

Product datasheet for **AP26024PU-N**

CEACAM1 (D1-4) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1-5 µg/ml. ELISA: 1-5 µg/ml. FACS: 2-10 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure recombinant human soluble CEACAM-1 (D1-4)
Specificity:	This antibody detects recombinant human soluble CEACAM-1. The antibody shows cross-reactivity with several other CEACAM family members. There is no cross-reactivity with human CEACAM-8.
Formulation:	PBS pH 7.4 w/o preservative State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Protein A affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	carcinoembryonic antigen related cell adhesion molecule 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 634 Human P13688



[View online »](#)

Background:

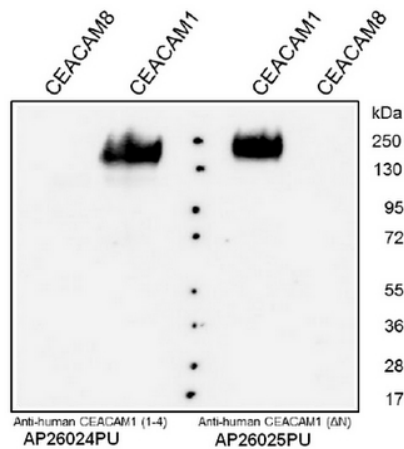
Carcinoembryonic Antigen-related Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 (CEACAM-1), also known as CD66a and BGP-I, is a 115 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the membrane-bound CEA subfamily of the CEA superfamily. On the surface of cells, CEACAM-1 forms non-covalent homo- and heterodimers. The extracellular region contains three C2-type Ig-like domains and one N-terminal V-type Ig-like domain. Multiple splice variants involving regions C-terminal to the second C2-type domain (aa 320 and beyond) exist.

Synonyms:

BGP, BGP1, Biliary glycoprotein 1

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Product images:


Western Analysis with anti-Human CEACAM1. Both antibodies recognize CEACAM1 but not CEACAM8. Cross reaction with CEACAM3, CEACAM4, CEACAM5, CEACAM6 und CEACAM7 are not tested so far. The experiment was performed by Dr. Bernhard Singer, University Hospital Essen, Germany