



Datasheet for ABIN2191975

anti-F11R antibody



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	F11R
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This F11R antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Clone:	M-Ab-F11
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	F11R
Alternative Name:	Junctional Adhesion Molecule-A (F11R Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody M.Ab.F11 recognizes junctional adhesion molecule-A (JAM-A) also known as the human platelet F11-Receptor (F11R) or JAM-1. JAM-A is a surface glycoprotein duplex (32 and 35 kDa) belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily found on the surface of human platelets and at intercellular junctions of endothelial cells and epithelial cells. JAM-A belongs together with JAM-C (JAM-2) and JAM-B (VE-JAM or JAM-3) to a family of adhesion proteins with a V-C2 immunoglobulin domain organization. JAM-A plays an important role in

Target Details

tight junctions where it is involved in cell-to-cell adhesion through homophilic interactions. It co-distributes with other tight junction components such as ZO-1, 7H6 antigen, cingulin and occludin. Moreover, JAM-A plays a role in platelet aggregation, secretion, adhesion, spreading. In the platelet, JAM-A is a membrane protein involved in 2 distinct processes initiated on the platelet surface. Namely, antibody-induced platelet aggregation and secretion both dependent on FcγR2b and GPIIb/IIIa integrin, a process that may be involved in pathophysiological processes associated with certain thrombocytopenias and secondly, antibody mediated platelet adhesion independent from FcγR2b or fibrinogen receptor that appears to play a role in physiological processes associated with platelet adhesion and aggregation. A physiological role for the JAM-A protein was demonstrated by its phosphorylation after the stimulation of platelets by thrombin and collagen. A pathophysiological role for the JAM-A was revealed by demonstrating the presence of JAM-A antibodies in patients with thrombocytopenia. Adhesion of platelets through JAM-A resulted in events characteristic of the action of cell adhesion molecules. Recent data suggests a role for JAM-A in the adhesion of platelets to cytokine-inflamed endothelial cells and thus in thrombosis and atherosclerosis induced in non-denuded blood vessels by inflammatory processes. Aliases JAM-1, platelet F11 receptor, F11R, platelet adhesion molecule, CD321 Immunogen Human platelet membranes

Pathways: [Cell-Cell Junction Organization](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: For immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry and Western blotting, 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. For functional studies, dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label.

Publications

Product cited in: Bax, Siersema, Haringsma, Kuipers, Vos, Van Dekken, Van Vliet, Kusters: "High-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus is associated with increased expression of calgranulin A and B." in: **Scandinavian journal of gastroenterology**, Vol. 42, Issue 8, pp. 902-10, (2007) ([PubMed](#)).