

Product datasheet for **AP01342PU-M**

ICAM1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

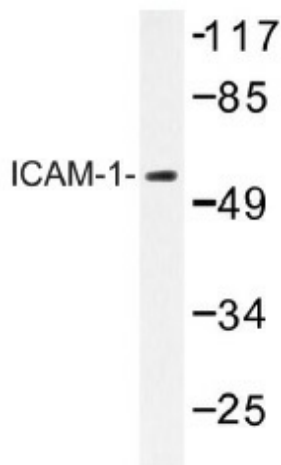
Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot: 1/500-1/1000.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	ICAM-1 antibody detects endogenous levels of ICAM-1 protein. (region surrounding Gln506)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 0.05% sodium azide, approx. pH 7.2. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 89 92 kDa
Gene Name:	intercellular adhesion molecule 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3383 Human P05362



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Background:	ICAM1 is a 85-110 kDa single chain type 1 integral membrane glycoprotein with an extracellular domain of five immunoglobulin superfamily repeats, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic domain. It shares considerable amino acid sequence homology with ICAM3 and with ICAM2. ICAM1 is expressed by activated endothelial cells. It is detected on cells of many other lineages (e.g. epithelial cells, fibroblasts, chondrocytes, B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes (low), monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and neutrophils, with lower levels that increase in inflammation. Also, ICAM1 is detected in some carcinoma and melanoma cells. Soluble ICAM1 is detectable in the plasma and is elevated in patients with various inflammatory syndromes. It is the receptor for rhinoviruses and malaria.
Synonyms:	ICAM-1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Viral myocarditis

Product images:


Western blot (WB) analysis of ICAM-1 antibody (Cat.-No.: [AP01342PU-N]) in extracts from HepG2 cells.