

## E-cadherin Antibody

### Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
E-cadherin Concentrate	FP-A016-01	0.1 ml
E-cadherin Concentrate	FP-A016-10	1 ml
E-cadherin Predilute	FP-A016-70	7 ml

### Description

E-cadherin is an intercellular adhesion molecule present in epithelial cells. Anti-E-cadherin stains glandular epithelium, as well as lung, gastrointestinal and ovarian adenocarcinomas. A panel of antibodies against E-cadherin and p120 is also used to differentiate ductal (membranous staining) and lobular breast cancer (cytoplasmic staining). Anti-E-cadherin also stains some thyroid cancers.

### Specifications

Clone	IHC564
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

### IHC Procedure\*

Positive Control Tissue	Breast
Dilution Range	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

### Result



Figure. E-cadherin on Breast

## Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

## Precautions

**The product is for research use only.** Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

## References

1. **Han AC**, et al. “Differential expression of N-cadherin in pleural mesotheliomas and E-cadherin in lung adenocarcinomas in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.” *Hum Pathol.* 1997; 28:641-5.
2. **Simsir A**, et al. “E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and calretinin in pleural effusions: the good, the bad, the worthless.” *Diagn Cytopathol.* 1999; 20:125-30.
3. **Lear MP**, et al. “E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and calretinin in pleural effusions: the good, the bad, the worthless.” *Histopathology.* 1998; 32:209-16.
4. **Karayiannakis AG**, et al. “E-cadherin expression as a differentiation marker in gastric cancer.” *Hepatogastroenterology.* 1998; 45:2437-42.
5. **Peralta Soler A**, et al. “Expression of E-cadherin and N-cadherin in surface epithelial-stromal tumors of the ovary distinguishes mucinous from serous and endometrioid tumors.” *Hum Pathol.* 1997; 28:734-9.
6. **Abutaily AS**, et al. “Immunohistochemistry in the distinction between malignant mesothelioma and pulmonary adenocarcinoma: a critical evaluation of new antibodies.” *J Clin Pathol.* 2002; 55:662-8.
7. **Wahed A**, et al. “E-cadherin expression in pleomorphic lobular carcinoma: an aid to differentiation from ductal carcinoma.” *Ann Diagn Pathol.* 2002; 6:349-51.
8. **Acs G**, et al. “Differential expression of E-cadherin in lobular and ductal neoplasms of the breast and its biologic and diagnostic implications.” 2001; 115:85-98.
9. **Dabbs DJ**, et al. “Lobular versus ductal breast neoplasms: the diagnostic utility of p120 catenin.” *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2007; 31:427-37.

## Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to [femtopath@hongjing.com.tw](mailto:femtopath@hongjing.com.tw) for assistance with more questions regarding this product.