

## Product datasheet for **AM26247PU-N**

### ICAM1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: HM.2]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	HM.2
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen and paraffin section: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry. Immunoassay. Immunofluorescence. Immunoprecipitation.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody HM.2 reacts with the 90 kD glycoprotein Intracellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (ICAM-1).
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	intercellular adhesion molecule 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 3383 Human P05362</a>



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**Background:**

The adhesion molecule ICAM-1 belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, C2 subset; it is a ligand for the Integrins LFA-1 and MAC-1 and for CD43.

ICAM-1 is an essential component in many immune-related processes. ICAM-1 links with receptors of the integrin family, thereby mediating cell-cell interactions and allowing for signal transduction. ICAM-1 interacts specifically with its receptors to induce a reversible adhesion interaction. For processes like T cell activation and leucocyte recruitment, normal immune function relies on ICAM-1. Therefore, it is understandable that alterations in ICAM-1 structure or expression are associated with immune disorders. It is important to properly understand the various functions and regulatory mechanisms of ICAM-1, the resulting disease-related failures, and the various treatments.

ICAM-1 is a type of intercellular adhesion molecule continuously present in low concentrations in the membranes of leukocytes and endothelial cells. Upon cytokine stimulation, the concentrations greatly increase. ICAM-1 can be induced by interleukin-1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha) and is expressed by the vascular endothelium, macrophages and lymphocytes.

**Synonyms:**

ICAM-1