

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody to Human CEACAM1



Catalog Number: 10822-R006

General Information	
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human CEACAM1 protein (Catalog#10822-H08H)
Clone ID:	006
Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Applications:	ELISA
Specificity:	Human CEACAM1
Formulation:	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose
Storage:	< -20° C

Preparation

This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human CEACAM1 / CD66a (rh CEACAM1 / CD66a; Catalog#10822-H08H; NP_001020083.1; Met 1-Gly 428).

Applications

Direct ELISA – This antibody can be used at 0.1-0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Human CEACAM1. The detection limit for Human CEACAM1 is approximately 0.00975 ng/well.

Specificity

Human CEACAM1

Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -70°C. **Preservative-Free.**

Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Background

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-related cell adhesion molecule 1 (CEACAM1), also known as biliary glycoprotein I (BGP I) and CD66a, is a member of the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) gene family which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. There are two subgroups of the CEA family, the CEA cell adhesion molecules and the pregnancy-specific glycoproteins, and seven CEACAM has been identified in humans including type I transmembrane proteins (CEACAM-1, 3, 4) and GPI-linked molecules (CEACAM-5-8). The highly glycosylated CEACAM1 contains one N-terminal V-type Ig-like domain and three C2-type Ig-like domains within its ECD, and one ITIM motif and a calmodulin binding site in the cytoplasmic region. It was described as an adhesion molecule mediating cell adhesion via both homophilic and heterophilic manners, and was detected on leukocytes, epithelia, and endothelia. Studies have revealed that CEACAM1 performs actions in multiple cellular processes including tissue differentiation, angiogenesis, apoptosis, metastasis, as well as the modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses.

Reference

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2. Zalzali, H. et al., 2008, Oncogene. 27: 7131-8.
3. Erqun, S. et al., 2000, Mol. Cell. 5: 311-20.
4. Oliveira-Ferrer, L. et al., 2004, Cancer. Res. 64: 8932-8.

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Fax :+86-10-51029969 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>