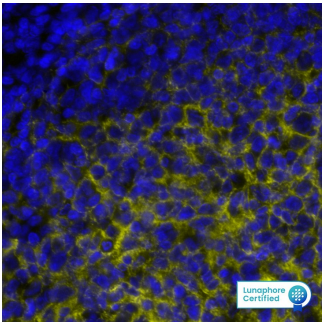
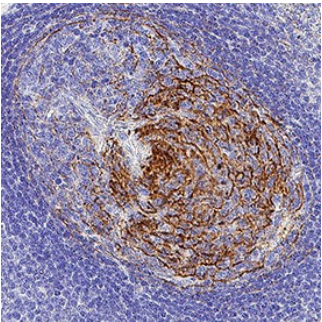


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects recombinant human VCAM-1 in Direct ELISA.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 1027406
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human VCAM-1/CD106 Phe25-Glu698 Accession # P19320
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

APPLICATIONS		
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Multiplex Immunofluorescence</b>	15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	3-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil

DATA	
<p><b>Multiplex Immunofluorescence</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of VCAM1 in Human Tonsil via seqIF™ staining on COMET™</b> VCAM1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human Tonsil using Mouse Anti-Human VCAM1, Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog #MAB11671) at 15µg/mL at 37 ° Celsius for 4 minutes. Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue underwent an all-in-one dewaxing and antigen retrieval preprocessing using PreTreatment Module (PT Module) and Dewax and HIER Buffer H (pH 9; EpreDia Catalog # TA-999-DHBH). Tissue was stained using the Alexa Fluor™ 647 Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody at 1:200 at 37 ° Celsius for 2 minutes. (Yellow; Lunaphore Catalog # DR647MS) and counterstained with DAPI (blue; Lunaphore Catalog # DR100). Specific staining was localized to the membrane. Protocol available in COMET™ Panel Builder.</p>	<p><b>Immunohistochemistry</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of VCAM-1/CD106 in Human Tonsil.</b> VCAM-1/CD106 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Mouse Anti-Human VCAM-1/CD106 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11671) at 5 µg/ml for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC001) or the HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF007). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to the cell membrane. View our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute lyophilized material at 0.2 mg/ml in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.
<b>Shipping</b>	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

VCAM-1, also known as CD106, is an immunoglobulin (Ig)-like adhesion molecule that is mainly expressed in endothelial cells and other cell types including macrophages, dendritic cells, neurons, smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, and oocytes (1, 2). It plays a critical role in inflammation by recruiting leukocytes to acute and chronic inflammation sites (3, 4). Alternatively-spliced forms are known to occur, but the most common form is a type I transmembrane protein with a 674 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that includes seven C2-type immunoglobulin domains, a 22 aa transmembrane segment, and a 19 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic tail. Within the ECD, human VCAM-1 shares 75% and 76% aa sequence identity with the mouse and rat VCAM-1, respectively. VCAM-1 binds to leukocyte integrins alpha 4 beta 1 (VLA-4) and alpha 4 beta 7. During the inflammatory adhesion mechanism, activated integrins halt rolling leukocytes and attach them firmly to the vascular endothelium. The VCAM-1:VLA-4/ alpha 4 beta 7 interaction is also thought to be involved in the extravasation of white blood cells through the blood vessel wall to sites of inflammation (5). ELISA techniques have shown that detectable levels of soluble VCAM-1 are present in the biological fluids of apparently normal individuals, but elevated levels of serum VCAM-1 are indicative of future Atrial Fibrillation incident as well as liver disease (6, 7). Tumor cells use overexpression of VCAM-1 as means of escaping immune surveillance (8).

**References:**

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