

## Recombinant Human ICAM-1/CD54 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032601

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

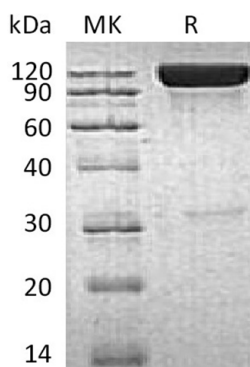
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ICAM-1;CD54 protein Asn26-Glu480, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	76.8 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P05362
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Inter-Cellular Adhesion Molecule 1 (ICAM1) is a type of intercellular adhesion molecule continuously present in low concentrations in the membranes of leukocytes and endothelial cells. As an endothelial and leukocyte-associated transmembrane protein, ICAM1 is well known for its importance in stabilizing cell-cell interactions and facilitating leukocyte endothelial transmigration. The presence of heavy glycosylation and other structural characteristics lend ICAM1 binding sites for a number of immune-associated ligands. Notably, ICAM-1 binds to macrophage adhesion ligand-1 (Mac-1; ITGB2 / ITGAM), leukocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1/integrin), and fibrinogen. ICAM-1 expressed by respiratory epithelial cells is also the binding site for rhinovirus, the causative agent of most common colds.

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