Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03293F)

TargetMol

Anti-ICAM-1/CD54 Antibody-FITC (7D308)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	7D308
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Analysis of ICAM1 (CD54) expression on spleen lymphocytes. Naive BALB/c splenocytes were treated with Mouse BD Fc Block™ purified anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 and stained with PE-conjugated anti-Mouse ICAM1 (CD54). The histogram were derived from the gated events based on light scattering characteristics of lymphocytes.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	1 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse ICAM-1 protein (TMPY-01349)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	CD54;intercellular adhesion molecule 1;ICAM-1;BB2;P3.58
Biology Area:	Neuroinflammation

Research Background

Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1, or CD54) is a 90 kDa member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and is critical for the firm arrest and transmigration of leukocytes out of blood vessels and into tissues. ICAM-1 is constitutively present on endothelial cells, but its expression is increased by proinflammatory cytokines. The endothelial expression of ICAM-1 is increased in atherosclerotic and transplant-associated atherosclerotic tissue and animal models of atherosclerosis. Additionally, ICAM-1 has been implicated in the progression of autoimmune diseases. ICAM-1 is a ligand for LFA-1(integrin). When activated, leukocytes bind to endothelial cells via ICAM-1/LFA-1 interaction and then transmigrate into tissues. Presence with heavy glycosylation and other structural characteristics, ICAM-1 possesses binding sites for some immune-associated ligands and serves as the binding site for entry of the major group of human Rhinovirus (HRV) into various cell types. ICAM-1 also becomes known for its affinity for Plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocytes (PFIE), providing more of a role in infectious disease. Previous studies have shown that ICAM-1 is involved in inflammatory reactions and that a defect in ICAM-1 gene inhibits allergic contact hypersensitivity.

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