



Anti-MADCAM1 polyclonal antibody [Biotin] (DPABY-700)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	Mucosal addressin cell adhesion molecule-1 (MAdCAM-1) is an immunoglobulin (Ig) cell adhesion molecule. MAdCAM-1 is involved in lymphocyte homing to mucosal sites and is expressed on high endothelial venules (HEV) of both mesenteric lymph nodes and Peyer's patches. It has also been found on sinus-lining cells of the spleen.
Specificity	Detects mouse MAdCAM-1 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm)ALCAM, recombinant human (rh)BCAM, rhEpCAM, rmlCAM-1, rmlCAM-2, rhICAM-3, and rmVCAM-1 is observed.
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse MAdCAM-1. Gln22-Thr365, predicted Accession Number NP_038619
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Conjugate	Biotin
Applications	Western Blot, ELISA Detection (Matched Pair)
Format	Liquid
Size	50 µg
Buffer	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein.
Preservative	None

Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
	1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
	6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	Madcam1 mucosal vascular addressin cell adhesion molecule 1 [Mus musculus (house mouse)]
Official Symbol	MADCAM1
Synonyms	MADCAM1; mucosal vascular addressin cell adhesion molecule 1; AV211525; mucosal addressin cell adhesion molecule 1; MAdCAM-1; mMAdCAM-1;
Entrez Gene ID	17123
Protein Refseq	NP_038619
UniProt ID	G5E838
Chromosome Location	10 C1-C2; 10 39.72 cM
Pathway	Adaptive Immune System; Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs); Extracellular matrix organization; Immune System; Immunoregulatory interactions between a Lymphoid and a non-Lymphoid cell; Integrin cell surface interactions; Intestinal immune network for IgA produ