10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone C66/195 ]**
**Catalog # AH11035**

## Specification

### Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **,14,3,4,** |
| Primary Accession | P06731 |
| Other Accession | 1048, 634, 709196 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Monkey** |
| Host | **Mouse** |
| Clonality | **Monoclonal** |
| Isotype | **Mouse / IgG1, kappa** |
| Calculated MW | **80-200kDa KDa** |

### Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1048

**Other Names**
Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5, Carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA, Meconium antigen 100, CD66e, CEACAM5, CEA

**Storage**
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**
Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

**Name** CEACAM5

**Synonyms** CEA

**Function**
Cell surface glycoprotein that plays a role in cell adhesion, intracellular signaling and tumor progression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2803308" target="_blank">2803308</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10910050" target="_blank">10910050</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10864933" target="_blank">10864933</a>). Mediates homophilic and heterophilic cell adhesion with other carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecules, such as CEACAM6 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2803308" target="_blank">2803308</a>). Plays a role as an oncogene by promoting tumor progression; induces resistance to anoikis of colorectal

carcinoma cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10910050" target="_blank">10910050</a>).

**Cellular Location**
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Apical cell membrane. Cell surface Note=Localized to the apical glycocalyx surface

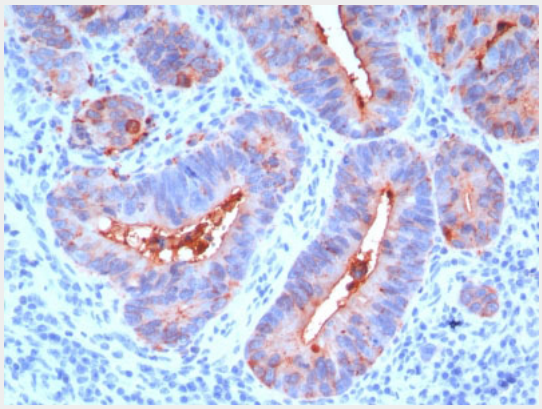
**Tissue Location**
Expressed in columnar epithelial and goblet cells of the colon (at protein level) (PubMed:10436421). Found in adenocarcinomas of endodermally derived digestive system epithelium and fetal colon.

## Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with CEA Monoclonal Antibody (C66/195).

## Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This antibody recognizes proteins of 80-200kDa, identified as different members of CEA family. CEA is synthesized during development in the fetal gut and is re-expressed in increased amounts in intestinal carcinomas and several other tumors. This MAb reacts with nonspecific cross-reacting antigen (NCA) and shows a cross-reaction with human polymorphonuclear leucocytes. It shows no reaction with a variety of normal tissues and is suitable for staining of formalin/paraffin tissues. CEA is not found in benign glands, stroma, or malignant prostatic cells. Antibody to CEA is useful in detecting early foci of gastric carcinoma and in distinguishing pulmonary adenocarcinomas (60-70% are CEA+) from pleural mesotheliomas (rarely or weakly CEA+). Anti-CEA positivity is seen in adenocarcinomas from the lung, colon, stomach, esophagus, pancreas, gallbadder, urachus,

salivary gland, ovary, and endocervix.Ā

**Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Muraro R, et. al. Cancer Research, 1985, 45:5769-80. | Siler K, et. al. Biotechnology Therapeutics, 1993, 4(3-4):163-81. | Robbins PF, et. al. International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 53(6):892-7