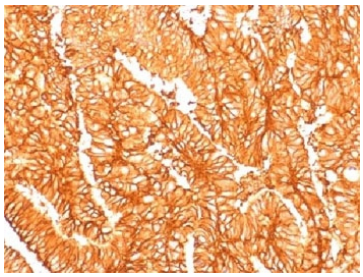
Recombinant Ep-CAM Antibody / Rabbit Monoclonal [clone EGP40/1556R] (V7265)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7265-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7265-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7265SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7265IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

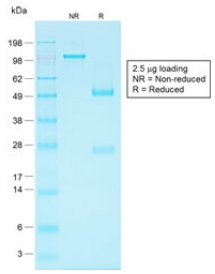
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

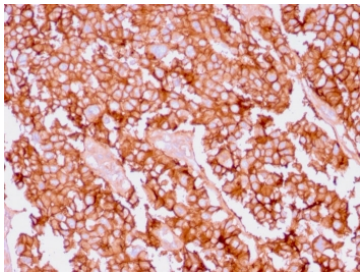
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	EGP40/1556R
Purity	Protein A affinity chromatography
UniProt	P16422
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/10^6 cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This recombinant Ep-CAM antibody is available for research use only.



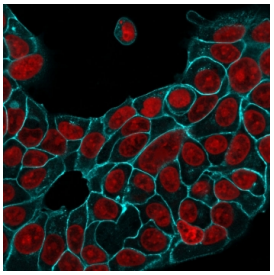
IHC testing of FFPE human colon carcinoma and recombinant Ep-CAM antibody (clone EGP40/1556R). Required HIER: steam sections in pH6 citrate buffer for 10-20 min.



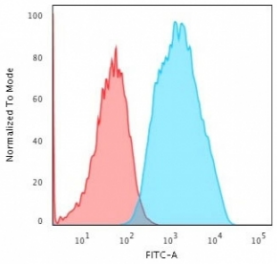
SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant Ep-CAM antibody (clone EGP40/1556R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



IHC testing of FFPE human ovary tissue and recombinant Ep-CAM antibody (clone EGP40/1556R). Required HIER: steam sections in pH9 EDTA for 10-20 min.



Immunofluorescent staining of human MCF7 cells with recombinant Ep-CAM antibody (clone EGP40/1556R, cyan) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).



Flow cytometry testing of human MCF7 cells with recombinant Ep-CAM antibody (clone EGP40/1556R); Red=isotype control, Blue= recombinant Ep-CAM antibody.

Description

Recombinant Ep-CAM Antibody / Rabbit Monoclonal recognizes Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EPCAM), also known as Ep-CAM, CD326, and TACSTD1, a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the surface of many epithelial cells. EPCAM functions in cell-cell adhesion, epithelial integrity, tissue organization, and intracellular signaling, making it one of the most widely utilized markers for identification of epithelial lineage cells. Because EPCAM is expressed by numerous normal epithelial tissues and epithelial-derived malignancies, it is extensively studied in cancer biology, stem cell research, developmental biology, and epithelial differentiation pathways. Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibodies provide exceptional specificity, reproducibility, and lot-to-lot consistency for detection of EPCAM across a wide range of research applications.

EPCAM is localized primarily to the plasma membrane, where it participates in homophilic cell-cell interactions and contributes to maintenance of epithelial architecture. In addition to its adhesive role, EPCAM influences signaling pathways involved in cellular proliferation, migration, differentiation, and survival. These functions allow EPCAM to regulate epithelial homeostasis and tissue organization beyond its structural role as a cell adhesion molecule. Because expression is largely restricted to epithelial cell populations, EPCAM serves as a valuable marker for distinguishing epithelial cells from mesenchymal, stromal, and hematopoietic cell types in complex biological samples.

Ep-CAM has become particularly important in oncology research because it is frequently expressed by carcinomas arising from epithelial tissues. Researchers commonly use EPCAM antibodies to identify epithelial tumor cells, evaluate epithelial differentiation status, characterize tumor heterogeneity, and isolate circulating tumor cells from blood samples. The protein is widely studied in colorectal, breast, prostate, lung, pancreatic, ovarian, and other epithelial malignancies. As a result, EPCAM remains one of the most recognized epithelial markers used in translational cancer research and tumor pathology investigations.

Beyond cancer applications, EPCAM plays important roles in embryonic development, epithelial regeneration, tissue repair, and stem cell biology. Expression is often associated with epithelial progenitor populations and actively proliferating epithelial compartments. Researchers therefore utilize EPCAM as a marker for epithelial lineage tracing, organoid development, regenerative medicine studies, and investigations of tissue homeostasis. Its broad expression across epithelial tissues makes EPCAM a versatile target for studies examining epithelial biology in both normal and pathological settings.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated recombinant antibodies for cancer research, stem cell biology, developmental biology, and cell biology applications. Recombinant Ep-CAM Antibody / Rabbit Monoclonal is useful for investigating epithelial cell populations, epithelial-derived tumors, tissue organization, cellular differentiation, and cell surface marker expression. Continued research into EPCAM is improving our understanding of epithelial tissue formation, maintenance, regeneration, 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

Titering of the recombinant Ep-CAM antibody may be required for optimal performance.

1. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Human protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant Ep-CAM antibody.

Storage

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

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