

Mouse Anti-CD166/ALCAM [B6]: MC0445, MC0445RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM), also known as CD166 (cluster of differentiation 166), which is a member of a subfamily of immunoglobulin receptors with five immunoglobulin-like domains (VVC2C2C2) in the extracellular domain. It is expressed on activated leukocytes T cells, B cells and monocytes. ALCAM mediates thymocyte-thymic epithelial cell adhesion via homophilic (ALCAM-ALCAM) and heterophilic (ALCAM-CD6) interactions involving a previously undescribed protein-protein interaction between a member of the scavenger receptor cysteine rich protein superfamily and the immunoglobulin superfamily. This protein binds to T-cell differentiation antigene CD6, and is implicated in the processes of cell adhesion and migration. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found.

Specifications:

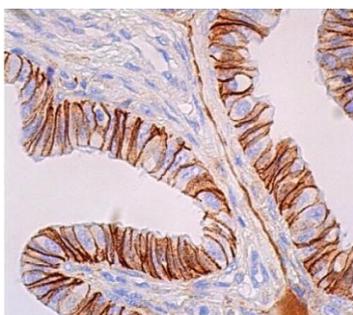
Clone: B6
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
 Immunogen: N-terminus of human CD166 aa 28-135
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC,ELISA, IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD166/ALCAM Concentrated	MC0445	1 ml
CD166/ALCAM Prediluted	MC0445RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Liver, prostatic adenocarcinoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes
 Using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human fallopian tube stained with anti-CD166 using DAB showing membrane staining of glandular cells

References:

1. Isolation of a recombinant antibody specific for a surface marker of the corneal endothelium by phage display. Dorfmueller S, et al. Sci Rep 6:21661, 2016.
2. Shp2 regulates chlorogenic acid-induced proliferation and adipogenic differentiation of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells in adipogenesis. Zhou RP, et al. Mol Med Rep 11:4489-95, 2015.

Doc. 100-MC0445
Rev. A