Purified Anti-Human CD166 Antibody[3A6], Functional Grade

catalog number: **AN004260**

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

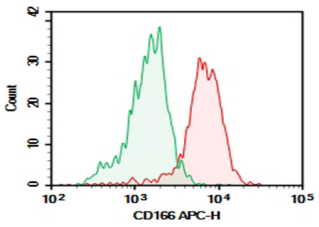
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD166 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	3A6
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

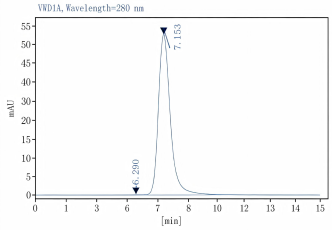
Applications — Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood monocytes cells were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD166 Antibody[3A6], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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CD166, also known as the CD6 ligand or the Activated Leukocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule (ALCAM), is a 100-105 kD transmembrane glycoprotein. It belongs to the Ig superfamily of proteins and expressed on activated T cells, activated monocytes, epithelial cells, fibroblasts, and neurons. CD166 plays an important role in mediating adhesion interactions between thymic epithelial cells and CD6+ cells during intrathymic T cell development. Recently CD166 has also been used as a potential cancer stem cell marker. The antibody reacts with human activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM).

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Ferragut F, et al. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 2021;61:27-37.