

ANTI-HUMAN EPITHELIAL CELL ADHESION MOLECULE FITC

**FITC-Conjugated Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Against Human Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule
(EpCAM FITC)
Clone VU-1D9**

Catalog # 10109

100 tests

SPECIFICITY:

Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM), also known as epithelial-specific antigen¹ and EGP-40², is a homophilic CA²⁺-independent cell adhesion molecule expressed on the basolateral surfaces of most epithelial cells^{3,4}. Cells of nervous, muscular and stromal tissue do not express EpCAM. EpCAM expression is also absent on mesothelial cells and mesotheliomas, and thus is a suitable marker for discriminating between mesothelioma and carcinoma cells⁵. In the mammary gland, all cells within the mammary epithelium except for the myoepithelial cells express EpCAM^{6,7}.

The VU-1D9 clone was generated immunizing a BALB/c mouse with NCI-H69 small cell lung carcinoma cells. Splenocytes were fused with SP2/0 myeloma cells.

CLONE: VU-1D9

ISOTYPE: IgG₁ (mouse)

FORMAT:

FITC-conjugated antibody in 2 mL phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin and 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide.

STABILITY/STORAGE:

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Product is stable for at least 1 year.

APPLICATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

For flow cytometry, the recommended amount per 1x 10⁶ cells in a volume of 100 µL is 20 µL. The antibody also works well on paraffin sections, however a heat-induced antigen retrieval protocol is required for optimal staining of formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues. Appropriate conditions should be established with each application.

**THIS REAGENT IS FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY.
IT IS NOT TO BE ADMINISTERED TO HUMANS.**

Hazardous Ingredient: Sodium Azide. Avoid exposure to skin and eyes, ingestion and contact with heat, acids and metals. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Flush eyes with water. Dilute with running water before discharging into plumbing.

REFERENCES:

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5. Ordonez NG (1998) Role of immunohistochemistry in distinguishing epithelial peritoneal mesotheliomas from peritoneal and ovarian serous carcinomas. *American Journal of Surgical Pathology* 22: 1203-1214.
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