

## Product datasheet

# Anti-EpCAM antibody [VU-1D9] ab187372

[1 References](#) [2 Images](#)

### Overview

---

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-EpCAM antibody [VU-1D9]
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [VU-1D9] to EpCAM
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IP, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Does not react with:</b> Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human EpCAM. Small cell lung carcinoma cells.
<b>Positive control</b>	HT29 cells; Human breast tumor; Human colon carcinoma tissue.
<b>General notes</b>	<p>Reproducibility is key to advancing scientific discovery and accelerating scientists' next breakthrough.</p> <p>Abcam is leading the way with our range of recombinant antibodies, knockout-validated antibodies and knockout cell lines, all of which support improved reproducibility.</p> <p>We are also planning to innovate the way in which we present recommended applications and species on our product datasheets, so that only applications &amp; species that have been tested in our own labs, our suppliers or by selected trusted collaborators are covered by our Abpromise™ guarantee.</p> <p>In preparation for this, we have started to update the applications &amp; species that this product is Abpromise guaranteed for.</p> <p>We are also updating the applications &amp; species that this product has been “predicted to work with,” however this information is not covered by our Abpromise guarantee.</p> <p>Applications &amp; species from publications and Abreviews that have not been tested in our own labs or in those of our suppliers are not covered by the Abpromise guarantee.</p> <p>Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, as well as customer reviews and Q&amp;As.</p>

### Properties

---

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
-------------	--------

<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 99% PBS, 0.05% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	Purified by Protein A/G from TCS
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	VU-1D9
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Light chain type</b>	kappa

## Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab187372** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 40-43 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 35 kDa).
Flow Cyt		Use 0.5-1µg for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells. <a href="#">ab170190</a> - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml.
IP		Use at 0.5-1 µg/mg of lysate.
IHC-Fr		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml.
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Perform enzymatic antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	May act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for providing immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. Plays a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. Up-regulates the expression of FABP5, MYC and cyclins A and E.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Highly and selectively expressed by undifferentiated rather than differentiated embryonic stem cells (ESC). Levels rapidly diminish as soon as ESC's differentiate (at protein levels). Expressed in almost all epithelial cell membranes but not on mesodermal or neural cell membranes. Found on the surface of adenocarcinoma.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in EPCAM are the cause of diarrhea type 5 (DIAR5) [MIM:613217]. It is an intractable diarrhea of infancy characterized by villous atrophy and absence of inflammation, with intestinal epithelial cell dysplasia manifesting as focal epithelial tufts in the duodenum and jejunum.

Defects in EPCAM are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 8 (HNPCC8) [MIM:613244]. HNPCC is a disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early-onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic tumors of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world. Clinically, HNPCC is often divided into two subgroups. Type I is characterized by hereditary predisposition to colorectal cancer, a young age of onset, and carcinoma observed in the proximal colon. Type II is characterized by increased risk for cancers in certain tissues such as the uterus, ovary, breast, stomach, small intestine, skin, and larynx in addition to the colon. Diagnosis of classical HNPCC is based on the Amsterdam criteria: 3 or more relatives affected by colorectal cancer, one a first degree relative of the other two; 2 or more generation affected; 1 or more colorectal cancers presenting before 50 years of age; exclusion of hereditary polyposis syndromes. The term 'suspected HNPCC' or 'incomplete HNPCC' can be used to describe families who do not or only partially fulfill the Amsterdam criteria, but in whom a genetic basis for colon cancer is strongly suspected. Note=HNPCC8 results from heterozygous deletion of 3-prime exons of EPCAM and intergenic regions directly upstream of MSH2, resulting in transcriptional read-through and epigenetic silencing of MSH2 in tissues expressing EPCAM.

### Sequence similarities

Belongs to the EPCAM family.  
Contains 1 thyroglobulin type-1 domain.

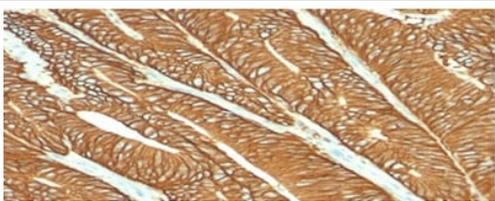
### Post-translational modifications

Hyperglycosylated in carcinoma tissue as compared with autologous normal epithelia.  
Glycosylation at Asn-198 is crucial for protein stability.

### Cellular localization

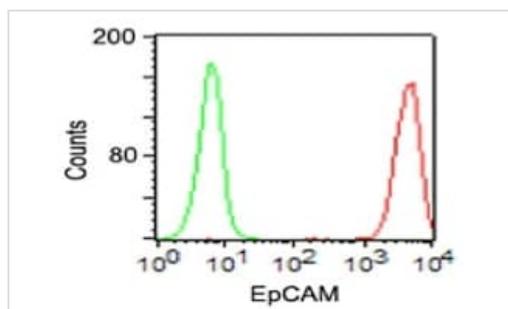
Lateral cell membrane. Cell junction > tight junction. Co-localizes with CLDN7 at the lateral cell membrane and tight junction.

## Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-EpCAM antibody [VU-1D9] (ab187372)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human colon carcinoma tissue labeling EpCAM with ab187372 at 1 µg/ml.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-EpCAM antibody [VU-1D9] (ab187372)

Flow Cytometrical analysis of HT29 cells labeling EpCAM with ab187372 at 1ug (red) compared to a isotype control antibody (green).

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

### **Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support**

---

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

### **Terms and conditions**

---

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors