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anti-Endomucin antibody





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Overview

Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	Endomucin (EMCN)
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Endomucin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Clone:	V-7C7-1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: Human : No
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtered

Target Details

Target:	Endomucin (EMCN)
Alternative Name:	Endomucin (EMCN Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody V.7C7.1 recognizes endomucin, type I membrane protein of 248 amino acids (75 kDa) and shows no signicant homology to any known glycoprotein. As a
	typical mucin-like glycoprotein, endomucin has a high content of serine and threonine residues,
	suggesting strong O- glycosylation, the sensitivity to O-sialoglycoprotein endopeptidase

It is a constitutively expressed endothelial cell surface protein that is found on all venules but is absent from high endothelial venule cells (HEV) of peripheral and mesenteric lymph nodes as well as Peyer's patches, the specialized site for most efficient lymphocyte trafficking. This could indicate an anti-adhesive function of endomucin, as demonstrated for other sialomucins. Mucosal addressin cell adhesion molecule 1 (MAdCAM-1) is another cell adhesion molecule that contains a mucin-like domain and is expressed on HEV in Peyer's patches, mesenteric lymph nodes and on venules in intestinal lamina propria. In the HEV of mesenteric lymph nodes, the mucin-like domain of a subpopulation of MAdCAM-1 Molecules contains sulfated carbohydrate side chains that interact with L-selectin. The presence of three putative protein kinase C phosphorylation sites in the cytoplasmic tail of endomucin indicates that endomucin has the capacity to be a signaling molecule. Mouse endomucin-lgG fusion protein Immunogen Endomucin-2, mucin-14, gastric cancer antigen Ga34 Aliases Rat IgG2a

Application Details

Application Notes:	It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The
	typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended
	storage conditions, product is stable for one
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin and 0.02 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which
	should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for
	one year.
Expiry Date:	12 months
Publications	
Product cited in:	Vetrano, Rescigno, Cera, Correale, Rumio, Doni, Fantini, Sturm, Borroni, Repici, Locati, Malesci,

Dejana, Danese: "Unique role of junctional adhesion molecule-a in maintaining mucosal homeostasis in inflammatory bowel disease." in: **Gastroenterology**, Vol. 135, Issue 1, pp. 173-84, (2008) (PubMed).

Luo, Zhuo, Fukuhara, Rizzolo: "Effects of culture conditions on heterogeneity and the apical junctional complex of the ARPE-19 cell line." in: **Investigative ophthalmology & visual science**, Vol. 47, Issue 8, pp. 3644-55, (2006) (PubMed).

Faure, Cerini, Paul, Berland, Dignat-George, Brunet: "The uremic solute p-cresol decreases leukocyte transendothelial migration in vitro." in: **International immunology**, Vol. 18, Issue 10, pp. 1453-9, (2006) (PubMed).

Bazzoni, Martinez-Estrada, Orsenigo, Cordenonsi, Citi, Dejana: "Interaction of junctional adhesion molecule with the tight junction components ZO-1, cingulin, and occludin." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 275, Issue 27, pp. 20520-6, (2000) (PubMed).