

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human JAM-B/VE-JAM in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with mouse JAM-B is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 156623
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human JAM-B/VE-JAM Phe29-Asn236 (predicted) Accession # P57087
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human JAM-B/VE-JAM Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1074-VJ) under non-reducing conditions only

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 (3, 5). Human JAM-B cDNA predicts a 298 amino acid (aa) 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. Human JAM-B shares approximately 79% aa sequence homology with its mouse homologue. It also shares approximately 35% aa sequence homology with human 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 α₄β₁. However, the JAM-B/α₄β₁ 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).

The nomenclature used for the JAM family proteins is confusing. VE-JAM has been referred in the literature variously as JAM-B or JAM-3. Until further clarification, R&D Systems has adopted the nomenclature where both mouse and human VE-JAM are referred to as JAM-B.

References:

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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.