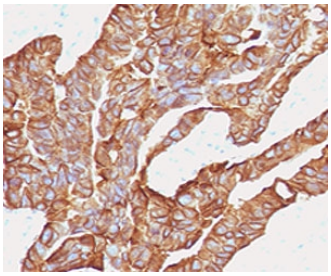
Anti-EpCAM Antibody (Extracellular domain) [clone EPM17-2] (V7241)

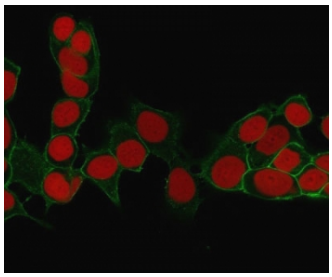
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7241-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7241-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7241SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

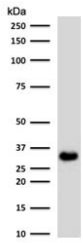
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	EPM17-2
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
UniProt	P16422
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT (1)
Limitations	This anti-EpCAM antibody is available for research use only.



IHC testing of human colorectal carcinoma with anti-EpCAM antibody (clone EPM17-2). Staining of FFPE tissue requires boiling sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



Immunofluorescent staining of human MCF-7 cells with EpCAM antibody (green, clone EPM17-2) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).



Western blot testing of human HCT116 cell lysate with EpCAM antibody (clone EPM17-2). Expected molecular weight: ~35 kDa (unmodified), 40-43 kDa (glycosylated).

Description

Anti-EpCAM Antibody (Extracellular Domain) recognizes Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM), also known as EpCAM, CD326, and TACSTD1, through an epitope located within the extracellular portion of the protein. EPCAM is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the surface of many epithelial cells, where it contributes to cell-cell adhesion, epithelial integrity, tissue organization, and intracellular signaling. Because the extracellular domain is exposed on the cell surface, antibodies directed against this region are particularly useful for detection of native EPCAM expression in intact cells and tissues. Anti-EpCAM antibodies targeting the extracellular domain are widely utilized in flow cytometry, immunofluorescence, cell sorting, and other applications requiring recognition of cell surface antigens.

EPCAM plays an important role in maintaining epithelial architecture through interactions that promote cellular cohesion and tissue organization. In addition to its adhesive functions, EPCAM participates in signaling pathways that influence proliferation, differentiation, migration, and survival of epithelial cells. These activities make EPCAM one of the most widely used markers for identifying epithelial lineage cells and evaluating epithelial differentiation status. Recognition of the extracellular domain allows researchers to assess membrane-associated EPCAM expression while preserving the native localization of the protein on the cell surface.

Cell surface expression of EPCAM has made it a valuable target in cancer research, particularly for studies involving epithelial-derived malignancies. EPCAM is frequently expressed by carcinomas originating from colorectal, breast, prostate, lung, pancreatic, ovarian, and other epithelial tissues. Anti-EpCAM antibodies directed against the extracellular domain are commonly used to identify tumor cells, evaluate epithelial differentiation, and isolate circulating tumor cells from blood samples. These applications have established EPCAM as one of the most recognized epithelial cell surface markers in oncology research and translational medicine.

Beyond cancer biology, EPCAM is widely studied in stem cell research, regenerative medicine, developmental biology, and organoid systems. Expression is often associated with epithelial progenitor populations and actively proliferating epithelial compartments. Surface detection of EPCAM enables researchers to identify and characterize epithelial cell populations, monitor differentiation pathways, and isolate specific cell subsets for downstream analysis. The accessibility of the extracellular domain makes these antibodies particularly useful for live-cell applications and studies focused on epithelial cell behavior.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated antibodies for cancer research, stem cell biology, developmental biology, and cell biology applications. Anti-EpCAM Antibody (Extracellular Domain) is useful for investigating epithelial cell populations, epithelial-derived tumors, circulating tumor cells, tissue organization, epithelial differentiation, and cell surface marker expression. Continued research into EPCAM is improving our understanding of epithelial biology,

regenerative processes, and disease progression.

Explore our EpCAM Antibody / Epithelial Cell Marker Antibody page for additional validation data and applications involving epithelial cell identification, tissue organization, and epithelial-derived tumor research.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the anti-EpCAM antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

Immunogen

Human partial recombinant protein (extracellular portion) was used as the immunogen for this anti-EpCAM antibody.

Storage

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

References (2)

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