

## CEA Human

**Description:**CEA Human Recombinant is glycosylated with N-linked sugars and produced using baculovirus vectors in insect cells. CEA is a well-known tumor marker corresponding to the full length human CEA which is approximately 120,000 Dalton.

Catalog #:PRPS-294

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Carcinoembryonic Antigen, CEA, oncofetal antigen.

**Source:**Baculovirus Insect Cells.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered colourless solution.

**Purity:**Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The sterile protein solution contains 10mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7 and 150mM NaCl.

**Stability:**

CEA should be stored at 2-8°C.Avoid freezing.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is a glycoprotein present in fetal digestive-tract tissues; its involved in cell adhesion. The production of CEA stops before birth. CEA is called tumor marker since its elevated levels are found in the serum from individuals with colorectal, gastric, pancreatic, lung and breast carcinomas and in heavy smokers. There are also benign conditions that elevate CEA levels such as smoking, infection, inflammatory bowel disease, pancreatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, and some benign tumors (in the equivalent organs which have cancers with elevated CEA). Typically, higher levels of CEA are found in men, smokers, and older individuals. The presence of CEA assists in screening, in evaluating recurrent or disseminated disease, and in determining the success of surgical removal of malignant tumors. CEA levels can be used as indicators of treatment success. The normal values range from 0.0 to 2.5 ng/ml of serum (from blood), in non-smokers, a greater amount than that may be suggestive of cancer. Levels above 20 ng/ml before treatment are associated with cancer which has already metastasized. Benign conditions do not usually cause a CEA increase over 10 ng/ml. The high levels of CEA should return to normal after successful therapy, however if during follow up there is an elevation in CEA levels it indicates a recurrence of tumor. Carcinoembryonic antigen family belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily; it consists of 29 genes, 18 of which are normally expressed.

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