

Mouse Anti-CEA/CD66 [COL-1]: MC0323, MC0323RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA), also known as CD66e, is a cell surface glycoprotein that exhibits several functions, including regulation of intercellular adhesion, differentiation and anoikis, cell polarization and tissue architecture. CEA is present in fetal colon and many types of epithelial tumors, including adenocarcinomas of the GI tract, lung and breast. Antibody to CEA is useful in differentiating lung adenocarcinoma (positive) from mesothelioma (negative). CEA has been helpful in monitoring tumor progression.

Specifications:

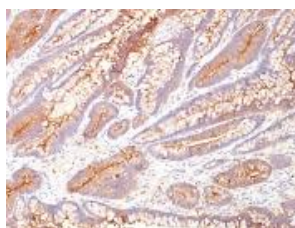
Clone: COL-1
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2a
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm, membrane
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA, glycerol, and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃).
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CEA/CD66 Concentrated	MC0323	1 ml
CEA/CD66 Prediluted	MC0323RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Fetal Colon, colon carcinoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon cancer tissue stained with anti-CEA using DAB

References:

1. Geometry and expression enhance enrichment of functional yeast-displayed ligands via cell panning. Stern LA, et al. Biotechnol Bioeng 113:2328-41, 2016.
2. Multiplexed VeraCode bead-based serological immunoassay for colorectal cancer. Ostendorff HP, et al. J Immunol Methods 400-401:58-69, 2013.
3. Isolation of primitive endoderm, mesoderm, vascular endothelial and trophoblast progenitors from human pluripotent stem cells. Drukker M, et al. Nat Biotechnol 30:531-42, 2012.
4. Human colorectal cancer cells induce T-cell death through release of proapoptotic microvesicles: role in immune escape. Huber V, et al. Gastroenterology 128:1796-804, 2005.