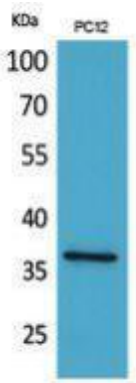
JAM-A Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17092
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	F11R
Protein Name	Junctional adhesion molecule A
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human F11R. AA range:191-240
Specificity	JAM-A Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of JAM-A protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/ 1 year
Synonyms	F11R; JAM1; JCAM; Junctional adhesion molecule A; JAM-A; Junctional adhesion molecule 1; JAM-1; Platelet F11 receptor; Platelet adhesion molecule 1; PAM-1; CD321
Observed Band	32kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction, tight junction . Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Localized at tight junctions of both epithelial and endothelial cells. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in endothelium, epithelium and leukocytes (at protein level).
Function	function:Seems to plays a role in epithelial tight junction formation. Appears early in primordial forms of cell junctions and recruits PARD3. The association of the PARD6-PARD3 complex may prevent the interaction of PARD3 with JAM1, thereby preventing tight junction assembly (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating monocyte transmigration involved in integrity of epithelial barrier. Involved in platelet activation. In case of orthoreovirus infection, serves as receptor for the virus.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subcellular location:Localized at tight junctions of both epithelial and endothelial cells.,subunit:Interacts with the ninth PDZ domain of MPDZ. Interacts with the first PDZ domain of PARD3. The association between PARD3 and PARD6B probably disrupts this interactio

Background	Tight junctions represent one mode of cell-to-cell adhesion in epithelial or endothelial cell sheets, forming continuous seals around cells and serving as a physical barrier to prevent solutes and water from passing freely through the paracellular space. The protein encoded by this immunoglobulin superfamily gene member is an important regulator of tight junction assembly in epithelia. In addition, the encoded protein can act as (1) a receptor for reovirus, (2) a ligand for the integrin LFA1, involved in leukocyte transmigration, and (3) a platelet receptor. Multiple 5' alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified but their biological validity has not been established. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using JAM-A Monoclonal Antibody