

Recombinant Human ALCAM/CD166 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031919

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

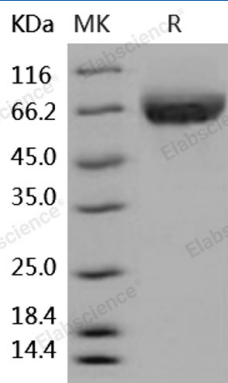
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ALCAM/CD166 protein Met 1-Ala 526, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	57.4 kDa
Observed MW	60-70 kDa
Accession	NP_001618.2
Bio-activity	Immobilized human ALCAM-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse CD6-Fc, The EC ₅₀ of mouse CD6-Fc is 0.1-0.22 µg/ml.

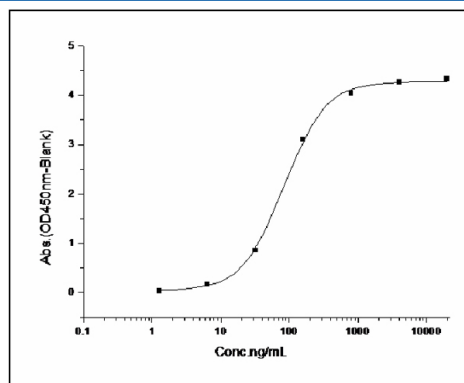
Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg 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°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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.

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