

Anti-EpCAM Antibody [SU03-32]

ET1608-26



Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 35 kDa
Clone number:	SU03-32

Description: EPCAM is a carcinoma-associated antigen and belongs to a family which includes at least 2 type I membrane proteins. The EPCAM protein has a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. EPCAM is used as a target for immunotherapy treatment of human carcinomas. EPCAM is expressed on most normal epithelial cells and gastrointestinal carcinomas and acts as a homotypic calcium-independent cell adhesion molecule. Epithelial cell adhesion molecules (EPCAM) can act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for supplying immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. EPCAM gene mutations result in congenital tufting enteropathy.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within C-terminal human EpCAM.

Positive control: HCT116 cell lysate, SW480 cell lysate, human tonsil tissue, human liver tissue, human colon tissue, human colon carcinoma tissue, mouse kidney tissue, human breast tissue, human breast carcinoma tissue, mouse stomach tissue.

Subcellular location: Lateral cell membrane, Cell junction.

Database links: SwissProt: P16422 Human | Q99JW5 Mouse | O55159 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:2,000
IHC-P	1:100-1:500

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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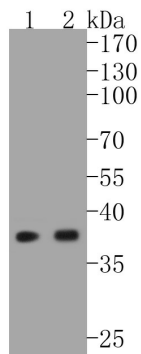


Fig1: Western blot analysis of EpCAM on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

Positive control:

Lane 1: HCT116 cell lysate

Lane 2: SW480 cell lysate

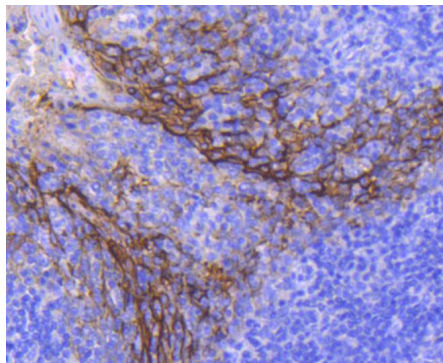


Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

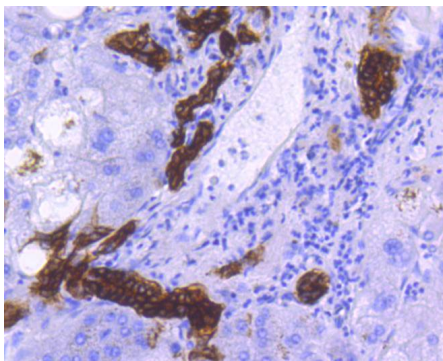


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

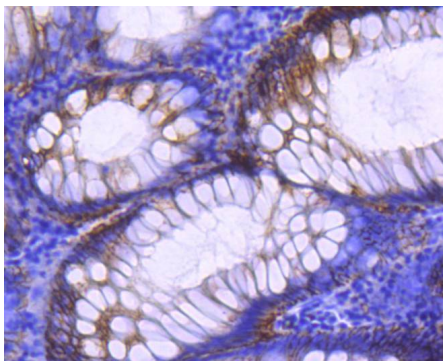


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

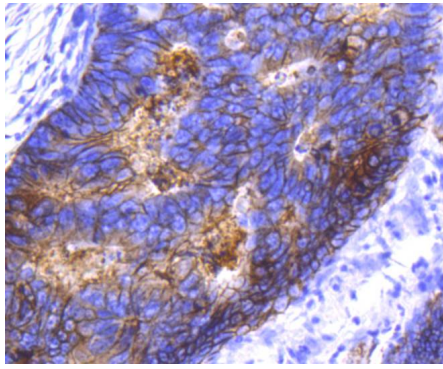


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX

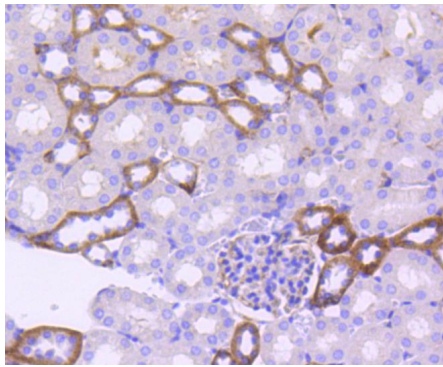


Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX

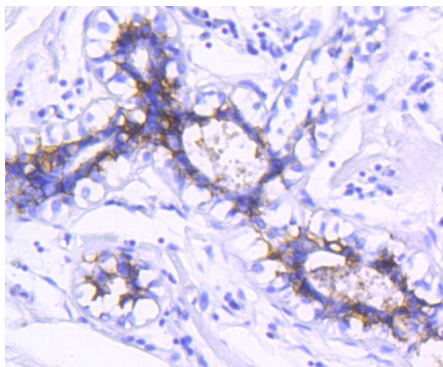


Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX

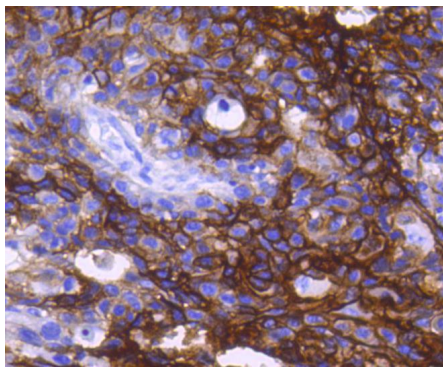


Fig8: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX

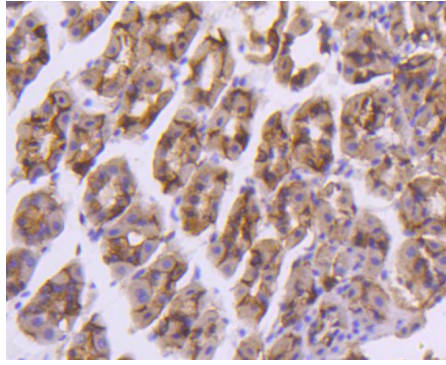


Fig9: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse stomach tissue using anti-EpCAM antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1608-26, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Note: All products are “FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE”.

Background References

1. Guye P et al. Genetically engineering self-organization of human pluripotent stem cells into a liver bud-like tissue using Gata6. *Nat Commun* 7:10243 (2016).
2. Holditch SJ et al. B-Type Natriuretic Peptide Deletion Leads to Progressive Hypertension, Associated Organ Damage, and Reduced Survival: Novel Model for Human Hypertension. *Hypertension* 66:199-210 (2015).

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