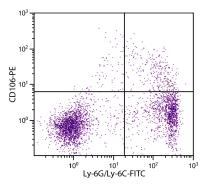
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# Rat Anti-Mouse CD106

Cat. No.	Format	Size
1510-01	Purified (UNLB)	0.5 mg
1510-02	Fluorescein (FITC)	0.5 mg
1510-08	Biotin (BIOT)	0.5 mg
1510-09	R-phycoerythrin (PE)	0.1 mg
1510-14	Low Endotoxin, Azide-Free (LE/AF)	0.5 mg



BALB/c mouse bone marrow cells were stained with Rat Anti-Mouse CD106-PE (SB Cat. 1510-09) and Rat Anti-Mouse Ly-6G/Ly-6C-FITC (SB Cat. No. 1900-02).

#### **Overview**

Clone	M/K-2
Isotype	Rat (Fisher) IgG₁κ
Immunogen	BALB/3T3 and +/+2.4 cells
Specificity	Mouse CD106; Mr 100-110 kDa
Alternate Name(s)	VCAM-1, INCAM-110

# **Description**

CD106, also known as VCAM-1, is an adhesion molecule and a major mediator of the inflammatory response. It is expressed on activated microvascular endothelial cells in response to signals arising from immune responses in infection, graft rejection, tumor recognition and killing. The complementary binding ligand for VCAM-1 is VLA-4/CD49d. In addition to VCAM-1, VLA-4 also recognizes the extracellular matrix molecule fibronectin. This pairing of VCAM-1 and VLA-4 is able to provide a second signal (e.g., non-antigen specific) for T cell stimulation, such as that seen in transplantation. The monoclonal antibody MK-2 has been used in transplant studies to suppress cardiac rejection and induce long-term cardiac graft survival. In addition to inflammatory responses, VCAM-1 has a significant role in hemopoiesis through its ability to retain lymphocyte and myeloid precursors on stromal cells in the marrow and lymphoid organs. CD106/VCAM-1 exists as an integral membrane protein. The M/K-2 monoclonal antibody immunoprecipitates a peptide that gives a single band on SDS-PAGE gels with an apparent Mr of ~100 kDa under reducing conditions and 92 kDa under non-reducing conditions.

### **Applications**

FC – Quality tested <sup>4,8,9</sup> IHC-FS – Reported in literature <sup>4-7</sup> IP – Reported in literature <sup>1,2</sup> WB – Reported in literature <sup>2</sup> Adhesion – Reported in literature <sup>1-3</sup> Block – Reported in literature <sup>1-3</sup>

### **Working Dilutions**

Flow Cytometry	FITC and BIOT conjugates PE conjugate For flow cytometry, the suggested use of these reagents is in a fin	$\leq$ 1 $\mu g/10^6$ cells $\leq 0.2 \ \mu g/10^6$ cells al volume of 100 $\mu L$	
Other Applications	Since applications vary, you should determine the optimum workin appropriate for your specific need.	rmine the optimum working dilution for the product that is	

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# Handling and Storage

- The purified (UNLB) antibody is supplied as 0.5 mg of purified immunoglobulin in 1.0 mL of borate buffered saline, pH 8.2. No preservatives or amine-containing buffer salts added. Store at 2-8°C.
- The fluorescein (FITC) conjugate is supplied as 0.5 mg in 1.0 mL of PBS/NaN<sub>3</sub>. Store at 2-8°C.
- The biotin (BIOT) conjugate is supplied as 0.5 mg in 1.0 mL of PBS/NaN<sub>3</sub>. Store at 2-8°C.
- The R-phycoerythrin (PE) conjugate is supplied as 0.1 mg in 1.0 mL of PBS/NaN<sub>3</sub> and a stabilizing agent. Store at 2-8°C. **Do not** freeze!
- The low endotoxin, azide-free (LE/AF) antibody is supplied as 0.5 mg purified immunoglobulin in 1.0 mL of PBS. Contains no preservative; handle under aseptic conditions. Store at 2-8°C or aliquot into smaller volumes and store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze / thaw cycles.
- Protect fluorochrome-conjugated forms from light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the label if stored as directed.

#### Warning

Some reagents contain sodium azide. Please refer to product specific SDS.

#### References

- 1. Miyake K, Weissman IL, Greenberger JS, Kincade PW. Evidence for a role of the integrin VLA-4 in lympho-hemopoiesis. J Exp Med. 1991;173:599-607. (Immunogen, IP, Block, Adhesion)
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