

10-3534: Monoclonal Antibody to mouse VCAM-1(Discontinued)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	6C7.1
Application :	FACS
Reactivity :	Mouse
Gene :	Vcam1
Uniprot ID :	P29533
Alternative Name :	Vcam-1, CD106
Isotype :	Rat IgG1
Immunogen Information :	Mouse endothelial cells

Description

The monoclonal antibody 6C7.1 recognizes mouse vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM-1) (~ 81 kDa), a member of a subclass of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF). IgSF members are ligands for integrins. Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) have important roles in the immune response, immune surveillance and cell-cell recognition, especially in leukocyte-endothelial cell adhesion. CAMs on the surface of leukocytes and endothelial cells are actively involved in the recruitment of specific leukocyte subsets into different tissues. VCAM-1 is expressed on inflamed vascular endothelium, as well as on macrophage-like and dendritic cell types in both normal and inflamed tissue. Cell adhesion molecules, like VCAM-1, are upregulated on cerebral vessels during inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system such as experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), a model system for multiple sclerosis. Administration of monoclonal antibody 6C7.1 has been shown to inhibit or diminish clinical or pathological signs of EAE. VCAM-1 is a receptor for encephalomyocarditis virus on murine vascular endothelial cells. Expression of VCAM-1 on vascular endothelial cells is induced by TNF-alpha, IL-1, IFN-gamma or endotoxin. VCAM-1 is a ligand for the integrins alpha4beta1 (VLA-4) and alpha4beta7 (LPAM-1). These integrins are constitutively expressed by thymocytes, lymphocytes and monocytes. VCAM-1/VLA-4 interaction may play a pathophysiological role in immune responses and as well as in leukocyte emigration to sites of inflammation.

Product Info

Amount :	1(Discontinued) / 500 µg
Content :	0.5 mg, 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution in PBS, containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin.
Storage condition :	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

Application Note

For immunofluorescence and flow cytometry, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting.

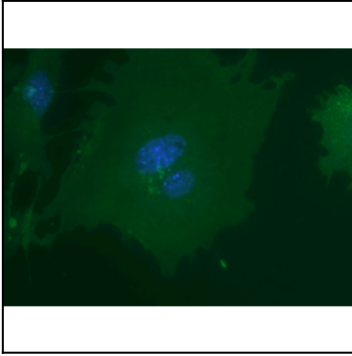


Figure-1: Immunofluorescence analysis of VCAM-1 in bEnd3 Cells.