10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8656b

Specification

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P05362

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3383

Other Names
Intercellular adhesion molecule 1, ICAM-1, Major group rhinovirus receptor, CD54, ICAM1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8656b was selected from the C-term region of human ICAM1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ICAM1

Function
ICAM proteins are ligands for the leukocyte adhesion protein LFA-1 (integrin alpha-L/beta-2). During leukocyte trans-endothelial migration, ICAM1 engagement promotes the assembly of endothelial apical cups through ARHGEF26/SGEF and RHOG activation.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ICAM1 is a cell surface glycoprotein which is typically expressed on endothelial cells and cells of the immune system. It binds to integrins of type CD11a / CD18, or CD11b / CD18 and is also exploited by Rhinovirus as a receptor.

ICAM1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Denkers,I.A., et.al., Leuk. Res. 16 (5), 469-474 (1992)Rossler,K., et.al., J. Neurosci. Res. 31 (2), 365-374 (1992)