IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10094

Anti-Human
CEA (1B2) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 200 µg

Introduction : Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) was reported as cancer-specific antigen existing in human colon cancer tissue and embryo intestinal tract in 1965. However it was denied that the antigen is carcinoembryonic later.
CEA exists in the blood of patients with some benign disease as well as with cancer disease. The production of CEA is observed in many cancer tissues and the CEA value in the blood reflects tumor size. Therefore, the assay is widely used in a diagnosis and in monitoring of cancer.
CEA is glycoprotein which has molecular weight of about 180kDa, and is detected as broad band in β globlin area in electrophoresis. The bands are due to diversity of the carbohydrate portion and the carbohydrate content in CEA is 50 - 60%. The CEA includes CEA related antigens which do not cross-react with CEA antisera such as NCA (non-specific cross reacting antigen) derived from lung and spleen, NCA-2 derived from the embryo stool, NFA-1 (normal fecal antigen-1) derived from the normal adult stool and NFA-2.
This clone is CEA-specific and do not cross-react with NCA.

Antigen : Human CEA

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma
(X63 - Ag 8.653 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells)

Clone : 1B2 **Subclass** : IgG_{2a}

Purification : Affinity purified with protein A

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN_3

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 200 µg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues without pretreatment, by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal concentration is 4 - 10 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

Specificity : Not cross-react with NCA

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IBL Data Sheet

Code No. 10094

Anti-Human
CEA (1B2) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 500 µg

Introduction : Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) was reported as a cancer-specific antigen existing in human colon cancer tissue and embryo intestinal tract in 1965. However it was denied that the antigen is carcinoembryonic later.
CEA exists in the blood of patients with some benign disease as well as with cancer disease. The production of CEA is observed in many cancer tissues and the CEA value in the blood reflects tumor size. Therefore, the assay is widely used in a diagnosis and in monitoring of cancer.
CEA is glycoprotein which has molecular weight of about 180kDa, and is detected as broad band in β globlin area in electrophoresis. The bands are due to diversity of the carbohydrate portion and the carbohydrate content in CEA is 50 – 60 %. The CEA includes CEA related antigens which cross-react with CEA antisera such as NCA (non-specific cross reacting antigen) derived from lung and spleen, NCA-2 derived from the embryo stool, NFA-1 (normal fecal antigen-1) derived from the normal adult stool and NFA-2.
This product is CEA-specific antibody which does not cross-react with NCA.

Antigen : Human CEA

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma (Supernatant)
(X63-Ag8.653 × BALB/c spleen cells)

Clone : 1B2

Subclass : IgG_{2a}

Purification : Purified with Protein A

Form : Lyophilized product in PBS

How to use : 0.5 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 µg/mL.

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used in immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) method. The optimal concentration is 4 - 10 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

Specificity : Not cross-react with NCA

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