

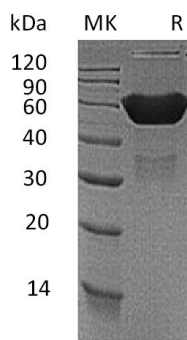
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse CXADR (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHM1930



Summary

Name	CXADR/CAR
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Coxsackievirus And Adenovirus Receptor Homolog is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu20-Gly237 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P97792
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	51 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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Background

Alternative Names

Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor homolog; CAR; Cxadr; CVB3 BP

Background

Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor homolog (CAR), also known as CXADR, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the CTX family of the Ig superfamily. CXADR has monomer subunit that interacts with LNX, BAIAP1, DLG4, PRKCABP, TJP1 and CTNNB1. It also interacts with MPDZ and JAML. CXADR composed of of the epithelial apical junction complex that may function as a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and is essential for tight junction integrity. CXADR also involved in transepithelial migration of leukocytes through adhesive interactions with JAML a transmembrane protein of the plasma membrane of leukocytes. The interaction between both receptors also mediates the activation of gamma-delta T-cells, a subpopulation of T-cells residing in epithelia and involved in tissue homeostasis and repair. Upon epithelial CXADR-binding, JAML induces downstream cell signaling events in gamma-delta T-cells through PI3-kinase and MAP kinases. It results in proliferation and production of cytokines and growth factors by T-cells that in turn stimulate epithelial tissues repair.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.