

# **Rabbit Anti-JAMC antibody**

SL11086R

Product Name:	JAMC
Chinese Name:	连接粘附分子C抗体
Alias:	CAM; JAM 2; JAM 3; JAM C; JAM-2; JAM-3; JAM-C; JAM2; Jam3;
	JAM3 HUMAN; JAMC; Junction adhesion molecule C; Junctional adhesion molecule
	3; Junctional adhesion molecule 3 precursor; Junctional adhesion molecule C.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
	500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	31kDa 💙
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human JAMC:31-
	130/310 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized
	antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year
	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of
	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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].

### Function:

Participates in cell-cell adhesion. It is a counter-receptor for ITGAM, mediating leukocyte-platelet interactions and is involved in the regulation of transepithelial migration of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN). The soluble form is a mediator of angiogenesis.

#### Subunit:

Interacts with JAM2. Interacts with ITGAM.

## Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein (Potential). Cell junction, desmosome. Secreted, extracellular space. Note=In epithelial cells, it is expressed at desmosomes but not at tight junctions. Localizes at the cell surface of endothelial cells; treatment of endothelial cells with vascular endothelial growth factor stimulates recruitment of JAM3 to cell-cell contacts.

## Tissue Specificity:

Highest expression in placenta, brain and kidney. Significant expression is detected on platelets. Expressed in intestinal mucosa cells. Expressed in the vascular endothelium. Found in serum (at protein level). Also detected in the synovial fluid of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis or ostearthritis (at protein level).

## **Post-translational modifications:**

Proteolytically cleaved from endothelial cells surface into a soluble form by ADAM10 and ADAM17; the release of soluble JAM3 is increased by proinflammatory factors.

## **DISEASE:**

Defects in JAM3 are the cause of hemorrhagic destruction of the brain with subependymal calcification and cataracts (HDBSCC) [MIM:613730]. A syndrome characterized by congenital cataracts and severe brain abnormalities apparently resulting from hemorrhagic destruction of the brain tissue, including the cerebral white matter and basal ganglia. Patients manifest profound developmental delay, and other neurologic features included seizures, spasticity, and hyperreflexia. Brain imaging shows multifocal intraparenchymal hemorrhage with associated liquefaction and massive cystic degeneration, and calcification in the subependymal region and in brain tissue.

## Similarity:

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.

Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
SWISS: Q9BX67
Gene ID: 83700
Database links:
Entrez Gene: 83700Human
Entrez Gene: 83964Mouse
Entrez Gene: 315509Rat
<u>Omim: 606871</u> Human
SwissProt: Q9BX67Human
SwissProt: Q9D8B7Mouse
SwissProt: Q68FQ2Rat
Unigene: 150718Human
Unigene: 728339Human
<u>Unigene: 28770</u> Mouse
Unigene: 104684Rat
AV-
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.











Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (JAMC) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL11086R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining