

## anti-human CD66c (CEACAM6)

### Monoclonal antibody 1H7-4B to human CD66c (CEACAM6)

**Cat-No:** 21606661

100 µg in 100 µl

**Clone:** 1H7-4B

**Specificity:** The 1H7-4B monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD66c (CEACAM6), a 90 kDa GPI-anchored glycoprotein expressed on various human epithelial cells and granulocytes, which is one of the splice variants of CD66.

**Isotype subclass:** Mouse IgG1 kappa

**Form:** purified

**Physical state:** Liquid

**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2)

**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

**Storage conditions:** Store at 4 °C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**Application:** Flow Cytometry, ELISA, IP, WB, IHC (f/p), ICC

**Background:** **CD66c**, also known as CEACAM6 (Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 6) is a glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol- (GPI-) anchored glycoprotein. CEACAM and related genes make up the CEA family belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD66c is involved in cell adhesion. Additionally it serves as pathogen receptor (e.g. *Helicobacter pylori*, *Neisseria*, *Moraxella*, *Candida albicans*). Immunologically CEACAMs are characterized as members of the CD66 cluster of differentiation. Antibodies against CEACAM6 are commonly used in immunohistochemistry to identify cells expressing the glycoprotein in tissue samples and granulocytes. However, CEACAM6 is also found in serum where it can be used as a tumor marker. In adults CEACAM6 is primarily expressed in epithelia of the gastrointestinal tissue, often together with CEACAM1, CEACAM6 and CEACAM7. In granulocytes CEACAM6 is co-expressed with CEACAM1, CEACAM3 and CEACAM8. Most CEACAM6 antibodies tend to have some degree of cross-reactivity with other CEACAMs but 1H7-4B binds exclusively to CEACAM6.

#### References:

1. Singer BB, Scheffrahn I, Heymann R, et al. (2002). "Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1 expression and signaling in human, mouse, and rat leukocytes: evidence for replacement of the short cytoplasmic domain isoform by glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked proteins in human leukocytes". *J. Immunol.* 168 (10): 5139–46.
2. Kalina T, Vaskova M, Mejstrikova E, Madzo J, Trka J, Stary J, Hrusak O. Myeloid antigens in childhood lymphoblastic leukemia: clinical data point to regulation of CD66c distinct from other myeloid antigens. *BMC Cancer.* 2005 Apr 12;5:38.

**Warning:** Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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