

Anti-ICAM-1/CD54 Antibody (2I549)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2I549
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of mouse ICAM1 in mouse kidney with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to blood vessel.
	2. Immunochemical staining of mouse ICAM1 in mouse brain with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). The image showing positive staining of choroid plexus.
Application:	ELISA,ELISA(Cap),IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:500; ELISA(Cap): 1:250-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse CD54 / ICAM1 protein (TMPY-01349)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	ICAM-1;intercellular adhesion molecule 1;P3.58;CD54;BB2
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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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