

# Recombinant mouse ALCAM/CD166 protein

Catalog Number: ATGP4055

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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**Expression system**

Baculovirus

**Domain**

28-527aa

**UniProt No.**

Q61490

**NCBI Accession No.**

NP\_033785

**Alternative Names**

Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule, ALCAM, Alcam, CD166 antigen, CD166 antigen isoform1, CD166, BEN, Protein DM-GRASP, AI853494 Protein, MuSC, SC1

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

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**Molecular Weight**

83.1kDa (739aa)

**Concentration**

0.25mg/ml (determined by Bradford assay)

**Formulation**

Liquid. In Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) containing 50% glycerol

**Purity**

&gt; 90% by SDS - PAGE

**Endotoxin level**

&lt; 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

**Biological Activity**

Measured by its ability to block the adhesion of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells to immobilized Recombinant Human CD6 (CAT# ATGP4005). When cells are added to 1 ug/ml of mouse ALCAM binded to CD6, This effect is more to 50%.

**Tag**

hIgG-His-Tag

**Application**

SDS-PAGE, Bioactivity

**Storage Condition**

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

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## BACKGROUND

### Description

ALCAM (Activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule), also known as CD166 antigen, is a member of the Ig CAM family within the immunoglobulin superfamily. It interacts with CD6 that promotes T-cell activation and proliferation and plays a role in the binding of T- and B-cells to activated leukocytes. While expressed in a wide variety of tissues, ALCAM is expressed on activated T cells, activated monocytes, epithelial cells, fibroblasts, neurons, melanoma cells, and also in sweat and sebaceous glands. Recently, CD166 is regarded as a potential novel breast cancer indicator and therapeutic target. Recombinant mouse ALCAM, fused to hIgG-His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in Insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

### Amino acid Sequence

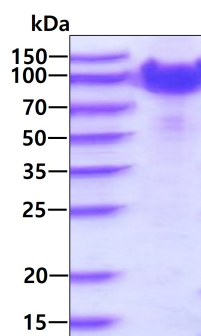
WYTVNSAYGD TIVMPCRLDV PQNLMFGKWK YEKPDGSPVF IAFRSSTKKS VQYDDVPEYK DRLSLSENYT LSIANAKISD EKRFVCMMLVT EDNVFEAPTL VKVFKQPSKP EIVNKAPFLE TDQLKKGDC ISRDSYPDGN ITWYRNGKVL QPVEGEVAIL FKKEIDPGTQ LYTVTSSLEY KTRRSDIQMP FTCSVTYYGP SGQKTIYSEQ EIFDIYYPTE QVTIQVLPPK NAIKEGDNIT LQCLGNGNPP PEEFMYLPG QPEGIRSSNT YTLTDVRRNA TGDYKCSLID KRNMAASTTI TVHYLDLSLN PSGEVTKQIG DTLPVSCTIS ASRNATVVWM KDNIRLRSSP SFSSLHYQDA GNYVCETALQ EVEGLKKRES LTLIVEGKPQ IKMTKKTDPS GLSKTIICHV EGFPKPAIHW TITGSGSVIN QTEESPYING RYYSKIIISP EENVTLTCTA ENQLERTVNS LNVSAISIPE HDEADDISDE NREKVNDQAK <LEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPEL LGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVV DVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEV HNAKTKPREE QYNSTYRVVS VLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVS NKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPR EPQVYTLPPS RDELTKNQVS LTCLVKGFYP SDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTT PPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDK SRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHN HYTQKSLSL S PGK HHHHHH>

### General References

Bowen, M.A. et al. (1995) J. Exp. Med. 181:2213-2220.  
Castro, M.A.A. et al. (2007) J. Immunol. 178:4351-4361.  
Degen, W.G. et al. (1998) Am. J. Pathol. 152:805-813.  
King, J.A. et al. (2010) Mol. Cancer 9:266.

## DATA

### SDS-PAGE



3 $\mu$ g by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain