P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 – Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) / CD66; Clone C66/1009
(Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:

Item #	Volume
RA0432-C.1	0.1 ml
RA0432-C.5	0.5 ml
RA0432-C1	1 ml

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Human recombinant CEA protein
Clone:	C66/1009
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	1048 & 634 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	19q13.1-19q13.2
Synonyms:	Carcinoembryonic Antigen-related Cell Adhesion Molecule 5, CEACAM5, CD66, Biliary Glycoprotein (BGP-1)
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	80-200kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes proteins of 80-200kDa, identified as different members of the CEA family. This antibody 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.
Background:	CEA is synthesized during development in the fetal gut and is re-expressed in increased amounts in intestinal carcinomas and several other tumors. 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+). Anti-CEA positivity is seen in adenocarcinomas from the lung, colon, stomach, esophagus, pancreas, gallbadder, urachus, salivary gland, ovary, and endocervix.
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not known.
Positive Control:	MCF7 or 293T cells. Colon carcinoma.
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic and luminal surface.
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml
	Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells
	Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml
	Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml
	Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
205 South 600 West
Logan, UT 84321
U.S.A.

CE

EC REP

Emergo Europe
Molenstraat 15
2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

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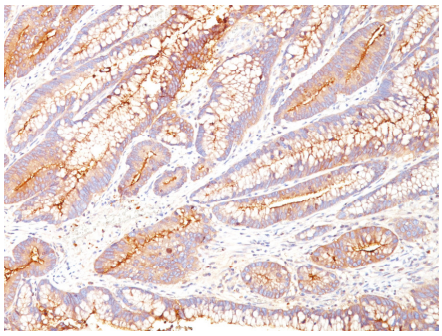
Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon stained with CEA; Clone C66/1009.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10X) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500).

2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.

3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:

Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

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.

Warranty:

No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C – 8° C

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