



Recombinant Human ALCAM (C-Fc)

Catalog #	EPT251
Expression Host	Human Cells
DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human CD166 Antigen is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Trp28-Ala526 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	Q13740
Synonyms	CD166 antigen; Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule; CD166; ALCAM; MEMD
Mol Mass	82.7 KDa
AP Mol Mass	110-125 KDa, reducing conditions
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
RECONSTITUTION	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by





vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.

BACKGROUND

Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM), also named as CD166 and MEMD, is a type1 transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin superfamily, which mediates homotypic and heterotypic interactions between cells. ALCAM is expressed on thymic epithelium, microvascular endothelium, activated lymphocytes and monocytes,





and monocytederived dendritic cells. ALCAM mediates low-affinity adhesion with itself or the cysteine-rich scavenger receptor CD6 to regulate T cell development, immunological synapses(IS), and cell migration through endothelial junctions. ALCAM on thymic epithelia mediates adhesion to CD6 on CD4+CD8+ T cells. Adhesion of ALCAM expressing antigen presenting cells and CD6-expressing T cells stabilizes the early IS, while later it enhances CD3 effects on T cell proliferation, CD25 expression, and Th1 commitment. ALCAM may influence expression or adhesion of the neuronal adhesion molecule NCAML1, both in the developing retina and invasive melanoma.

SDS-PAGE

