

Mouse ALCAM/CD166 Fluorescein-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: FAB1172F 100 Tests

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Mouse		
Specificity	Detects mouse ALCAM in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human		
	(rh) ALCAM is observed, and less than 10% cross-reactivity with rhBCAM, recombinant mouse (rm) OCAM, and rmMAdCAM-1 is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ALCAM/CD166		
	Trp28-Lys527		
	Accession # AAC06342		
Conjugate	Fluorescein		
	Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm		
	Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)		
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data She		
	(SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

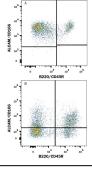
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of ALCAM/CD166 in Mouse Splenocytes by Flow Cytometry. Mouse Splenocytes either (A) activated or (B) resting were stained with Goat Anti-Mouse ALCAM/CD166 Fluorescein-conjugated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB1172F) and Rat Anti-Mouse B220/CD45R APC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB1217A). Quadrant markers were set based on control antibody staining (Catalog # IC108F). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze

• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

ALCAM, activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule, is a type I membrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family. It is also known as CD166, MEMD, SC-1/DM-GRASP/BEN in the chicken, and KG-CAM in the rat. ALCAM is expressed on thymic epithelial cells, activated B and T cells, and monocytes. ALCAM can bind itself homotypically and is also capable of binding CD6, NgCAM, and other, as of yet, unidentified brain proteins. ALCAM/CD6 interaction may be involved in T cell development and T cell regulation. Additionally, ALCAM/CD6 and ALCAM/NgCAM interactions may play roles in the nervous system. ALCAM has also been observed to be upregulated on highly metastasizing melanoma cell lines and may play a role in tumor migration. ALCAM is a 583 amino acid (aa) protein consisting of a 27 aa signal peptide, a 500 aa extracellular domain, a 24 aa transmembrane domain, and a 32 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain of ALCAM contains 5 lg-like domains of which the amino-terminal V1 domain is essential for ligand binding and ALCAM-mediated cell aggregation (1-4). The ECD of mouse ALCAM shares 97.5% aa sequence identity with rat ALCAM ECD.

References:

- 1. Bowen, M.A. et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 181:2213.
- 2. Aruffo, A. et al. (1997) Immunol. Today 18:498.
- 3. Degen, W.G. et al. (1998) Am. J. Pathol. 152:805.
- 4. Van Kempen, L. et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276:25783

Rev. 2/6/2018 Page 1 of 1

