Human JAM-A / F11R Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10198-H08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
CD321; JAM; JAM1; JAMA; JCAM; KAT; PAM-1

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 242) of human JAM-A (NP_058642.1) precursor was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 28

Molecular Mass:
The secreted recombinant human JAM-A comprises 227 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 25 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, it migrates with the molecular mass of approximately 28-32 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Junctional adhesion molecule-A (JAM-A), also known as F11 receptor (F11R) or Cluster of Differentiation 321 (CD321), is a transmembrane protein expressed at tight junctions of epithelial and endothelial cells, as well as on circulating leukocytes. JAM-A protein serves as a serotype-independent receptor for mammalian orthoreoviruses (reoviruses). It is also a ligand for the integrin LFA1, involves in leukocyte transmigration. As a cell adhesion molecule of the immunoglobulin superfamily, JAM-A protein involves in platelet adhesion, secretion and aggregation, and plays a crucial role in inflammatory thrombosis and atherosclerosis. In addition, it may be a potential therapeutic target for breast cancer.

References