RCAS1 (D2B6N) XP® Rabbit mAb

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

**Product Usage Information**

**Application**
- Western Blotting
- Immunoprecipitation
- Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)
- Flow Cytometry

**Dilution**
- Western Blotting: 1:1000
- Immunoprecipitation: 1:100
- Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry): 1:200
- Flow Cytometry: 1:100

**Storage**

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

**Specificity / Sensitivity**

RCAS1 (D2B6N) XP® Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total RCAS1 protein.

**Species Reactivity:**
Human, Mouse, Rat

**Source / Purification**

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly147 of human RCAS1 protein.

**Background**

Receptor binding cancer antigen expressed on SiSo cells (RCAS1) is also known as estrogen receptor-binding fragment-associated gene 9 (EBAG9). Originally identified as an estrogen-inducible gene (1), RCAS1 was recently found to play a novel role in the adaptive immune response by negatively regulating the cytolytic activity of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) (2). RCAS1 is conserved in phylogeny and is ubiquitously expressed in most human tissues and cells (3,4). There is evidence that tissue expression of RCAS1 is increased in a variety of malignancies, including cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, lung, breast, ovary, endometrium, and cervix. Research studies have shown that levels of RCAS1 tissue expression are negatively correlated with the prognosis of patients harboring the aforementioned malignancies (4). It is also noteworthy that research studies have detected elevated levels of RCAS1 in the sera of cancer patients (4). Initial studies indicated that RCAS1 was secreted from cancer cells and functioned as a ligand for a putative receptor expressed on NK cells, as well as T and B lymphocytes, inducing their apoptosis, which enabled cancer cells to evade immune surveillance (5,6).

Subsequent studies have identified RCAS1 as a type III transmembrane Golgi protein with the ability to regulate vesicle formation, secretion, and protein glycosylation (2,7-9). Indeed, it has been shown that RCAS1 overexpression negatively regulates the cytolytic function of CTLs by negatively regulating protein trafficking from the trans-Golgi to secretory lysosomes (2). Furthermore, RCAS1 overexpression delays vesicle transport from the ER to Golgi and causes components of the ER quality control and glycosylation machinery to mislocalize. As a consequence, RCAS1 induces the deposition of tumor-associated glycan antigens on the cell surface, which are thought to contribute to tumor pathogenesis through the mediation of adhesion, invasion, and metastasis (8,9).


**Entrez-Gene Id:** 9166

**UniProt ID:** O00559

**Source/Isotype:** Rabbit IgG

**MW (kDa):** 32

**Applications:** WB, IP, IF-IC, F

**Reactivity:** H M R

**Sensitivity:** Endogenous

**Supplied in:** 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

**Important:** For primary antibodies recommended for western blotting applications, we recommend incubating the membrane with diluted antibody at 4°C with gentle shaking overnight. Please refer to the western blot protocol found on the product web page for the antibody-specific diluent recommendation.

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