abcam

ab311726

Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-CD166 antibody [EPR2759(2)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 594
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 590nm, Em: 617nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR2759(2)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Target Binding Affinity

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat

Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Antibody Labelling

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ALCAM

Function	Cell adhesion molecule that mediates both heterotypic cell-cell contacts via its interaction with CD6, as well as homotypic cell-cell contacts (PubMed:15048703, PubMed:15496415, PubMed:16352806, PubMed:23169771, PubMed:24945728, PubMed:7760007). Promotes T-cell activation and proliferation via its interactions with CD6 (PubMed:15048703, PubMed:16352806, PubMed:24945728). Contributes to the formation and maturation of the immunological synapse via its interactions with CD6 (PubMed:15294938, PubMed:16352806). Mediates homotypic interactions with cells that express ALCAM (PubMed:15496415, PubMed:16352806). Acts as a ligand for the LILRB4 receptor, enhancing LILRB4-mediated inhibition of T cell proliferation (PubMed:29263213). Required for normal hematopoietic stem cell engraftment in the bone marrow (PubMed:24740813). Mediates attachment of dendritic cells onto endothelial cells via homotypic interaction (PubMed:23169771). Inhibits endothelial cell migration and promotes endothelial tube formation via homotypic interactions (PubMed:15496415, PubMed:23169771). Required for normal organization of the lymph vessel network. Required for normal hematopoietic stem cell engraftment in the bone marrow. Plays a role in hematopoiesis; required for normal numbers of hematopoietic stem cells in bone marrow. Promotes in vitro osteoblast proliferation and differentiation (By similarity). Promotes neurite extension, axon growth and axon guidance; axons grow preferentially on surfaces that contain ALCAM. Mediates outgrowth and pathfinding for retinal ganglion cell axons (By similarity). Isoform 3. Inhibits activities of membrane-bound isoforms by competing for the same interaction partners. Inhibits cell attachment via homotypic interactions. Promotes endothelial cell migration. Inhibits endothelial cell tube formation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

How are conjugated primary antibodies validated?
This conjugated primary antibody is released using a quantitative quality control method that evaluates binding affinity post-conjugation and efficiency of antibody labeling.
For suitable applications and species reactivity, please refer to the unconjugated version of this clone.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD166 also known as ALCAM (activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule) is a cell surface glycoprotein with a mass of approximately 105 kDa. This protein is widely expressed on various cell types including activated T-cells keratinocytes neurons and endothelial cells. In the immune system CD166 has roles in T-cell activation and migration. It contains five extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains which facilitate cell-cell interactions. Researchers often regard ALCAM-Z as an alternative form sharing structural elements with CD166 protein.
Biological function summary	CD166 mediates cell-cell adhesion and plays roles in neuronal development. It participates in the formation of synaptic junctions and affects neuronal differentiation. CD166 is also a component of cell signaling complexes influencing cell proliferation and migration. In addition it controls interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells impacting immune response. Its interactions with other adhesion molecules contribute to cellular communication and tissue integrity.
Pathways	CD166 functions within signaling pathways related to cell adhesion and migration. It is involved in the Wnt signaling pathway and its interactions regulate cell polarity and morphogenesis. CD166 interacts closely with proteins such as CD6 and Catenins impacting cellular signaling and the organization of the cytoskeleton. These pathways affect processes like embryonic development and immune cell function.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD166 has implications in cancer and autoimmune diseases. Its dysregulation links to cancer metastasis where altered expression facilitates tumor invasion and spread. CD166 also relates to autoimmune diseases through its role in T-cell activation potentially contributing to conditions like multiple sclerosis. The interaction between CD166 and CD6 influences immune cell activation and may offer therapeutic targets for modulating immune responses in these disorders.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.