

## CEACAM1/CD66a Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number: AN200110P**

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

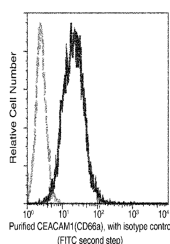
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD66a protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone</b>	8C12
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 10% Trehalose, pH7.0

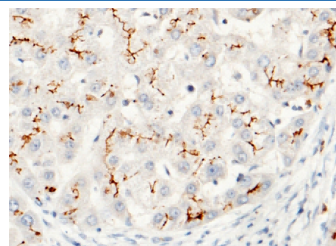
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
FCM	1:25-1:100

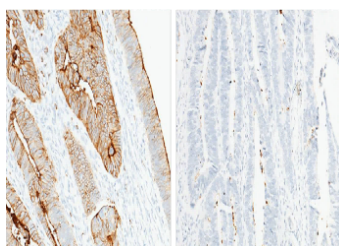
### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human CEACAM1(CD66a) expression in HT-29 cells.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using CEACAM1 / CD66a Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using CEACAM1 / CD66a Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

This gene encodes a member of the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) gene family, which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Two subgroups of the CEA family, the CEA cell adhesion molecules and the pregnancy-specific glycoproteins, are located within a 1.2 Mb cluster on the long arm of chromosome 19. Eleven pseudogenes of the CEA cell adhesion molecule subgroup are also found in the cluster. The encoded protein was originally described in bile ducts of liver as biliary glycoprotein. Subsequently, it was found to be a cell-cell adhesion molecule detected on leukocytes, epithelia, and endothelia. The encoded protein mediates cell adhesion via homophilic as well as heterophilic binding to other proteins of the subgroup. Multiple cellular activities have been attributed to the encoded protein, including roles in the differentiation and arrangement of tissue three-dimensional structure, angiogenesis, apoptosis, tumor suppression, metastasis, and the modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been reported, but the full-length nature of all variants has not been defined.