

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ALCAM/CD166 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 2599A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ALCAM/CD166 Ala56-His211 Accession # Q13740
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human ALCAM and eGFP

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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:

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.

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