

Product Name: Recombinant Human ESAM (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0571

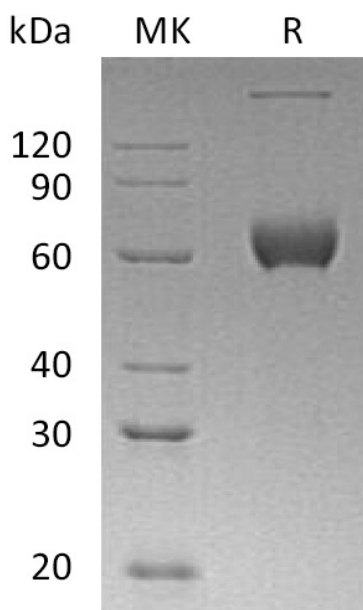


Summary

Name	Endothelial cell-selective adhesion molecule/ESAM
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln30-Ala247 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q96AP7
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	50.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Endothelial Cell-Selective Adhesion Molecule; ESAM

Background

Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (ESAM) is a 55 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein member of the JAM family of immunoglobulin superfamily molecules. The 390 amino acid Human ESAM contains a 216 amino acid extracellular domain (ECD) with a V-type and a C2-type immunoglobulin (Ig) domain. The ECD of human and mouse ESAM share 69% amino acid identity. ESAM is specifically expressed at endothelial tight junctions and on activated platelets and performs homophilic adhesion activity. The adaptor protein membrane-associated guanylate kinase MAGI-1 has been identified as an intracellular binding partner of ESAM. In addition, ESAM at endothelial tight junctions participates in the migration of neutrophils through the vessel wall, possibly by influencing endothelial cell contacts. ESAM-deficient mice were described with lowered angiogenic potential, and accordingly, overexpression of ESAM is closely associated with certain tumor growth and metastasis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.