

Rabbit Anti-Secretory Component/ECM1 [ECM1/2889R]: RM0013, RM0013RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: This antibody reacts with a reduction-resistant epitope present in both free and SIgA bound Secretory Component. It does not react with the cell lines lacking secretory component. The antibody is useful for studying the distribution and level of both free and bound secretory component. Secretory component is differentially expressed in epithelium, and the antibody is a popular marker for identifying subpopulations of epithelial cells and epithelial differentiation. The Secretory component antibody is a useful research tool for studying mucosal immunity, inflammation, remodeling, differentiation and tumorigenesis, all processes associated with differential secretory component expression.

Specifications

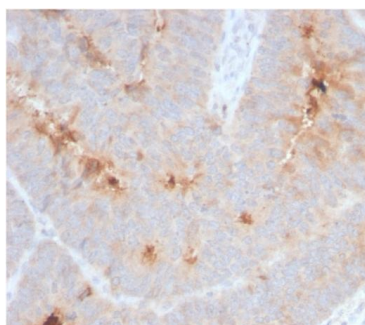
Clone:	ECM1/2889R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant human full-length ECM1 protein
Localization:	Cytoplasm, membrane
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Secretory Component/ECM1 Concentrated	RM0013	1 ml
Secretory Component/ECM1 Prediluted	RM0013RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Stomach, lung or breast tumor
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon carcinoma stained with anti-ECM1 using DAB

References:

1. Extracellular matrix protein 1 is correlated to carcinogenesis and lymphatic metastasis of human gastric cancer. Wu Q, et al. World J Surg Oncol 12:132, 2014.
2. Expression and clinical significance of extracellular matrix protein 1 and vascular endothelial growth factor-C in lymphatic metastasis of human breast cancer. Wu QW, et al. BMC Cancer 12:47, 2012.
3. Bronchial secretory immunoglobulin a deficiency correlates with airway inflammation and progression of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Polosukhin VV, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 184:317-27, 2011.