

# Anti-EMA [E29] rAb

**Catalogue number:** 154822

**Sub-type:** Primary antibody

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:**

**Institute:** Absolute Antibody; University of Oxford

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-EMA [E29] rAb

**Alternate name:**

**Class:** Recombinant

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** Recombinant monoclonal antibody used as a pan-epithelial marker to categorise cancers of epithelial origin and detect metastatic loci. Background and Research Application Glycoproteins isolated from human milk fat globule membranes, designated epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), have been detected immunohistochemically in most nonneoplastic epithelia and are potentially a highly effective marker for establishing the epithelial nature of neoplastic cells. This is a recombinant version of the anti-EMA monoclonal antibody . Anti-EMA was created for use in diagnostic immunocytochemistry for identification of tumours of epithelial origins. EMA is present within membranes of the apical side of secretory epithelia, and is typically overexpressed in colon, breast, ovarian, lung and pancreatic cancers.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG2a

**Reactivity:** Human

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:** Human milk fat globule membrane preparation

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:** P15941

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**  
**Production details:**  
**Formulation:**  
**Recommended controls:**  
**Bacterial resistance:**  
**Selectable markers:**  
**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** Epithelial Membrane Antigen (EMA)

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** Recombinant monoclonal antibody used as a pan-epithelial marker to categorise cancers of epithelial origin and detect metastatic loci. Background and Research Application Glycoproteins isolated from human milk fat globule membranes, designated epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), have been detected immunohistochemically in most nonneoplastic epithelia and are potentially a highly effective marker for establishing the epithelial nature of neoplastic cells. This is a recombinant version of the anti-EMA monoclonal antibody. Anti-EMA was created for use in diagnostic immunocytochemistry for identification of tumours of epithelial origins. EMA is present within membranes of the apical side of secretory epithelia, and is typically overexpressed in colon, breast, ovarian, lung and pancreatic cancers.

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:**  
**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid  
**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml  
**Passage number:**  
**Growth medium:**  
**Temperature:**  
**Atmosphere:**  
**Volume:**  
**Storage medium:**  
**Storage buffer:**  
**Storage conditions:**

Store at -20° C frozen. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:** Erenpreisa et al. 2009. Exp Cell Res. 315(15):2593-603. PMID: 19463812. ; Ikbkap/Elp1 deficiency causes male infertility by disrupting meiotic progression. ; Lin et al. 2013. PLoS Genet. 9(5):e1003516. PMID: 23717213. ; Masson et al. 1999. EMBO J. 18(22):6552-60. PMID: 10562567. ; The meiosis-specific recombinase hDmc1 forms ring structures and interacts with hRad51. ; The role of meiotic cohesin REC8 in chromosome segregation in gamma irradiation-induced endopolyploid tumour cells.

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