

## Product datasheet for **AR50547PU-S**

### JAM3 / JAM-C (32-241, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	JAM3 / JAM-C (32-241, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMVNLKSS NRTPVQEFV SVELSCIITD SQTSDPRIEW KKIQDEQTTY VFFDNKIQGD LAGRAEILGK TSLKIWNVTR RDSALYRCEV VARNDRKEID EIVIELTVQV KPVTPVCRVP KAVPVGKMAT LHCQESEGHP RPHYSWYRND VPLPTDSRAN PRFRNSSFHL NSETGLTVFT AVHKDDSGQY YCIASNDAGS ARCEEQEMEV YDLN
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	26 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.2M NaCl, 50% glycerol, 2 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human JAM3 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001192258</a>
Locus ID:	83700
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9BX67</a>
Cytogenetics:	11q25
Synonyms:	JAM-2; JAM-3; JAM-C; JAMC



[View online »](#)

**Summary:**

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 localized in the tight junctions between high endothelial cells. Unlike other proteins in this family, the this protein is unable to adhere to leukocyte cell lines and only forms weak homotypic interactions. The encoded protein is a member of the junctional adhesion molecule protein family and acts as a receptor for another member of this family. A mutation in an intron of this gene is associated with hemorrhagic destruction of the brain, subependymal calcification, and congenital cataracts. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Tight junction

**Product images:**