

Human ICAM-1 / CD54 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10346-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BB2; CD54; ICAM-1; P3.58

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ICAM1 (NP_000192.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Glu 480) was fused with the a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Bio Activity:

Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of PMA-stimulated HSB2 human peripheral blood acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells. When cells are added to ICAM1-coated plates (12.5 µg/ml, 100 µl/well), approximately 30%-60% will adhere specifically.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 28

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ICAM1 consists of 464 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 51 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rhICAM1 is approximately 65-70 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

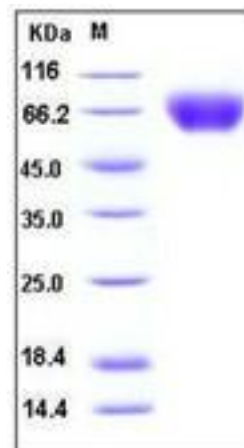
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1, or CD54) is a 90 kDa member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily and is critical for the firm arrest and transmigration of leukocytes out of blood vessels and into tissues. ICAM-1 is constitutively present on endothelial cells, but its expression is increased by proinflammatory cytokines. The endothelial expression of ICAM-1 is increased in atherosclerotic and transplant-associated atherosclerotic tissue and in animal models of atherosclerosis. Additionally, ICAM-1 has been implicated in the progression of autoimmune diseases. ICAM-1 is a ligand for LFA-1 (integrin). When activated, leukocytes bind to endothelial cells via ICAM-1/LFA-1 interaction and then transmigrate into tissues. Presence with heavy glycosylation and other structural characteristics, ICAM-1 possesses binding sites for a number of immune-associated ligands and serves as the binding site for entry of the major group of human Rhinovirus (HRV) into various cell types. ICAM-1 also becomes known for its affinity for Plasmodium falciparum-infected erythrocytes (PFIE), providing more of a role in infectious disease. Previous studies have shown that ICAM-1 is involved in inflammatory reactions and that a defect in ICAM-1 gene inhibits allergic contact hypersensitivity.

References

1. Xu H, *et al.* (2001) The role of ICAM-1 molecule in the migration of Langerhans cells in the skin and regional lymph node. *Eur J Immunol.* 31(10): 3085-93.
2. Terol MJ, *et al.* (2003) Soluble intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (s-ICAM-1/s-CD54) in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: association with clinical characteristics and outcome. *Ann Oncol.* 14(3): 467-74.
3. Mendez MP, *et al.* (2006) Shedding of soluble ICAM-1 into the alveolar space in murine models of acute lung injury. *Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol.* 290(5): L962-70.

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