# Product datasheet

## Mouse CD31 peptide ab155816

### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Mouse CD31 peptide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>70 - 90% by HPLC.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal free</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Synthetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab155816 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Form | Liquid |

**Additional notes**

- **First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.**
- **If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.**
- **Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.**
- **Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.**
- **Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.**

### Preparation and Storage

**Stability and Storage**

Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

### General Info

**Function**

Induces susceptibility to atherosclerosis (By similarity). Cell adhesion molecule which is required...
for leukocyte transendothelial migration (TEM) under most inflammatory conditions. Tyr-690 plays a critical role in TEM and is required for efficient trafficking of PECAM1 to and from the lateral border recycling compartment (LBRC) and is also essential for the LBRC membrane to be targeted around migrating leukocytes. Prevents phagocyte ingestion of closely apposed viable cells by transmitting ‘detachment’ signals, and changes function on apoptosis, promoting tethering of dying cells to phagocytes (the encounter of a viable cell with a phagocyte via the homophilic interaction of PECAM1 on both cell surfaces leads to the viable cell’s active repulsion from the phagocyte. During apoptosis, the inside-out signaling of PECAM1 is somehow disabled so that the apoptotic cell does not actively reject the phagocyte anymore. The lack of this repulsion signal together with the interaction of the eat-me signals and their respective receptors causes the attachment of the apoptotic cell to the phagocyte, thus triggering the process of engulfment). Isoform Delta15 is unable to protect against apoptosis. Modulates BDKRB2 activation. Regulates bradykinin- and hyperosmotic shock-induced ERK1/2 activation in human umbilical cord vein cells (HUVEC).

### Tissue specificity

Expressed on platelets and leukocytes and is primarily concentrated at the borders between endothelial cells. Isoform Long predominates in all tissues examined. Isoform Delta12 is detected only in trachea. Isoform Delta14-15 is only detected in lung. Isoform Delta14 is detected in all tissues examined with the strongest expression in heart. Isoform Delta15 is expressed in brain, tests, ovary, cell surface of platelets, human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs), Jurkat T-cell leukemia, human erythroleukemia (HEL) and U937 histiocytic lymphoma cell lines (at protein level).

### Sequence similarities

Contains 6 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

### Domain

The Ig-like C2-type domains 2 and 3 contribute to formation of the complex with BDKRB2 and in regulation of its activity.

### Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated on Ser and Tyr residues after cellular activation. In endothelial cells Fyn mediates mechanical-force (stretch or pull) induced tyrosine phosphorylation.

### Cellular localization

Membrane. Cell junction. Localizes to the lateral border recycling compartment (LBRC) and recycles from the LBRC to the junction in resting endothelial cells and Cell junction. Localizes to the lateral border recycling compartment (LBRC) and recycles from the LBRC to the junction in resting endothelial cells.

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Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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