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Product datasheet for SM2041F

Junctional Adhesion Molecule 1 (F11R) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BV16]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BV16
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunoflourescence. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Does not work in Immunoprecipitation.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein consisting of the extracellular domain of human JAM and the Fc portion of human IgGs
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody BV16 recognizes the human junction adhesion molecule (JAM)-A.
Formulation:	PBS Label: FITC State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Potein G
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	F11 receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 50848 Human Q9Y624

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Background: Together with JAM-C (JAM-2) and JAM-B (VE-JAM or JAM-3), JAM-A belongs to a family of adhesion proteins with a V-C2 immunoglobulin domain organization and their molecular weight is about 30-40 kDa. JAMs are important for a variety of cellular processes, including tight junction assembly, leukocyte transmigration, platelet activation, angiogenesis and virus binding. JAM-A is expressed by endothelial and epithelial cells, platelets, neutrophils, monocytes, lymphocytes and erythrocytes. Like all other JAMs, JAM-A plays an important role in tight junctions where it is involved in cell-to-cell adhesion through homophilic interaction. It codistributes with other tight junction components as ZO-1, 7H6 antigen, cingulin and occludin. JAM-A also plays an important role in leukocyte transmigration. Leukocyte transmigration can be blocked by antibodies and by soluble JAM-A/Fc fusion proteins. Homophilic JAM-A interactions between leukocytes and the endothelium but also heterophilic interactions of JAM-A with the beta2-integrin leukocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) are considered to actively guide leukocytes during transmigration. Several studies imply a role for JAM-A in the initiation of atherosclerosis since JAM-A is upregulated on early atherosclerotic endothelium. The adhesion of activated platelets on the activated endothelium is mediated by homophilic interactions of JAM-A.

Synonyms: JAM-A, Platelet F11 receptor, F11R, JCAM, PAM1