

## 10-3541: Monoclonal Antibody to human ICAM-1(Discontinued)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	HM.2
<b>Application :</b>	FACS,IF
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	ICAM1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3383
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P05362
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Major group rhinovirus receptor, CD54
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1

### Description

The monoclonal antibody HM.2 reacts with the 90 kD glycoprotein Intracellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (ICAM-1). The adhesion molecule ICAM-1 belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, C2 subset; it is a ligand for the Integrins LFA-1 and MAC-1 and for CD43. ICAM-1 is an essential component in many immune-related processes. ICAM-1 links with receptors of the integrin family, thereby mediating cell-cell interactions and allowing for signal transduction. ICAM-1 interacts specifically with its receptors to induce a reversible adhesion interaction. For processes like T cell activation and leucocyte recruitment, normal immune function relies on ICAM-1. Therefore, it is understandable that alterations in ICAM-1 structure or expression are associated with immune disorders. It is important to properly understand the various functions and regulatory mechanisms of ICAM-1, the resulting disease-related failures, and the various treatments. ICAM-1 is a type of intercellular adhesion molecule continuously present in low concentrations in the membranes of leukocytes and endothelial cells. Upon cytokine stimulation, the concentrations greatly increase. ICAM-1 can be induced by interleukin-1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha) and is expressed by the vascular endothelium, macrophages and lymphocytes

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	1(Discontinued) / 500 µg
<b>Content :</b>	0.5 mg, 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution in PBS, containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

### Application Note

For immunohistology dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.