

Product datasheet for **TP727341**

Alcam Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Recombinant Mouse Activated Leukocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule/ALCAM/CD166 (C-Fc) |
| Species: | Mouse |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | Trp28-Lys527 |
| Tag: | C-Fc |
| Buffer: | Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Note: | Recombinant Mouse Activated Leukocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Trp28-Lys527 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus. |
| Storage: | Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Stability: | 12 months from date of despatch |
| Locus ID: | 11658 |
| UniProt ID: | Q61490 |
| Synonyms: | CD166 antigen;cluster of differentiation 166; CD166; activated leucocyte cell adhesion molecule; CD6 ligand; Protein DM-GRASP;CD6L;MEMD |



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Summary:

Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM), also named as CD166 and MEMD, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of immunoglobulin superfamily, which mediates homotypic and heterotypic interactions between cells. ALCAM interacts with high affinity with CD6 molecule but weaker homotypic (ALCAM \leftrightarrow ALCAM) interactions have also been described. ALCAM \leftrightarrow CD6 interactions play an important role in the maintenance of T cell activation, proliferation as well as in formation of immune synapse between antigen-presenting cell and lymphocytes. ALCAM is expressed on a wide variety of cells, particularly on activated lymphocytes, dendritic cells and monocytes, and on various epithelial cell types. It is also involved in multiple processes including embryogenesis, hematopoiesis, angiogenesis, and immune response. While expressed in a wide variety of tissues, ALCAM is usually restricted to subsets of cells in most adult tissues. Recently studies showed ALCAM has prognostic relevance in several human carcinomas, and it has been used as a biomarker for several tumor entities, including melanoma, gynecologic, urologic, and gastrointestinal cancers.