

DESCRIPTION

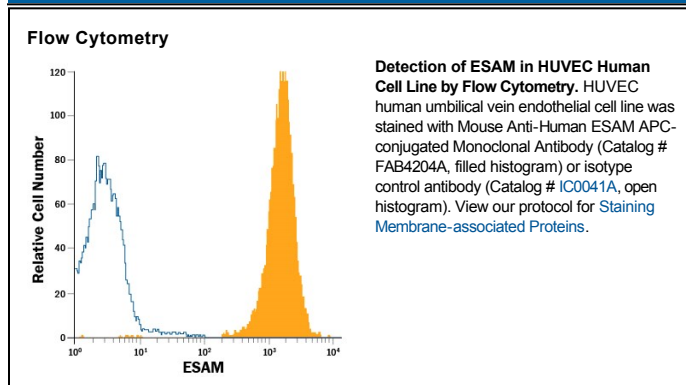
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ESAM in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse ESAM is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 408519
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ESAM Gln30-Ala247 Accession # Q96AP7
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

Endothelial cell-selective adhesion molecule (ESAM) is a 55 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the JAM family of immunoglobulin superfamily molecules (1, 2). Human ESAM is synthesized as a 390 amino acid (aa) protein composed of a 29 aa signal peptide, a 216 aa extracellular region, a putative 26 aa transmembrane segment, and a 119 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular region contains one V-type and one C2-type Ig domain and is involved in homophilic adhesion (1). In the cytoplasmic domain, there is a docking site for the multifunctional adaptor protein MAGI-1 (3). The extracellular region of human ESAM shows 90%, 74%, 69%, and 67% aa identity with monkey, canine, mouse, and rat extracellular ESAM, respectively. ESAM is expressed on endothelial cells, activated platelets, and megakaryocytes and can be found associated with cell-to-cell junctions. Whether ESAM is restricted to a particular junctional type is not clear (1, 2). ESAM deficient mice have no defect in vascularization but do have reduced angiogenic potential. This may be due to a decreased migratory response to FGF-2 (4).

References:

1. Hirata, K-I. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:16223.
2. Nasdala, I. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:16294.
3. Wegmann, F. *et al.* (2004) *Exp. Cell Res.* **300**:121.
4. Ishida, T. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:34598.