Anti-CEACAM5 (CD66e) [5C8C4]

Catalogue number: 153325
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

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Institute: LeukoCom
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-CEACAM5 (CD66e) [5C8C4]

Alternate name: CD66e

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: CEACAM5/8 are glycoproteins involved in cell adhesion and intracellular signaling. They are normally produced during fetal development in the gut, and their production stops before birth. CEA is re-expressed in increased amounts in Intestinal Carcinomas and several other tumors.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG1 kappa
Reactivity: Human
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Soluble human CEA/CEACAM5
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: CEACAM5, CD66e

Target alternate names:

Target background: CEACAM5/8 are glycoproteins involved in cell adhesion and intracellular signaling. They are normally produced during fetal development in the gut, and their production stops before birth. CEA is re-expressed in increased amounts in Intestinal Carcinomas and several other tumors.

Molecular weight: 180 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; FACS ; IHC ; IP ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 1 mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide
Storage conditions: -80° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Singer et al. 2014. PLoS One. 9(4):e94106. PMID: 24743304. ; Soluble CEACAM8 interacts with CEACAM1 inhibiting TLR2-triggered immune responses. ; Muturi et al. 2013. PLoS One. 8(9):e74654. PMID: 24040308. ; Tumor and endothelial cell-derived microvesicles carry distinct CEACAMs and influence T-cell behavior. ; Klaile et al. 2013. Respir Res. 14:85. PMID: 23941132. ; Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-related cell adhesion molecules are co-expressed in the human lung and their expression can be modulated in bronchial epithelial cells by non-typable Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, TLR3, and type I and II int