

Hycult biotechnology

## JAM-1, Clone BV16, Human mAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	HM2098	<b>Quantity:</b>	100 µg
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The monoclonal antibody BV16 reacts with the human junction adhesion molecule (JAM)-A (also known as JAM, JAM-1 or F11R). Together with JAM-C (JAM-2) and JAM-B (VE-JAM or JAM-3), JAM-A belongs to a family of adhesion proteins with a V-C2 immunoglobulin domain organization and their molecular weight is about 30-40 kDa. JAMs are important for a variety of cellular processes, including tight junction assembly, leukocyte transmigration, platelet activation, angiogenesis and virus binding. JAM-A is expressed by endothelial and epithelial cells, platelets, neutrophils, monocytes, lymphocytes and erythrocytes. Like all other JAMs, JAM-A play an important role in tight junctions where it is involved in cell-to-cell adhesion through homophilic interaction. It codistributes with other tight junction components as ZO-1, 7H6 antigen, cingulin and occludin. JAM-A also plays an important role in leukocyte transmigration. Leukocyte transmigration can be blocked by antibodies and by soluble JAM-A/Fc fusion proteins. Homophilic JAM-A interactions between leukocytes and the endothelium but also heterophilic interactions of JAM-A with the b2-integrin leukocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) are considered to actively guide leukocytes during transmigration. Several studies imply a role of JAM-A in the initiation of atherosclerosis, since JAM-A is upregulated on early atherosclerotic endothelium and adhesion of activated platelets on activated endothelium is mediated by homophilic interactions of JAM-A.</p>		
<b>Concentration:</b>	100 µg/ml		
<b>Specificity:</b>	Human JAM-1		
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse		
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG <sub>1</sub>		
<b>Clone:</b>	BV16		
<b>Formulation:</b>	1 ml (100 µg/ml) 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution in PBS, containing 0.02% sodium azide and 0.1% bovine serum albumin Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
<b>Applications</b>	<p>The monoclonal antibody BV16 can be used for flow cytometry and immunohistology on frozen sections or cell monolayers.</p> <p>For flow cytometry and immunohistology dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.</p>		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	Product should be stored at 4°C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.		
<b>References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Martin-Padura, I et al; Junctional adhesion molecule, a novel member of the immunoglobulin superfamily that distributes at intercellular junctions and modulates monocyte transmigration. <i>J Cell Biol</i> 1998, <i>13</i>: 117</li><li>2. Bazzoni, G et al; Interaction of junctional adhesion molecule with the tight junction components ZO-1, cingulin, and occludin. <i>J Biol Chem</i> 2000, <i>275</i>: 20520</li></ol>		
<b>Also available:</b>	HM2102: Monoclonal antibody against Human 7H6 antigen, clone 7H6 HM2099: Monoclonal antibody against Human JAM-A (JAM-1), clone M.Ab.F11		



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HP9041: Polyclonal antibody against Human JAM-A (JAM-1), extracellular domain 1

HP9042: Polyclonal antibody against Human JAM-A (JAM-1), extracellular domain 2

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