

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human EpCAM/TROP-1 in ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 158206
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EpCAM/TROP-1 Extracellular domain
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

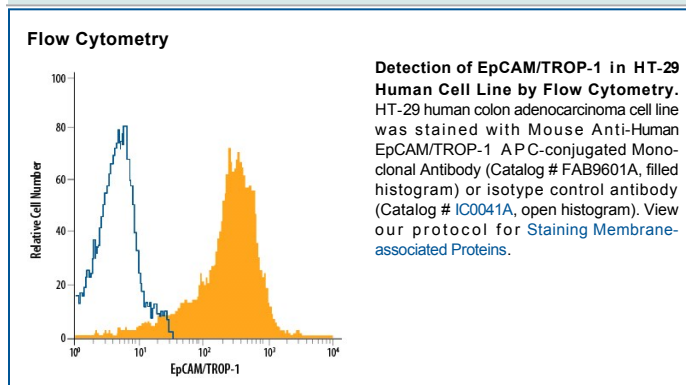
\*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Epithelial Cellular Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as KS1/4, gp40, GA733-2, 17-1A, and TROP-1, is a 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein composed of a 242 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain with two epidermal-growth-factor-like (EGF-like) repeats within the cysteine-rich N-terminal region, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 26 aa cytoplasmic domain. Human and mouse EpCAM share 82% aa sequence identity. In human, EpCAM also shares 49% aa sequence homology with TROP-2/EGP-1. During embryonic development, EpCAM is detected in fetal lung, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, and germ cells. In adults, human EpCAM is detected in basolateral cell membranes of all simple, pseudo-stratified, and transitional epithelia, but is not detected in normal squamous stratified epithelia, mesenchymal tissue, muscular tissue, neuro-endocrine tissue, or lymphoid tissue (1). EpCAM expression has been found to increase in actively proliferating epithelia tissues and during adult liver regeneration (1, 2). EpCAM expression is also found to increase in human malignant neoplasias, with most carcinoma expressing EpCAM including those of arising from squamous epithelia (1). EpCAM has been shown function as a homophilic Ca<sup>2+</sup> independent adhesion molecule (3). Homophilic adhesion via EpCAM requires the interaction of both EGF-like repeats, with the first EGF-like repeat mediating reciprocal interaction between EpCAM molecules on opposing cells, while the second repeat is involved in lateral interaction of EpCAM. Lateral interaction of EpCAM lead to the formation of dimers and tetramers (4). During homophilic adhesion the cytoplasmic tail of EpCAM interacts with the actin cytoskeleton via a direct association  $\alpha$ -actinin (5).

## References:

1. Balzar, M. *et al.* (1999) *J. Mol. Med.* **77**:699.
2. Boer, C. J., *et al.* (1999) *J. Pathol.* **188**:201.
3. Litvinow, S. V. *et al.* (1994) *J. Cell Biol.* **125**:437.
4. Balzar, M. *et al.* (2001) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **21**:2570.
5. Balzar, M. *et al.* (1998) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **18**:4388.