

CEA

Specification:

This antibody is designed for the specific localization of CEA in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections. It is intended for in vitro diagnostic use.

CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen) consists of a heterogeneous family of related oncofetal 200 kD glycoproteins that is secreted into the glycocalyx surface of gastrointestinal cells. The staining of CEA is considered important because: 1. In breast carcinomas, CEA staining correlated well with clinical outcome, independent of histologic type of tumors (with or without metastases). 2. A CEA-staining primary tumor usually shows CEA elevations when there is disease recurrence or progression. 3. Before proceeding with extensive or repeated blood monitoring of CEA as an index of biological activity of diseases, it is important to find out if the substance is present in the original malignant lesion, preferably at the time of biopsy. 4. Excellent correlation between CEA staining of primary and metastatic tumors (including micrometastases to the regional lymph nodes) has been observed with respect to cervical, colonic and ovarian carcinomas. Usually CEA is demonstrated as a linear labeling of the apical poles of cells lining the glandular lumen and, occasionally, as weak staining near the apex of colonic epithelial cells. More uniform cytoplasmic staining is a feature of more aggressive tumors. CEA, however, should not be used as a marker of differentiation because many colon and lung tumors actually show increased staining with differentiation. Pancreatic carcinomas, testicular tumor, gall bladder neoplasms and granular cell myoblastomas stain positive, whereas malignant tumors of brain, prostate, skin, lymphoreticular tissues, hepatocellular carcinomas, esophageal squamous cell carcinomas, and mesothelioma fail to stain for CEA .

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILP 83120 C1	CEA	1,0 ml

Intended use: For research use only

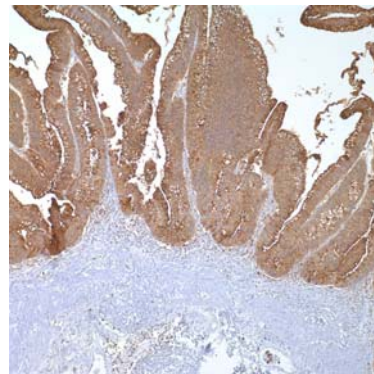
Clone: -

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: -

Controle Tissue: Colon carcinoma

Staining: Cytoplasmic



Presentation:

Rabbit polyclonal antibody in TBS, pH 7.6, containing 1% BSA and sodium azide.

Application and suggested dilutions:

Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires no special pre-treatment, the polyclonal antibody can be used in:

- Immunohistochemical staining of formaline-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:200)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilute the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody based detection is recommended

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.