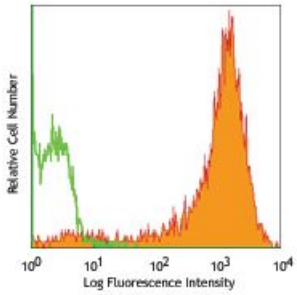
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse CD326 (Ep-CAM)

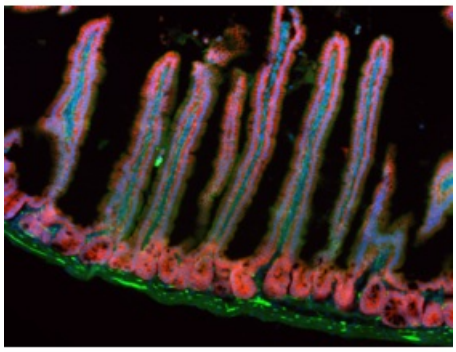
Catalog # / Size:	1191055 / 25 µg 1191060 / 100 µg
Clone:	G8.8
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	TE-71 thymic epithelial cell line
Reactivity:	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Workshop Number:	750 under optimal conditions.
Concentration:	0.5



TE-71 (mouse thymic epithelial stromal cell line) stained with G8.8 Alexa FluorÂ® 647

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 µg per 10^6 cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.
Application Notes:	Additional reported applications for clone G8.8 (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of frozen sections: acetone fixed1, with or without OCT embedding[2,4].



Dissected C57/B6 mouse small intestine was immersed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) overnight followed by 30% sucrose immersion overnight and frozen in OCT. Frozen section was blocked with 5% FBS and 5% mouse serum for 30 minutes at room temperature. Then the tissue section was stained with 2.5 µg/mL of anti-mouse Tubulin Beta 3 (clone AA10) Alexa Fluor® 488 (green) and 2.5 µg/mL of anti-mouse CD326 (clone G8.8) Alexa Fluor® 647 (red) overnight at 4°C. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). The image was captured by 10X objective.

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Application References:

1. Farr A, *et al.* 1991. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 39:645. (FC, IHC)
2. Dooley J, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:4331. (FC, IHC)
3. Hinterberger M, *et. al.* 2010. *Nat. Immunol.* 11:512. (FC) PubMed
4. Gracz AD, *et al.* 2010. *Am J. Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol.* 298:590. (IHC) PubMed
5. Nudel I, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 186:891. PubMed
6. Morimoto H, *et al.* 2012. *Biol Reprod.* 86:148. PubMed
7. Ishii K, *et al.* 2012. *Development.* 139:1734. PubMed
8. Takehashi M, *et al.* 2012. *Biol Reprod.* 86:178. PubMed
9. Murakami R, *et al.* 2013. *PLoS One.* 8:73270. PubMed
10. Taguchi K, *et al.* 2014. *Mol Cell Biol.* 34:900. PubMed
11. Hirokawa Y, *et al.* 2014. *Am J Physiol Gastrointerest Liver Physiol.* 306:547. PubMed
12. Ding X, *et al.* 2015. *Cancer Res.* 75:330. PubMed

Description: EpCAM (CD326) mediates calcium-independent homophilic cell to cell adhesion. It may also function as a growth factor receptor. It is thought to be involved in maintaining cells in position during proliferation. Expression of EpCAM seems to correlate inversely with the level of E-cadherin (CD324). EpCAM is considered important in tumor biology.

Antigen References:

1. Borkowski TA, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 26:110.
2. Bergsagel PL, *et al.* 1992. *J. Immunol.* 148:590.

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