

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11325**Specification**

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P19320 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 81276 |

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7412

| | |
|---|---|
| Positive Control | Western blot: NIH-3T3 and HepG2 cell lysates. |
| Application & Usage | WB: 1:1000. |
| Other Names | |
| VCAM1; L1CAM; Vascular cell adhesion protein 1; INCAM-100 | |

Target/Specificity
VCAM1**Antibody Form**
Liquid**Appearance**
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name VCAM1

Function

Cell adhesion glycoprotein predominantly expressed on the surface of endothelial cells that plays an important role in immune surveillance and inflammation (PubMed:31310649). Acts as a major regulator of leukocyte adhesion to the endothelium through interaction with different types of integrins (PubMed:10209034). During inflammatory responses, binds ligands on the surface of activated endothelial cells to initiate the activation of calcium channels and the plasma membrane-associated small GTPase RAC1 leading to leukocyte transendothelial migration (PubMed:22970700). Serves also as a quality- control checkpoint for entry into bone marrow by providing a 'don't-eat-me' stamping in the context of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class-I presentation (PubMed:35210567).

Cellular Location

[Vascular cell adhesion protein 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

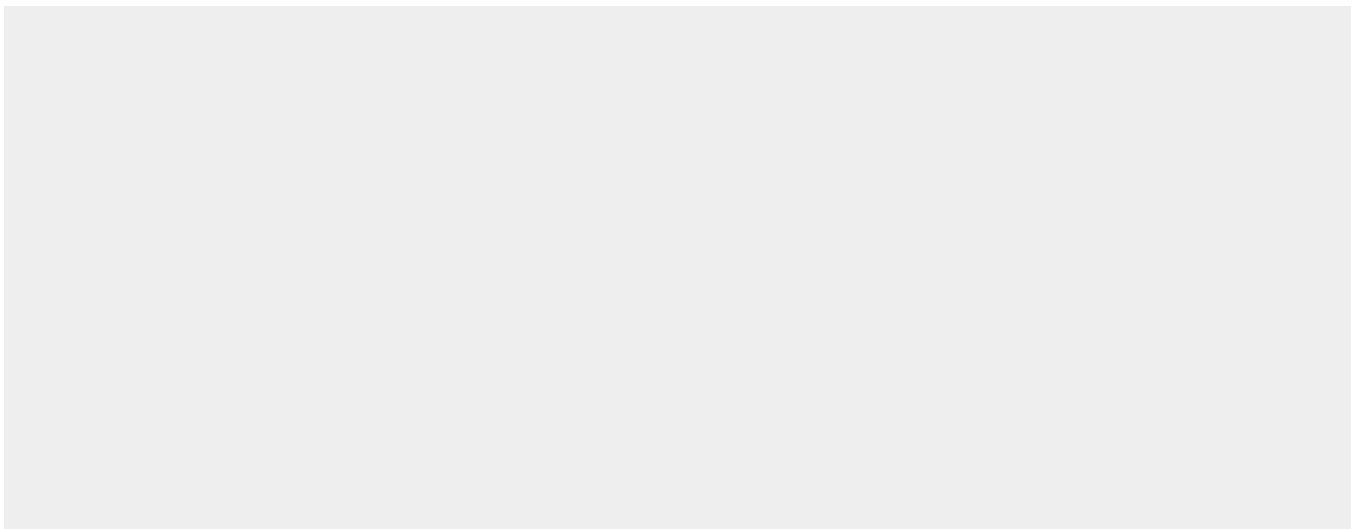
Expressed on inflamed vascular endothelium, as well as on macrophage-like and dendritic cell types in both normal and inflamed tissue

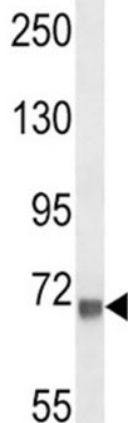
VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

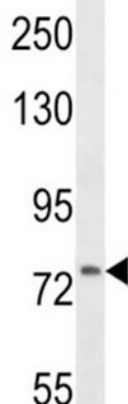
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Images





CD106 Antibody western blot analysis in mouse NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35 µg/lane).



CD106 Antibody western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35 µg/lane).

VCAM-1/CD106 Antibody (Center) - Background

Cell adhesion molecules are a family of closely related cell surface glycoproteins involved in cell-cell interactions during growth and are thought to play an important role in embryogenesis and development. Neuronal cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) expression is observed in a variety of human tumors including neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, Wilms' tumors, Ewing's sarcomas and some primitive myeloid malignancies. The intracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), also referred to as CD54, is an integral membrane protein of the immunoglobulin superfamily and recognizes the B2 α 1 and B2 α M integrins. PECAM-1 (platelet/endothelial cell adhesion molecule-1), also referred to as CD31, is a glycoprotein expressed on the cell surfaces of monocytes, neutrophils, platelets and a subpopulation of T cells. VCAM-1 (vascular cell adhesion molecule-1) was first identified as an adhesion molecule induced on human endothelial cells by inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS). The KALIG gene encodes a nerve cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) -like protein and is deleted in 66% of patients with Kallmann's syndrome, anosmia with secondary hypogonadism.