

Recombinant CD166/ALCAM Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300586P**

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

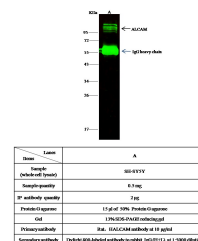
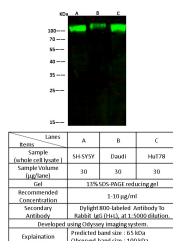
Description

Reactivity	Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat CD166/ALCAM protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	11B8
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Data



Western Blot with ALCAM Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane A: SH-SY5Y Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Daudi Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: HuT78 Whole Cell Lysate, Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using hALCAM Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:100 kDa
Calculated-MW:65 kDa

Lane A:0.5 mg SH-SY5Y Whole Cell Lysate
Observed-MW:100 kDa
Calculated-MW:65 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.0

Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM)/Cluster of differentiation (CD166) is a type I transmembrane cell adhesion molecule belonging to the Ig superfamily and a ligand for CD6 that is expressed on T lymphocytes. The extracellular domain of ALCAM contains five Ig-like domains (three Ig-like C2-type domains and two Ig-like V-type domains), of which the amino-terminal V1 domain is essential for ligand binding and ALCAM-mediated cell aggregation. ALCAM mediates both heterophilic (ALCAM-CD6) and homophilic (ALCAM-ALCAM) cell-cell interactions. ALCAM/CD6 interaction plays a role in T cell development and T cell regulation, as well as in the binding of T- and B-cells to activated leukocytes. Recently, homophilic (ALCAM-ALCAM) adhesion was shown to play important roles in tight cell-to-cell interaction and regulation of stem cell differentiation. While expressed in a wide variety of tissues, ALCAM is usually restricted to subsets of cells involved in dynamic growth and/or migration, including neural development, branching organ development, hematopoiesis, immune response and tumor progression. And CD166 is regarded as a potential novel breast cancer indicator and therapeutic target.