abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-JAM-C antibody [MM0426-4M35] ab89665

Overview

Product name	Anti-JAM-C antibody [MM0426-4M35]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [MM0426-4M35] to JAM-C
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, Neutralising
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human JAM-C.
General notes	Previously labelled as Junctional Adhesion Molecule C.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Constituent: PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	The IgG fraction of culture supernatant was purified by Protein G affinity chromatography and 0.2 µm filtered.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MM0426-4M35
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab89665** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 35 kDa.
Neutralising		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Function	Participates in cell-cell adhesion. It is a counterreceptor for ITGAM, mediating leukocyte-platelet interactions and is involved in the regulation of transepithelial migration of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN). The soluble form is a mediator of angiogenesis.
Tissue specificity	Highest expression in placenta, brain and kidney. Significant expression is detected on platelets. Expressed in intestinal mucosa cells. Expressed in the vascular endothelium. Found in serum (at protein level). Also detected in the synovial fluid of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis or ostearthritis (at protein level).
Involvement in disease	Defects in JAM3 are the cause of hemorrhagic destruction of the brain with subependymal calcification and cataracts (HDBSCC) [MIM:613730]. A syndrome characterized by congenital cataracts and severe brain abnormalities apparently resulting from hemorrhagic destruction of the brain tissue, including the cerebral white matter and basal ganglia. Patients manifest profound developmental delay, and other neurologic features included seizures, spasticity, and hyperreflexia. Brain imaging shows multifocal intraparenchymal hemorrhage with associated liquefaction and massive cystic degeneration, and calcification in the subependymal region and in brain tissue.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
Post-translational modifications	Proteolytically cleaved from endothelial cells surface into a soluble form by ADAM10 and ADAM17; the release of soluble JAM3 is increased by proinflammatory factors.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Cell junction > desmosome. Secreted > extracellular space. In epithelial cells, it is expressed at desmosomes but not at tight junctions. Localizes at the cell surface of endothelial cells; treatment of endothelial cells with vascular endothelial growth factor stimulates recruitement of JAM3 to cell-cell contacts.

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