



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

PRODUCT NAME:	Carcinoembryonic Antigen (Cea)
CAT. NO:	I151-10A
EXPIRATION:	1 YEAR
FORM:	Liquid In 0.1m Pbs, Ph 7.3
PROTEIN CONC:	Typically >1 Mg/MI
PURITY:	Low Cross Contamination
SOURCE:	Human Liver Metastasis Of Colon Adenocarcinoma
STORAGE:	Below -20c, Avoid Freeze Thaw Cycles
UNSPSC CODE:	51131907

Serum tumor marker human Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is a glycoprotein involved in cell adhesion. Serum tumor marker Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is normally produced during fetal development, but the production of Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) stops before birth. Therefore, Serum tumor marker Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is not usually present in the blood of healthy adults, although levels are raised in heavy smokers.

A Serum tumor marker Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) test measures the amount of a protein that may appear in the blood of some people who have certain kinds of cancers, especially large intestine (colon and rectal) cancer. Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) may also be present in people with cancer of the pancreas, breast, ovary, or lung.

Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is normally produced during the development of a fetus. The production of human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) stops before birth, and Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) usually is not present in the blood of healthy adults

Serum tumor marker Carcinoembryonic Antigen Human (CEA) measurement is mainly used to identify recurrences after surgical resection. Elevated Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels should return to normal after surgical resection, as elevation of human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) during follow up is an indicator of recurrence of tumour. Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels may also be raised in some non-neoplastic conditions like ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and cirrhosis.