Datasheet for ABIN2191863

anti-CD166 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	CD166 (ALCAM)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Clone:	AZN-L50
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	CD166 (ALCAM)
Alternative Name:	CD166 (ALCAM Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody AZN-L50 recognizes activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM), a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and has a characteristic VVC2C2C2 domain structure. ALCAM is a type I transmembrane protein of 100 kDa with five extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains and a short cytoplasmic tail. ALCAM mediates homotypic ALCAM-ALCAM interactions and heterotypic interactions with the T-cell antigen CD6. Homotypic interactions are involved in the development and maintenance of tissue architecture

Target Details

	and tumor progression. Heterotypic interactions initiate and stabilize T- cell-dendritic interactions affecting T-cell activation. ALCAM is secreted as a NH2-terminal fragment of 30 kD. Soluble ALCAM (sALCAM) induces divergent biological signals and responses. ALCAM shows a characteristic, temporal and spatial distribution in development of a wide variety of tissues and cells in health and disease. ALCAM is expressed on a wide variety of cells, within the leukocyte population its expression is particularly high on dentritic cells. ALCAM is involved in various physiological processes including hematopoieses, thymus development, the immune response, neurite extension, neural cell migration, embryogenesis, neurogenesis, angiogenesis, osteogenesis and is a marker for pluripotent mesenchymal stem cells. The monoclonal antibody AZN-L50 completely blocks homophilic ALCAM-ALCAM interaction. Aliases Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule, ALCAM, CD166, Immunogen CD166 expressing K562 cells

Application Details

Application Notes:	For immunohistology, flow cytometry and Western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	van Kilsdonk, Wilting, Bergers, van Muijen, Schalkwijk, van Kempen, Swart: "Attenuation of melanoma invasion by a secreted variant of activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule." in: **Cancer research**, Vol. 68, Issue 10, pp. 3671-9, (2008) (PubMed). Te Riet, Zimmerman, Cambi, Joosten, Speller, Torensma, van Leeuwen, Figdor, de Lange: " Distinct kinetic and mechanical properties govern ALCAM-mediated interactions as shown by

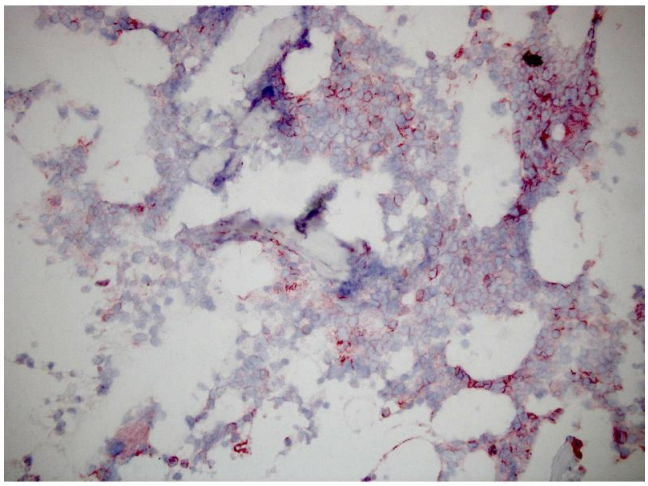
Publications

single-molecule force spectroscopy." in: **Journal of cell science**, Vol. 120, Issue Pt 22, pp. 3965-76, (2007) (PubMed).

Zimmerman, Joosten, Torensma, Parnes, van Leeuwen, Figdor: "Long-term engagement of CD6 and ALCAM is essential for T-cell proliferation induced by dendritic cells." in: **Blood**, Vol. 107, Issue 8, pp. 3212-20, (2006) (PubMed).

van Kempen, Nelissen, Degen, Torensma, Weidle, Bloemers, Figdor, Swart: "Molecular basis for the homophilic activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM)-ALCAM interaction." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 276, Issue 28, pp. 25783-90, (2001) (PubMed).

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Human CD166 (ALCAM) in bone marrow cells. Staining with monoclonal antibody AZN-L50.