Recombinant Mouse Icam1 Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMM100109

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

Description			
Species	Mouse		
Source	Mammalian-derived Mouse Icam1 protein Gln28-Asn485, with an C-terminal His		
Calculated MW	50.2 kDa		
Observed MW	80-100 kDa		
Accession	P13597		
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity		
Properties			
Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.		
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method		
Storage	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 $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.		
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%		
	Mannitol.		
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of		
	0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.		

Data

kDa	м	R
80 60	11	
40	-	
30	-	
20	+	

SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse Icam1 Icam-1 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse Icam1 proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 50.2 KD

Background

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Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1, or CD54) is a 90 kDa member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and is critical for the firm arrest and transmigration of leukocytes out of blood vessels and into tissues. ICAM-1 is constitutively present on endothelial cells, but its expression is increased by proinflammatory cytokines. The endothelial expression of ICAM-1 is increased in atherosclerotic and transplant-associated atherosclerotic tissue and animal models of atherosclerosis. Additionally, ICAM-1 has been implicated in the progression of autoimmune diseases. ICAM-1 is a ligand for LFA-1(integrin). When activated, leukocytes bind to endothelial cells via ICAM-1/LFA-1 interaction and then transmigrate into tissues. Presence with heavy glycosylation and other structural characteristics, ICAM-1 possesses binding sites for some immune-associated ligands and serves as the binding site for entry of the major group of human Rhinovirus (HRV) into various cell types. ICAM-1 also becomes known for its affinity for Plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocytes (PFIE), providing more of a role in infectious disease. Previous studies have shown that ICAM-1 is involved in inflammatory reactions and that a defect in ICAM-1 gene inhibits allergic contact hypersensitivity.