Human VCAM-1 / CD106 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10113-H02H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
CD106; INCAM-100; VCAM-1

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Pro 697) of human VCAM1 (NP_001069.1) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cells. When cells are added to VCAM1 coated plates (10 μg/mL, 100 μL/well) approximately > 70% cells will adhere after 1 hour of incubation at 37°C.

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: Phe 25

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human VCAM1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 911 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 101 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the rh VCAM1/Fc monomer migrates as an approximately 130-140 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5

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

Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1), also known as CD106, is a cell surface sialoglycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Two forms of VCAM-1 with either six or seven extracellular Ig-like domains are generated by alternative splicing, with the longer form predominant. VCAM-1 is an endothelial ligand for very late antigen-4 (VLA-4) and α4β7 integrin expressed on leukocytes, and thus mediates leukocyte-endothelial cell adhesion and signal transduction. VCAM-1 expression is induced on endothelial cells during inflammatory bowel disease, atherosclerosis, allograft rejection, infection, and asthmatic responses. During these responses, VCAM-1 forms a scaffold for leukocyte migration. VCAM-1 also activates signals within endothelial cells resulting in the opening of an ‘endothelial cell gate’ through which leukocytes migrate. VCAM-1 has been identified as a potential anti-inflammatory therapeutic target, the hypothesis being that reduced expression of VCAM-1 will slow the development of atherosclerosis. In addition, VCAM-1-activated signals in endothelial cells are regulated by cytokines indicating that it is important to consider both endothelial cell adhesion molecule expression and function during inflammatory processes.

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