



Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-EpCAM antibody [EPR20532-225] ab237395

Recombinant RabMAb

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#) [1 References](#) [4 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-EpCAM antibody [EPR20532-225]
Description	Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR20532-225] to EpCAM
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	<p>Recombinant fragment within Human EpCAM aa 1-300. The exact immunogen sequence used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please <u>contact</u> our Scientific Support team to discuss your requirements.</p> <p>Database link: <u>P16422</u></p> <div>  Run BLAST with  Run BLAST with </div>
Positive control	ICC/IF: HT-29 cells. Flow Cyt: HT-29 (Live) cells.
General notes	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production <p>For more information <u>see here</u>.</p> <p>Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <u>RabMAb® patents</u>.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to</p>

provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	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. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR20532-225
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab237395 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
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (1)	1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HT-29 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min)
Flow Cyt		1/500.

Target

Function	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.
Tissue specificity	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.
Involvement in disease	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

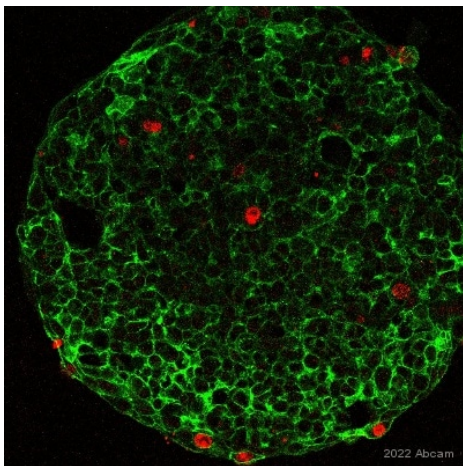
Hyperglycosylated in carcinoma tissue as compared with autologous normal epithelia.

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.

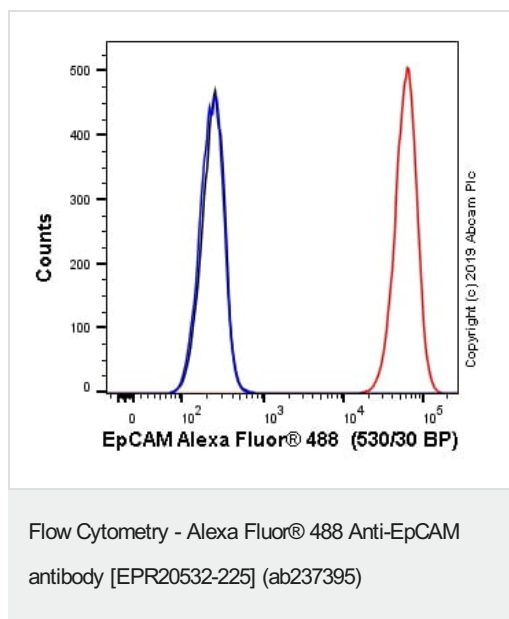
Images



Immunocytochemistry analysis of buffered formalin-fixed rectal cancer spheroids, SW837 permeabilized with 0.05% Tween20, staining with ab237395 at 1/100 dilution. Cells were incubated with the primary antibody with Blocking solution for 12 hours at 4°C. Blocking was done with 1% BSA + 10% FBS for 1 hour at 25°C.

Immunocytochemistry - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-EpCAM antibody [EPR20532-225] (ab237395)

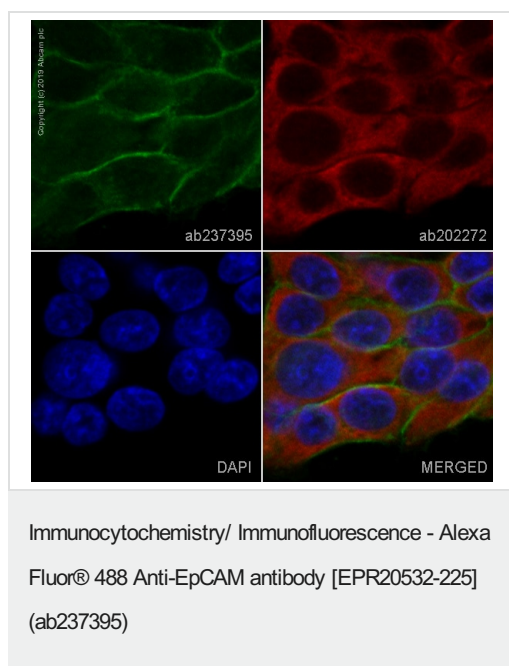
This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Tania Cruz



Overlay histogram showing HT-29 cells stained with ab237395 (red line).

The cells were incubated in 1x PBS/10% normal Goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab237395) (1×10^6 in 100 μ l at 1 μ g/ml (1/500)) for 30 min at 22°C.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was Rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor® 488 (**ab199091**) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabeled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 530/30 bandpass filter.



ab237395 staining EpCAM in HT-29 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab237395 at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and **ab202272**, Rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Why choose a recombinant antibody?



Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results



Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology



Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity



Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-EpCAM antibody [EPR20532-225] (ab237395)

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