

Instructions For Use RA0196-C.5-IFU-RUO

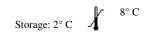
Rev. Date: Nov. 6, 2014

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Ep-CAM / CD326 (Epithelial Marker); Clone MOC-31 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>ltem #</u> RA0196-C.5	<u>Volume</u> 0.5 ml
Description:	140190-0.5	0.5 m
Species: Immunogen:	Mouse Neuraminidase treated GLS-1 human small cell lung carcinoma cells	
Clone:	MOC-31	
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	4072 (Human)	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	2p21	
Synonyms:	Adenocarcinoma-associated Antigen; Cell Surface Glycoprotein Trop-1; EGP2; EGP314; EGP40; Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule; Epithelial Glycoprotein 314; ESA; KSA; TACD1; TROP1; Tumor-associated Calcium Signal Transducer 1 (TACSTD1); ECS-1; Epidermal Surface Antigen 1; ESA1; FLOT2; Flotillin-2; Membrane Component, Chromosome 17, Surface Marker-1 (M17S1); REG-1; Reggie-1; Reggie-2	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	40-43kDa	
Format:	Bioreactor Concentrate with 0.05% Azide.	
Specificity:	The epitope of this antibody is located in the first EGF-like repeat domain (EGF1) between amino acids 27-59 of Ep-CAM. This antibody has been used to distinguish adenocarcinoma from pleural mesothelioma and hepatocellular carcinoma. This antibody is also useful in distinguishing serous carcinomas of the ovary from mesothelioma.	
Background:	EGP40 is a 40-43kDa transmembrane epithelial glycoprotein, also identified as epithelial specific antigen (ESA), or epithelial cellular adhesion molecule (Ep-CAM). It is expressed on basolateral cell surfaces in most simple epithelia and in a vast majority of carcinomas.	
Species Reactivity: Positive Control: Cellular Localization:	Human. Does not react with Rat. Others not known. HT29 cells or breast tumor. Cell surface	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Flow Cytometry: Immunofluorescence: Western Blotting: Immunoprecipitation:	rozen and Formalin-fixed): 1:100-1:200 5-10 μl/million cells 1:50-1:100 1:100-1:200 5-10 μl/500μg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	





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Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

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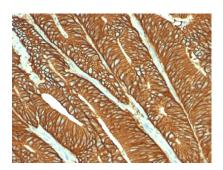
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Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally. For Research Use Only. This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy. Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date. Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma stained with Ep-CAM; Clone MOC-31.

Procedure:

- 1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissues requires digestion of tissue sections with Pepsin (Solution) (ScyTek catalog# PSS).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- 3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

 Precautions:
 Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).

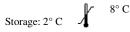
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.

 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

- 1. Litvinov SV et. al. J Biol Chem 125:437-446 (1994).
- 2. Imrich S et. al. Cell Adhes Migr 6:30-38 (2012).
- 3. Spizzo G et. al. J Clin Pathol 64:415-420 (2011).

Warranty: No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.





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