

DESCRIPTION

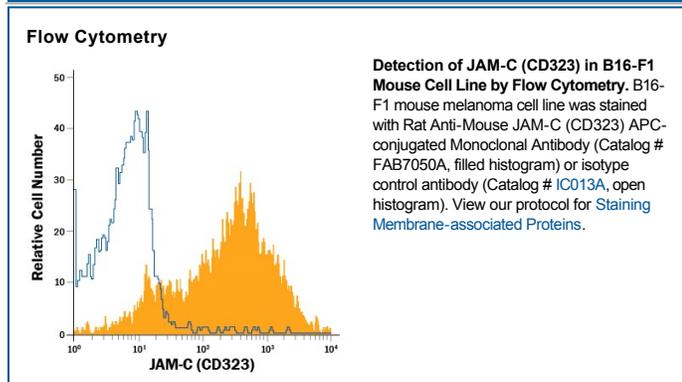
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse JAM-C (CD323) in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 209628
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse JAM-C (CD323) Val32-Asn241 Accession # Q9D8B7
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

JAM-C (Junctional Adhesion Molecule-C), also known as JAM-3 and JAM-2, is a 40-45 kDa member of the JAM family, IgSF of molecules. It is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is further classified as a classical JAM with a short cytoplasmic tail vs. non-classical JAMs that contain long cytoplasmic tails. Mature mouse JAM-C is 289 amino acids (aa) in length, and contains a 212 aa extracellular region. This region possesses one N-terminal V-type and one C2-type Ig-like domain (aa 30-241). In human, JAM-C is perhaps best known as a component of the epithelial cell tight junction. In concert with two other transmembrane protein types (claudins and occludin) *in-cis*, JAM-C forms an intercellular barrier complex that restricts paracellular permeability. In mouse, however, this application may not apply, as endothelium, rather than epithelium, appears to be site of maximum expression. In this locale, JAM-C is suggested to regulate neutrophil exodus from the blood, and provide a barrier against reverse migration back into the vasculature. In any event, binding partners for JAM-C *in-trans* include JAM-B, Mac-1, α β 2 and JAM-C itself. Cells known to express JAM-C in mouse do not necessarily mirror those expressing JAM-C in human. Mouse cells known to contain JAM-C are limited in type and include endothelium, high endothelial venules, fibroblasts, hematopoietic stem cells, Schwann cells involved in myelination, and neurons of an A δ (or pain sensing) phenotype. The extracellular domain of mouse JAM-C shares 96% and 87% aa sequence identity with the extracellular domains of rat and human JAM-C, respectively.