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Product datasheet for SM2040PS

Junctional Adhesion Molecule 1 (F11R) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: M.Ab.F11]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M.Ab.F11
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Flow Cytometry** (Ref.4,8): Antibody M.Ab. F11 stains the extracellular domain of JAM-A protein name. Cells were incubated with 5 µg/ml of mAb in 0.1%BSA/PBS. As Negative Control an isotype-matched antibody was used (Ref.4): The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. **Functional Assays** (Ref.1-3): Antibody M.Ab. F11 functions as anagonist resulting in platelet aggregation at concentrations of approximately 5 µg/ml (Ref.1). **Immunoassays** (Ref.7). **Immunofluorescence** (Ref.5,6). **Imunoprecipitation** (Ref.4). **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections** (Ref.6): The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. **Western blot** (Ref.1,2,4): A non-reduced and reduced sample treatment and SDS-Page was used. The band sizes iare 32 and35kDa (Ref.1). The typical starting working dilution is 1/50.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human platelet membranes
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody M.Ab.F11 recognizes Junctional Adhesion Molecule-A (JAM-A) also known as the Human platelet F11-Receptor (F11R) or JAM-1.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated

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Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE!**
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	F11 receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 50848 Human Q9Y624
Background:	JAM-A is a surface glycoprotein duplex (32 and 35 kDa) belongingto the immunoglobulin superfamily found on the surface of human platelets and at intercellular junctions of endothelial cells and epithelial cells. JAM-A belongs together with JAM-C (JAM-2) and JAM-B (VE-JAM or JAM-3) to a family of adhesion proteins with a V-C2 immunoglobulin domain organization. JAM-A plays an important role in tight junctions where it is involved in cell-to-cell adhesion through homophilic interactions. It co-distributes with other tight junction components such as ZO-1, 7H6 antigen, cingulin and occludin. Moreover, JAM-A plays a role in platelet aggregation, secretion, adhesion, spreading. In the platelet, JAM-A is a membrane protein involved in 2 distinct processes initiated on the platelet surface. Namely,, antibody-induced platelet aggregation and secretion both dependent on FcgammaRII and GPIIb/IIIa integrin, a process that may be involved in pathophysiological processes associated with certain thrombocytopenias and secondly, antibody mediated platelet adhesion independent from FcgammaRII or fibrinogen receptor that appears to play a role in physiological processes associated with platelet adhesion and aggregation. A physiological role for the JAM-A protein was demonstrated by its phosphorylation after the stimulation of platelets by thrombin and collagen. A pathophysiological role for the JAM-A was revealed by demonstrating the presence of JAM-A antibodies in patients with thrombocytopenia. Adhesion of platelets through JAM-A resulted in events characteristic of the action of cell adhesion molecules. Recent data suggests a role for JAM-A in the adhesion of platelets to cytokine-inflamed endothelial cells and thus in thrombosis and atherosclerosis induced in non-denuded blood vessels by inflammatory processes.
Synonyms:	JAM-A, Platelet F11 receptor, F11R, JCAM, PAM1