Species Reactivity Human
Specificity Detects human ALCAM in Western blots. Shows approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse OCAM and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) BCAM, rhEpCAM, rhMCAM, or rhNCAM-L1.
Source Monoclonal Mouse IgG1 Clone # 105902
Purification Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ALCAM/CD166 Trp28-Ala526
Accession # Q13740
Conjugate Phycoerythrin
Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm
Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
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 Sheet (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow Cytometry</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>10 µL/10⁶ cells</td>
<td>See Below</td>
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</table>

DATA

Flow Cytometry

Detection of ALCAM/CD166 in Human Whole Blood Lymphocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human whole blood lymphocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human ALCAM/CD166 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB6561P, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC002P, open histogram). 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/DMGRASP/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. The 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 Ig-like domains.

References: