

**DESCRIPTION**

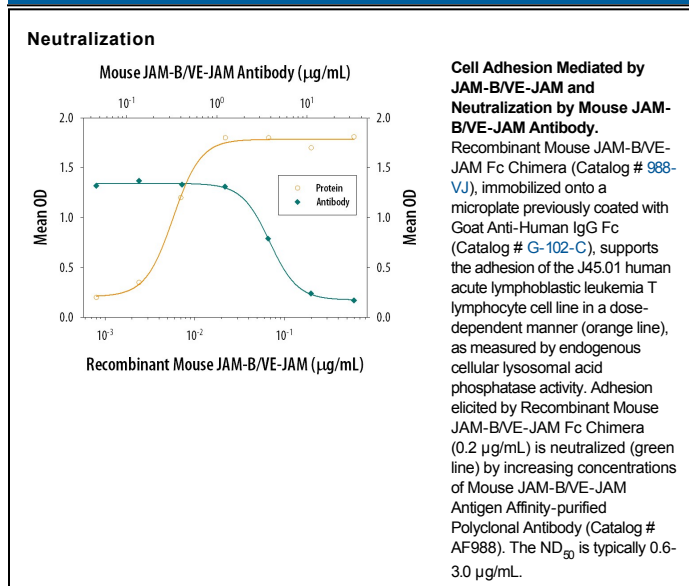
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse JAM-B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant human JAM-B is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse JAM-B/VE-JAM Phe29-Asn236 Accession # Q9JI59
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

**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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse JAM-B/VE-JAM Fc Chimera (Catalog # 988-VJ)
<b>Neutralization</b>		Measured by its ability to neutralize JAM-B/VE-JAM-mediated adhesion of the J45.01 human acute lymphoblastic leukemia T lymphocyte cell line. Fong, S. <i>et al.</i> (2002) <i>J. Immunol.</i> <b>168</b> :1618. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.6-3.0 µg/mL in the presence of 0.2 µg/mL Recombinant Mouse JAM-B/VE-JAM Fc Chimera.

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## 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. JAM-B, alternatively named vascular endothelial JAM (VE-JAM), is expressed prominently on high endothelial venules of lymphoid organs where it is localized to the intercellular boundaries of high endothelial cells. It is also expressed on the endothelium of a variety of non-lymphoid organs, especially the heart and placenta (2, 3, 5). Mouse JAM-B/VE-JAM cDNA predicts a 298 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 28 aa signal peptide, a 209 aa extracellular region containing two Ig domains, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 38 aa cytoplasmic domain containing a PDZ-binding motif and a PKC phosphorylation site (2, 3). Mouse JAM-B shares approximately 79% aa sequence homology with its human homologue. It also shares approximately 35% aa sequence homology with mouse JAM-A or JAM-C. JAM-B exhibits homotypic interactions, as well as heterotypic interactions with JAM-C, but not JAM-A (4, 5, 7). It is also a ligand for the integrin alpha4beta1. However, the JAM-B/alpha4beta1 interaction is facilitated only after prior adhesion of JAM-B to JAM-C (6). Through its heterotypic interactions with JAM-C, JAM-B is an adhesive ligand for T, NK, and dendritic cells, and may play a role in regulating leukocyte transmigration (5).

## References:

1. Chavakis, T. *et al.* (2003) *Thromb. Haemost.* **89**:13.
2. Aurand-Lions, M. *et al.* (2001) *Blood* **98**:3699.
3. Palmeri, A. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:19139.
4. Cunningham, S. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:34750.
5. Liang, T. *et al.* (2002) *J. Immunol.* **168**:1618.
6. Cunningham, A. *et al.* (2002) *J Biol. Chem.* **277**:27589.
7. Arrate, M. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:45826.