

CEACAM-1/CD66a Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN005960L

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

Description

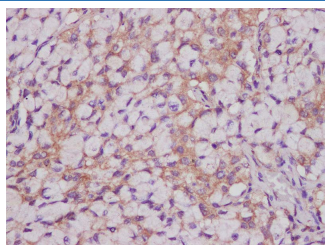
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CEACAM-1/CD66a protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications

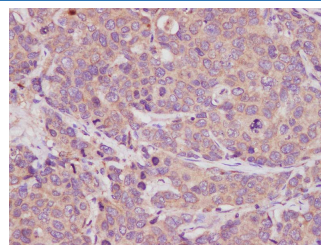
Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:400-1:800
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using CEACAM-1/CD66a Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1500.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human gastric cancer using CEACAM-1/CD66a Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1500.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-related cell adhesion molecule 1 (CEACAM-1; also called BGP and designated CD66a) is a 160 kDa member of the CEACAM branch of the CEA gene family of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is one of seven human CEACAM subfamily genes that are essentially divided equally between type I transmembrane proteins (CEACAM-1, 3, and 4) and GPI-linked molecules (CEACAM-5-8). There is no CEACAM-2 in human. The gene for human CEACAM-1 codes for a 526 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein that contains a 34 aa signal sequence, a 394 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 74 aa cytoplasmic region. The ECD contains one N-terminal V-type Ig-like domain, followed by three C2-type Ig-like domains. It shows considerable glycosylation, including high mannose residues and (sialyl) LewisX. The cytoplasmic region shows one ITIM motif and a calmodulin binding site. In addition to the full length form, ten alternate splice forms have been reported. There are three soluble and seven transmembrane isoforms, with variations occurring in both the ECD and cytoplasmic region. All ten alternate splice forms contain the V-type Ig-like domain (aa's 35-142). The three soluble forms also contain the first two C2-type Ig-like domains (aa's 145-317), with differences coming in the third C2-type Ig-like domain. The seven transmembrane isoforms are highly divergent. Five of the seven contain the V-type plus the first two C2-type domains and then diverge considerably both in the ECD and cytoplasmic region. The remaining two contain only the V-type Ig-like domain, the transmembrane region, and either a full-length or truncated cytoplasmic tail. The actual functions of the isoforms are unclear. Full-length mouse and rat CEACAM-1 are approximately 57% aa identical to human CEACAM-1; in the V-type Ig-like domain, they are 58% and 56% aa identical, respectively. The full-length molecule is found on neutrophils, bile duct epithelium, activated NK cells, colonic columnar epithelium and endothelium. It is known to act as an intercellular adhesion molecule, forming both homotypic, and heterotypic bonds with CEA and CEACAM-6/NCA. On neutrophils, CEACAM-1 also binds to dendritic cell CD-SIGN via its LeX moiety, inducing dendritic cell maturation and a subsequent Th1-type response.