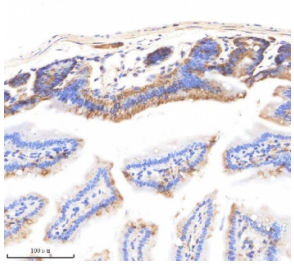
EpCAM Antibody [clone CIB-5] (RQ5484)

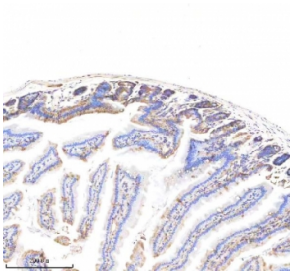
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5484	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Bulk quote request

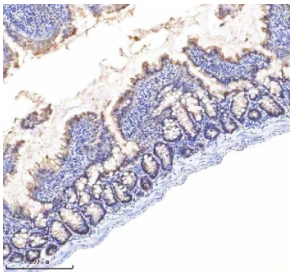
Availability	1-2 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	CIB-5
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	P16422
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:50-1:200 Immunofluorescence: 1:50
Limitations	This EpCAM antibody is available for research use only.



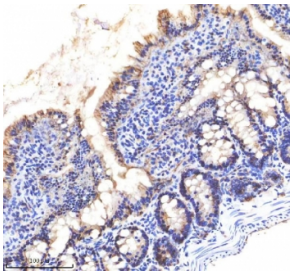
EpCAM Antibody Mouse Small Intestine IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE mouse small intestine tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates strong membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the intestinal epithelial lining, including enterocytes lining the villi and crypt-associated epithelial structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a transmembrane glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, maintenance of tissue architecture, and regulation of epithelial differentiation. Prominent membrane localization highlights the organized epithelial compartment of the intestinal mucosa and is consistent with the established expression of EPCAM in gastrointestinal epithelial tissues. The observed staining supports the use of EpCAM as a marker for epithelial cell identification, tissue organization studies, and investigations of intestinal epithelial biology. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



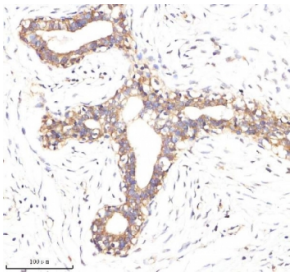
EpCAM Antibody Mouse Small Intestine Villus IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE mouse small intestine tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates distinct membranous HRP-DAB brown staining along the epithelial lining of intestinal villi and crypt structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a cell surface glycoprotein that mediates epithelial cell adhesion and contributes to maintenance of epithelial integrity and tissue architecture. Strong localization at epithelial cell borders highlights the highly organized nature of the intestinal mucosa and is consistent with the established expression of EPCAM throughout gastrointestinal epithelial compartments. The observed staining supports the use of EpCAM as a marker for epithelial cell identification, intestinal epithelial differentiation, and studies of epithelial tissue organization. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



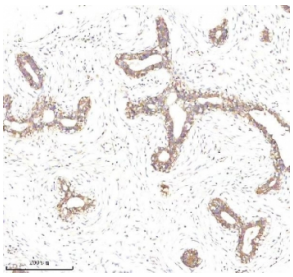
EpCAM Antibody Rat Small Intestine IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE rat small intestine tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the intestinal epithelial compartment, including surface epithelial cells and glandular crypt structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a transmembrane glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, maintenance of tissue architecture, and regulation of epithelial homeostasis. Prominent staining along the epithelial lining highlights the organized cellular boundaries of the intestinal mucosa and is characteristic of EPCAM expression in gastrointestinal epithelial tissues. The observed immunoreactivity supports the use of EpCAM as a marker for epithelial cell identification, intestinal epithelial biology, and studies of epithelial differentiation and tissue organization. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



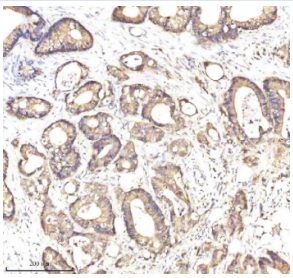
EpCAM Antibody Rat Small Intestine Crypt IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE rat small intestine tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates distinct membranous HRP-DAB brown staining within epithelial cells lining the intestinal mucosa, with particularly prominent signal along the luminal surface and crypt-associated glandular structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a cell surface glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, tissue organization, and maintenance of epithelial integrity. Strong membrane-associated staining highlights epithelial cell boundaries and reflects the established localization of EPCAM within gastrointestinal epithelial compartments. The observed immunoreactivity supports the use of EpCAM as a marker for epithelial lineage identification, intestinal epithelial differentiation, and studies of epithelial tissue architecture. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



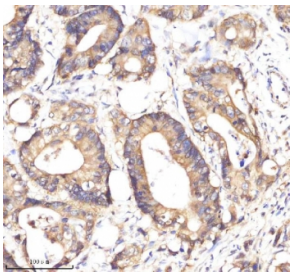
EpCAM Antibody Breast Cancer IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human breast cancer tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates strong membranous and focal cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within neoplastic epithelial cells forming glandular and duct-like tumor structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a transmembrane glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, tissue organization, and regulation of cellular signaling pathways. Prominent membrane localization highlights the epithelial origin of the tumor cells and is consistent with the established expression of EPCAM in epithelial-derived breast carcinomas. The observed immunoreactivity supports the use of EpCAM as a marker for epithelial differentiation, tumor cell identification, and studies of epithelial tumor biology. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



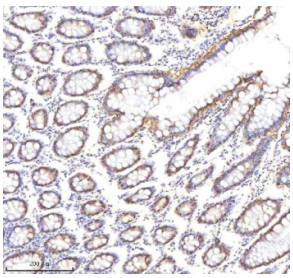
EpCAM Antibody Breast Cancer Glandular IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human breast cancer tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates selective membranous HRP-DAB brown staining within neoplastic epithelial cells forming glandular and ductal tumor structures, while the surrounding stromal compartment remains largely negative. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a cell surface glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, maintenance of tissue architecture, and epithelial differentiation. Strong membrane-associated staining highlights the epithelial phenotype of the tumor cells and supports the established use of EpCAM as a marker of epithelial-derived malignancies. The observed immunoreactivity is useful for studies of tumor cell identification, epithelial lineage characterization, and breast cancer biology. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



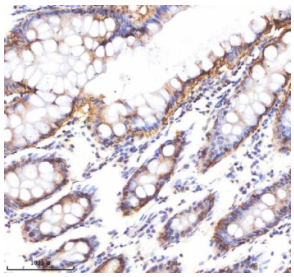
EpCAM Antibody Colon Cancer IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human colon cancer tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates strong membranous and apical HRP-DAB brown staining throughout neoplastic gland-forming epithelial cells. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a transmembrane glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, tissue organization, and maintenance of epithelial identity. Robust staining of the malignant glandular epithelium contrasts with the relatively weak staining of the surrounding stromal tissue, highlighting the epithelial origin of the tumor cells. The observed immunoreactivity is consistent with the established expression of EpCAM in colorectal epithelial tissues and colorectal carcinomas and supports its use as a marker for epithelial differentiation, tumor cell identification, and epithelial-derived malignancy research. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



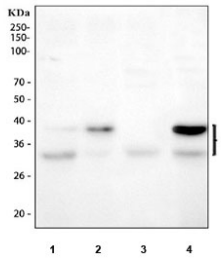
EpCAM Antibody Colon Adenocarcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human colon cancer tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates strong membranous and circumferential HRP-DAB brown staining within neoplastic glandular epithelial cells. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a cell surface glycoprotein that plays important roles in epithelial cell adhesion, tissue organization, and maintenance of epithelial identity. Prominent membrane localization outlines the gland-forming architecture of the tumor and highlights the epithelial origin of the malignant cells. The observed immunoreactivity is consistent with the established expression of EpCAM in colorectal adenocarcinomas and supports its use as a marker for epithelial differentiation, tumor cell detection, and characterization of epithelial-derived malignancies. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



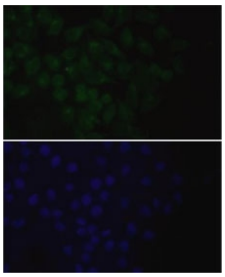
IHC staining of FFPE human colon tissue with EpCAM antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



EpCAM Antibody Human Colon IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human colon tissue using EpCAM Antibody demonstrates distinct membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the colonic epithelial lining, including surface epithelial cells and glandular crypt structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM/CD326), a transmembrane glycoprotein involved in epithelial cell adhesion, maintenance of tissue architecture, and regulation of epithelial differentiation. Strong membrane-associated staining highlights the organized epithelial compartment of the colonic mucosa, while underlying stromal and connective tissue elements remain largely negative. The observed immunoreactivity is consistent with the established expression of EpCAM in normal gastrointestinal epithelium and supports its use as a marker for epithelial cell identification, tissue organization studies, and epithelial lineage characterization. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human Caco-2, 2) human MCF7, 3) rat small intestine and 4) mouse small intestine tissue lysate with EpCAM antibody. Expected molecular weight: ~35 kDa (unmodified), 40-43 kDa (glycosylated).



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human HeLa cells with EpCAM antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.

Description

EpCAM Antibody recognizes Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM), also known as CD326 and TACSTD1, a cell surface glycoprotein that is widely expressed by epithelial tissues and epithelial-derived neoplasms. EPCAM is best known for its role in maintaining epithelial cell identity and promoting interactions between neighboring cells within organized tissue structures. Because of its broad expression across epithelial compartments, EPCAM has become one of the most frequently studied epithelial biomarkers in both basic and translational research. Antibodies to EPCAM are commonly utilized for identification, characterization, and isolation of epithelial cell populations in tissue sections, cultured cells, and clinical specimens.

Although initially characterized as an adhesion molecule, EPCAM is now recognized as a multifunctional protein that participates in a variety of cellular processes. Through interactions with signaling pathways that regulate proliferation, differentiation, and survival, EPCAM contributes to tissue development and epithelial homeostasis. Expression levels can vary depending on tissue type, developmental stage, and physiological state, making EPCAM a useful marker for investigating epithelial biology under both normal and pathological conditions. Its prominent membrane localization also facilitates visualization of tissue architecture and cellular organization in histological analyses.

In oncology research, EPCAM is widely employed as a marker of epithelial-derived tumor cells. Many carcinomas retain EPCAM expression, allowing researchers to distinguish epithelial tumor populations from surrounding stromal and inflammatory cells. EPCAM has therefore become an important target for studies involving tumor classification, circulating tumor cell detection, tumor heterogeneity, and epithelial differentiation. Its widespread use across multiple cancer types has established EPCAM as one of the most recognized biomarkers in epithelial cancer research.

EPCAM is also valuable in developmental biology and regenerative medicine, where it is frequently associated with epithelial progenitor populations and actively growing epithelial tissues. Researchers utilize EPCAM antibodies to monitor epithelial differentiation, investigate organ development, characterize organoid cultures, and study tissue repair mechanisms. The broad utility of EPCAM across numerous biological systems makes it a versatile marker for studies involving epithelial growth, maintenance, and regeneration.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated antibodies for cancer research, developmental biology, stem cell studies, and cell biology applications. EpCAM Antibody is useful for detection of epithelial cell populations, analysis of epithelial-derived tumors, investigation of tissue architecture, and characterization of epithelial differentiation pathways. Continued research into EPCAM is enhancing our understanding of epithelial tissue function, cellular communication, and the molecular mechanisms that govern tissue development and disease.

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

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

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide specific to human EpCAM was used as the immunogen for the EpCAM antibody.

Storage

Store the EpCAM antibody at -20oC.

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