like repeats and a cystenin-rich region, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. It modulates cell adhesion and proliferation. Its overexpression has been detected in many epithelial tumours and has been associated with high stage, high grade and a worse survival in some tumour types. EpCAM has been shown to function as a calcium-independent homophilic cell adhesion molecule that does not exhibit any obvious relationship to the four known cell adhesion molecule superfamilies. However, recent insights have revealed that EpCAM participates in not only cell adhesion, but also in proliferation, migration and differentiation of cells. In addition, recent study revealed that EpCAM is the Wnt-beta-catenin signaling target gene and may be used to facilitate prognosis. It has oncogenic potential and is activated by release of its intracellular domain, which can signal into the cell nucleus by engagement of elements of the wnt pathway.

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