

CD106 / VCAM-1 Ab-3 (Clone 1.4C3)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-1101-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide) Cat. #MS-1101-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide) Cat. #MS-1101-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-1101-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Description: CD106 (also known as vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and INCAM-110) is a member of the Ig superfamily of adhesion molecules and is expressed at high levels on cytokine stimulated vascular endothelial cells, and at minimal levels on unstimulated endothelial cells. It is also present on follicular and interfollicular dendritic cells of lymph nodes, myoblasts, and some macrophages. CD106 serves as a ligand for leukocyte integrin α 4 β 1 (VLA-4 or CD49d/CD29) and mediates cell adhesion of leukocytes to activated endothelium. It plays a role in tumor metastasis.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 110kDa

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Others not-known.

Clone Designation: 1.4C3

Ig Isotype: IgG1

Immunogen: Stimulated human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC)

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Western Blotting (Not recommended)
- Immunohistology (Frozen & formalin/paraffin) (Use Ab at 1:12.5-25 for 30 min at RT using UltraVision LP Systems)
- * (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0, (*NEOMARKERS'* Cat. #AP-9004), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: Placenta

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane

Storage and Stability: Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at $2-8^{\circ}$ C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0° C.

Supplied As:

Thermo Fisher Scientific Anatomical Pathology 46360 Fremont Blvd. Fremont, CA 94538, USA Tel: 1-510-771-1560 Fax: 1-510-771-1570 http://www.thermo.com/labvision

Manufactured by: NeoMarkers For Lab Vision Corporation

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Key References:

- 1. Thornhill M, et. al. (1991) J Immunol, 146:592.
- 2. Wellicome s M, et. al. (1990) J Immunol, 144:2558.
- 3. Thornhill M, et. al. (1990) J Immunol, 145:865.
- 4. Kyan-Aung U, et. al. (1991) J Immunol, 146:521-528
- 5. Burrows f J, et. al. Cancer Res, 51:4768.
- 6. Osborne L, et al. (1994) J Cell Biol, 124:601.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

EC REP

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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