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Anti-CEACAM1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO10418

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P16573
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1 (CEACAM1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Additional Information

Gene ID	81613
Other Names	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1, ATP-dependent taurocolate-carrier protein, Cell-CAM 105, C-CAM 105, Ecto-ATPase, GP110, pp120, CD66a, Ceacam1 {ECO:0000312|RGD:67396}
Calculated MW	57410
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-2 □g/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Canalicular domain of hepatocyte plasma membranes.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in epithelia, vessel endothelia, leukocytes and platelets.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 1.2% Sodium acetate, 1% BSA, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	C6G9
Immunogen	Carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA) isolated from a human colon adenocarcinoma cell line.
Purification	Ascites

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year, at 4˚C for one month. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. CEA family.

Protein Information

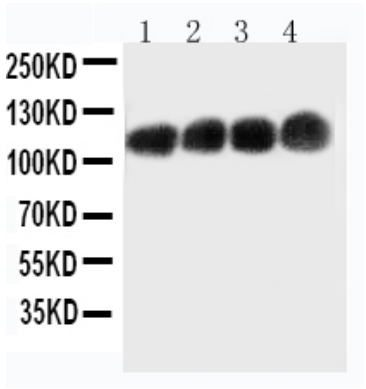
Name	Ceacam1 {ECO:0000312|RGD:67396}
Function	[Isoform 1]: Cell adhesion protein that mediates homophilic cell adhesion in a calcium-independent manner (PubMed:2373740, PubMed:8454589). Plays a role as coinhibitory receptor in immune response, insulin action and also functions as an activator during angiogenesis (PubMed:11850617). Its coinhibitory receptor function is phosphorylation- and PTPN6 -dependent, which in turn, suppress signal transduction of associated receptors by dephosphorylation of their downstream effectors (By similarity). Plays a role in immune response, of T-cells, natural killer (NK) and neutrophils (By similarity). Upon TCR/CD3 complex stimulation, inhibits TCR-mediated cytotoxicity by blocking granule exocytosis by mediating homophilic binding to adjacent cells, allowing interaction with and phosphorylation by LCK and interaction with the TCR/CD3 complex which recruits PTPN6 resulting in dephosphorylation of CD247 and ZAP70 (By similarity). Also inhibits T- cell proliferation and cytokine production through inhibition of JNK cascade and plays a crucial role in regulating autoimmunity and anti- tumor immunity by inhibiting T-cell through its interaction with HAVCR2 (By similarity). Upon natural killer (NK) cells activation, inhibit KLRK1-mediated cytolysis of CEACAM1-bearing tumor cells by trans- homophilic interactions with CEACAM1 on the target cell and lead to cis-interaction between CEACAM1 and KLRK1, allowing PTPN6 recruitment and then VAV1 dephosphorylation (By similarity). Upon neutrophils activation negatively regulates IL1B production by recruiting PTPN6 to a SYK-TLR4-CEACAM1 complex, that dephosphorylates SYK, reducing the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and lysosome disruption, which in turn, reduces the activity of the inflammasome (By similarity). Down-regulates neutrophil production by acting as a coinhibitory receptor for CSF3R by down-regulating the CSF3R-STAT3 pathway through recruitment of PTPN6 that dephosphorylates CSF3R (By similarity). Also regulates insulin action by promoting INS clearance and regulating lipogenesis in liver through regulating insulin signaling (PubMed:11850617). Upon INS stimulation, undergoes phosphorylation by INSR leading to INS clearance by increasing receptor-mediated insulin endocytosis (PubMed:7592607, PubMed:9712832). This inernalization promotes interaction with FASN leading to receptor- mediated insulin degradation and to reduction of FASN activity leading to negative regulation of fatty acid synthesis (PubMed:16054098, PubMed:7592607). INSR-mediated phosphorylation also provokes a down- regulation of cell proliferation through SHC1 interaction resulting in decrease coupling of SHC1 to the MAPK3/ERK1-MAPK1/ERK2 and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase pathways (PubMed:11694516). Functions as activator in angiogenesis by promoting blood vessel remodeling through endothelial cell differentiation and migration and in arteriogenesis by increasing the number of collateral arteries and collateral vessel calibers after ischemia (By similarity). Also regulates vascular permeability through the VEGFR2 signaling pathway resulting in control of nitric oxide production (By similarity). Down-regulates cell growth in response to EGF through its interaction with SHC1 that mediates interaction with EGFR resulting in decrease coupling of SHC1 to the MAPK3/ERK1-MAPK1/ERK2 pathway (PubMed:15467833). Negatively regulates platelet aggregation by decreasing platelet adhesion on type I collagen

	through the GPVI-FcRgamma complex (By similarity). Inhibits cell migration and cell scattering through interaction with FLNA; interferes with the interaction of FLNA with RALA (By similarity). Mediates bile acid transport activity in a phosphorylation dependent manner (PubMed:7518458). Negatively regulates osteoclastogenesis (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lateral cell membrane. Apical cell membrane. Basal cell membrane. Cell junction. Cell junction, adherens junction Note=Canalicular domain of hepatocyte plasma membranes (PubMed:8513803). Found as a mixture of monomer, dimer and oligomer in the plasma membrane. Occurs predominantly as cis-dimers and/or small cis-oligomers in the cell junction regions (PubMed:19948503). Found as dimer in the solution (PubMed:9003371). Predominantly localized to the lateral cell membranes (PubMed:7774714). Cell projection, microvillus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31809}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31809}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localized to the apical glycocalyx surface (By similarity). Colocalizes with CEACAM20 at the apical brush border of intestinal cells (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13688, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31809}
Tissue Location	Expressed in epithelia, vessel endothelia, leukocytes and platelets. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are highly expressed in liver and intestine, moderately in lung, and weakly in muscle, kidney, and spleen (PubMed:8454589). Expressed in granulocytes, lymphocytes, granulocytes, B cells, and T-cells (PubMed:11994468)

Background

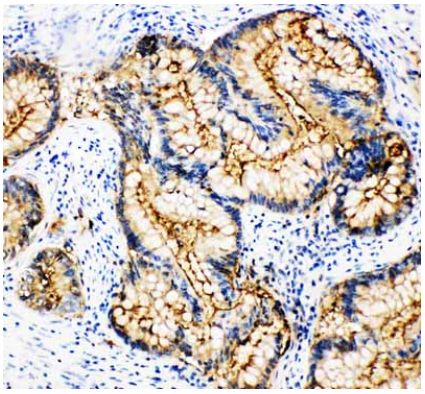
Carcinoembryonic antigen is a complex immunoreactive glycoprotein with a molecular weight of 180,000 comprising 60% carbohydrate. It is found in adenocarcinomas of endodermally derived digestive system epithelia and in fetal colon.Carcinoembryonic antigen is one of the most widely used tumor markers in serum immunoassay determinations of carcinoma.

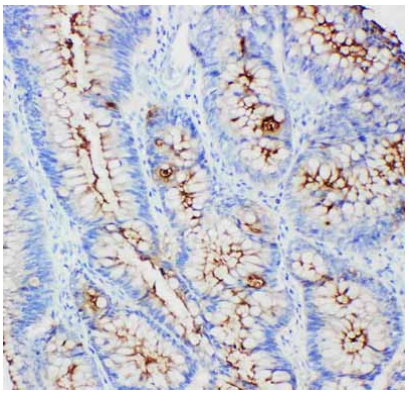
Images



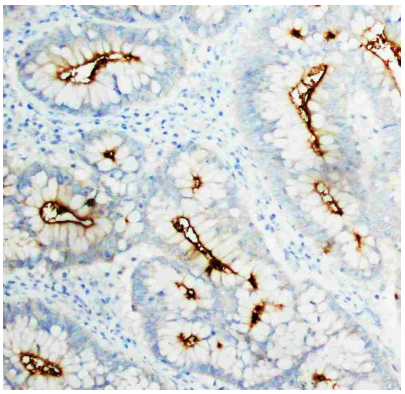
Anti-CEA antibody (monoclonal), ABO10418, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Human CEA Protein 10ngLane 2: Recombinant Human CEA Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Human CEA Protein 2

Anti-CEA antibody (monoclonal), ABO10418, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue





Anti-CEA antibody (monoclonal), ABO10418, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



Anti-CEA antibody (monoclonal), ABO10418, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Rectal Cancer Tissue

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.