

KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1255**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P43121
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 72 kDa, observed, 100 kDa
Gene Name	KDa
Aliases	MCAM MCAM; Melanoma Cell Adhesion Molecule; MUC18; METCAM; HEMCAM; CD146; S-Endo 1 Endothelial-Associated Antigen; Melanoma-Associated Antigen MUC18; Cell Surface Glycoprotein MUC18; Cell Surface Glycoprotein P1H12; Melanoma-Associated Antigen A32; Gicerin; MelCAM; Melanoma Adhesion Molecule; CD146 Antigen; MELCAM
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD146

KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	4162
Other Names	
Cell surface glycoprotein MUC18, Cell surface glycoprotein P1H12, Melanoma cell adhesion molecule, Melanoma-associated antigen A32, Melanoma-associated antigen MUC18, S-endo 1 endothelial-associated antigen, CD146, MCAM, MUC18	

KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** MCAM**Synonyms** MUC18**Function**

Plays a role in cell adhesion, and in cohesion of the endothelial monolayer at intercellular junctions in vascular tissue. Its expression may allow melanoma cells to interact with cellular elements of the vascular system, thereby enhancing hematogeneous tumor spread. Could be an adhesion molecule active in neural crest cells during embryonic development. Acts as a surface receptor that triggers tyrosine phosphorylation of FYN and PTK2/FAK1, and a transient increase in the intracellular calcium concentration.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location

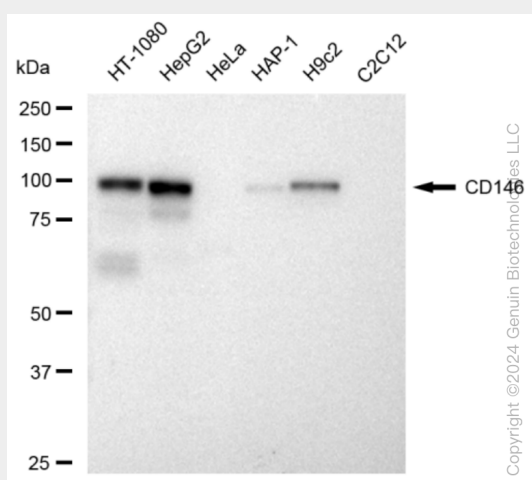
Detected in endothelial cells in vascular tissue throughout the body. May appear at the surface of neural crest cells during their embryonic migration. Appears to be limited to vascular smooth muscle in normal adult tissues. Associated with tumor progression and the development of metastasis in human malignant melanoma. Expressed most strongly on metastatic lesions and advanced primary tumors and is only rarely detected in benign melanocytic nevi and thin primary melanomas with a low probability of metastasis

KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

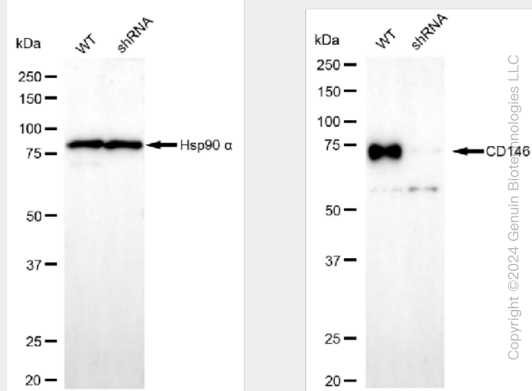
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

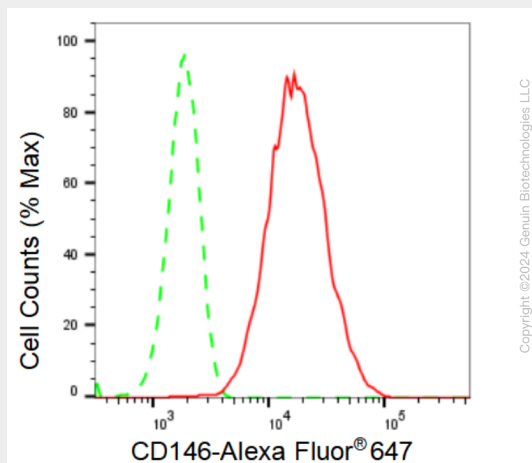
KD-Validated Anti-CD146 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



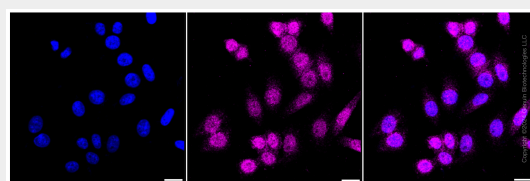
Western blotting analysis using anti-CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255). CD146 expression in wild type (WT) and CD146 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 30 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of CD146 expression in HepG2 cells using CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, CD146.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with CD146 antibody (Cat#AGI1255, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; CD146 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 µm.