

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human JAM-C in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 75% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) JAM-C is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human JAM-1 and
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human JAM-C Val32-Asn241 (Ala149Pro) Accession # Q9BX67
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The family of junctional adhesion molecules (JAM), comprising at least three members, are type I transmembrane receptors belonging to the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily (1, 2). These proteins are localized in the tight junctions between endothelial cells or epithelial cells. Some family members are also found on blood leukocytes and platelets. Human JAM-C cDNA predicts a 310 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 31 aa signal peptide, a 210 aa extracellular region containing two Ig domains, a 23 aa transmembrane domain and a 46 aa cytoplasmic domain containing a PDZ-binding motif and a PKC phosphorylation site (3, 4). Human JAM-C shares 86% aa sequence identity with its mouse homologue. It also shares approximately 36% and 32% aa sequence homology with human JAM-B and JAM-A, respectively (3-5). Human JAM-C shows widespread tissue expression and the highest levels are found in the placenta, brain, kidney and heart. JAM-C is expressed on endothelial cells of high endothelial venules in human tonsil. It is also expressed on platelets, T-cells and NK cells (3-5). Unlike other JAM family members, JAM-C forms only weak homotypic interactions. JAM-C binds to JAM-B to facilitate the interactions between JAM-B and the integrin alpha4beta1 (6). This heterotypic interaction between leukocyte JAM-C and endothelial JAM-B may play a role in regulating leukocyte transmigration (5). On platelets, JAM-C is a counter-receptor for the leukocyte integrin Mac-1 (CD11b/CD18) (7). JAM-C has also been identified as a strong candidate gene for hypoplastic left heart syndrome (8).

The nomenclature used for the JAM family proteins is confusing. VE-JAM has been referred to in the literature variously as JAM-B or JAM-C. Until further clarification, R&D Systems has adopted the nomenclature where both mouse and human VE-JAM are referred to as JAM-B. Under this system, JAM-C refers to the protein encoded by the gene localized to human chromosome 11.

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