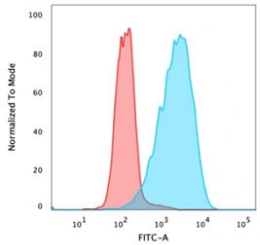
EpCAM Antibody [clone Ber-EP4] (V7934)

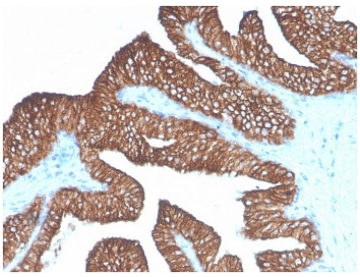
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7934-0.5ML	Culture supernatant with 0.05% sodium azide	0.5 ml
V7934-0.1ML	Culture supernatant with 0.05% sodium azide	0.1 ml

Bulk quote request

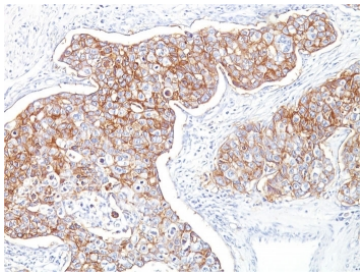
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Culture supernatant
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	Ber-EP4
Purity	Culture supernatant
UniProt	P16422
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:100-1:200 Flow Cytometry : 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This EpCAM antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometry testing of human MCF7 cells with EpCAM antibody (clone Ber-EP4); Red=isotype control, Blue= EpCAM antibody.



IHC staining of FFPE human prostate carcinoma with EpCAM antibody (clone Ber-EP4). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human breast carcinoma with EpCAM antibody (clone Ber-EP4). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

EpCAM antibody detects epithelial cell adhesion molecule, encoded by the EPCAM gene. EpCAM is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed broadly on epithelial tissues and frequently overexpressed in epithelial-derived tumors. It mediates intercellular adhesion, modulates signaling pathways, and contributes to proliferation and migration. Because EpCAM is widely recognized as a carcinoma-associated marker, EpCAM antibody is extensively used in pathology, oncology, and epithelial biology.

EpCAM has a large extracellular region, a transmembrane domain, and a short intracellular tail. Beyond adhesion, it undergoes regulated proteolysis, releasing intracellular fragments that influence gene transcription and cell survival. Overexpression of EpCAM in many carcinomas correlates with poor prognosis, highlighting its role in cancer progression and metastasis. Its surface localization makes it accessible for both detection and therapeutic targeting.

The EpCAM antibody clone Ber-EP4 provides robust and reproducible recognition of this marker. Clone Ber-EP4 has been referenced extensively in peer-reviewed publications and is widely used in diagnostic pathology. It reliably distinguishes epithelial-derived carcinomas from mesotheliomas and non-epithelial malignancies. In cytology, clone Ber-EP4 is employed to identify carcinoma cells in effusions and fine-needle aspirates, supporting accurate diagnosis and classification.

Research using clone Ber-EP4 has shown its diagnostic importance across cancers such as lung, breast, colorectal, and ovarian carcinoma. It has also been applied in studies of circulating tumor cells, where EpCAM detection enables enrichment and analysis of malignant cells in blood. Beyond oncology, this antibody supports basic epithelial biology research, providing insight into cell polarity, adhesion, and differentiation pathways.

NSJ Bioreagents provides this EpCAM antibody to support oncology, epithelial biology, and diagnostic research. Alternate names include EPCAM antibody, ESA antibody, TACSTD1 antibody, tumor-associated calcium signal transducer 1 antibody, epithelial tumor marker antibody, and Ber-EP4 antibody.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the EpCAM antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Human breast cancer MCF-7 cells were used as the immunogen for the EpCAM antibody.

Storage

Store the EpCAM antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).