SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-mouse CD66a (CEACAM1a)

Catalog # / Size:	1272625 / 25 µg 1272630 / 100 µg
Clone:	MAb-CC1
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	BALB/c mouse purified intestinal brush border membrane
Reactivity:	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration:	0.2

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
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 ≤0.125 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Sirigen Inc. and is made and sold under license from Sirigen Inc. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer a non-transferable right to use the purchased product for research purposes only. This product may not be resold or incorporated in any manner into another product for resale. Any use for therapeutics or diagnostics is strictly prohibited. This product is covered by U.S. Patent(s), pending patent applications and foreign equivalents.
Application References:	1. Turner BC, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78 (10):5486 2. Williams RK, *et al.* 1990. *J. Virol.* 64:3817 3. Dveksler GS, *et al.* 1993. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 90:1716

Description: CD66a, known as CEACAM1a, carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1a, is a glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily and the carcinoembryonic antigen family. Isoforms expressing either two or four alternatively spliced Ig-like domains in mice have been found in a number of epithelial, endothelial, or hematopoietic tissues. CEACAM1a functions as an intercellular adhesion molecule, an angiogenic factor, and a tumor cell growth inhibitor. It also serves as a signal regulatory protein influencing B cell receptor complex-mediated activation. The mouse and human CEACAM1a proteins are targets of viral or bacterial pathogens, respectively. It was reported that targeted disruption of the CEACAM1a gene resulting in a partial ablation of the protein in mice led to reduced susceptibility to virus infection. The antibody recognizes the N-terminal domain of murine CEACAM1a, it does not recognize murine

CEACAM1b, an allele in SJL mice.

Antigen References:
1. Nakagaki K, *et al.* 2005. *J. Virol.* 79(10):6102
2. Greicius G *et al.* 2003. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 74(1):126
3. Hemmila E *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78(18):10156