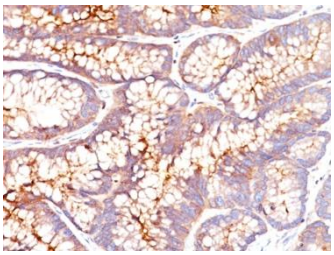
CEA
clone CEA31

Instructions for Use

Specification:
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 does not react with nonspecific cross-reacting antigen (NCA) and 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+).

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM1053-C01	CEA	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM1053-C05	CEA	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM1053-C1	CEA	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human and Monkey. Others not known.

Clone: CEA31

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1

Control Tissue: Colon carcinoma

Staining: Cytoplasmic and luminal surface

Immunogen: Human colon carcinoma extract

Presentation: Bioreactor Concentrate with 0.05% Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution 1:800-1:1600)
- Western blotting (1:1000-1:2000)

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

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

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

Reference:

1) Muraro R, *et. al.* Cancer Research, 1985, 45:5769-80.
2) Siler K, *et. al.* Biotechnology Therapeutics, 1993, 4(3-4):163-81.
3) Robbins PF, *et. al.* International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 53(6):892-7.
4) Shi ZR, *et. al.* Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 1994, 42(9):1215-9.