

CXADR Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2852c**Specification**

CXADR Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	P78310
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	40030
Antigen Region	132-161

CXADR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1525**Other Names**

Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor, CAR, hCAR, CVB3-binding protein, Coxsackievirus B-adenovirus receptor, HCVADR, CXADR, CAR

Target/Specificity

This CXADR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 132-161 amino acids from the Central region of human CXADR.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CXADR Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CXADR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** CXADR

Synonyms CAR

Function Component of the epithelial apical junction complex that may function as a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and is essential for tight junction integrity. 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.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction. Cell junction, adherens junction. Note=In epithelial cells localizes to the apical junction complex composed of tight and adherens junctions (PubMed:12297051). In airway epithelial cells localized to basolateral membrane but not to apical surface (PubMed:11316797). [Isoform 4]: Secreted

Tissue Location

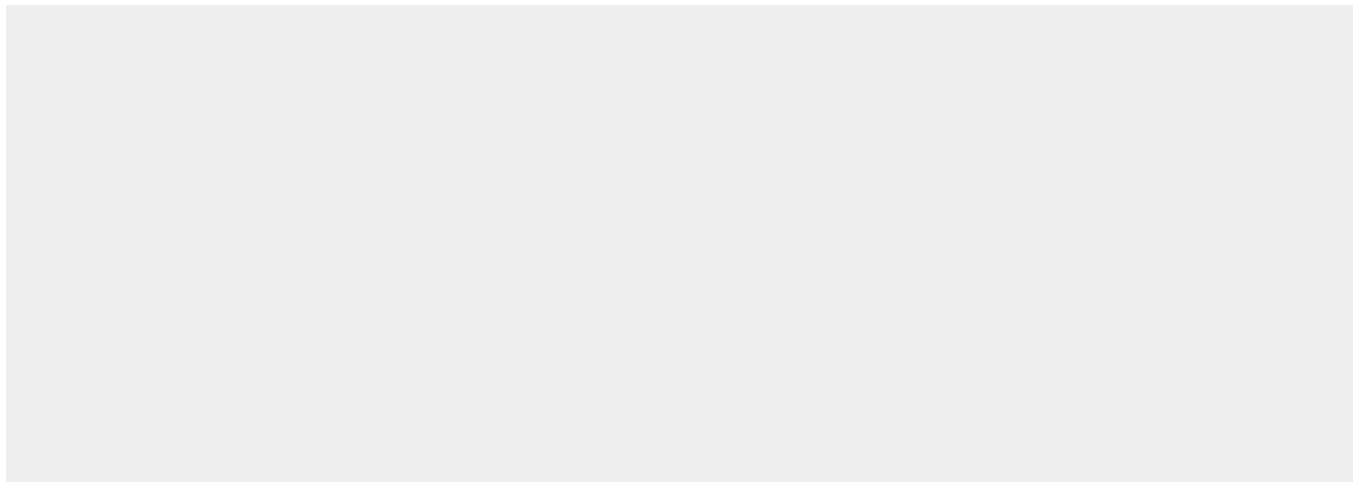
Expressed in pancreas, brain, heart, small intestine, testis, prostate and at a lower level in liver and lung Isoform 5 is ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 3 is expressed in heart, lung and pancreas. In skeletal muscle, isoform 1 is found at the neuromuscular junction and isoform 2 is found in blood vessels. In cardiac muscle, isoform 1 and isoform 2 are found at intercalated disks. In heart expressed in subendothelial layers of the vessel wall but not in the luminal endothelial surface. Expression is elevated in hearts with dilated cardiomyopathy.

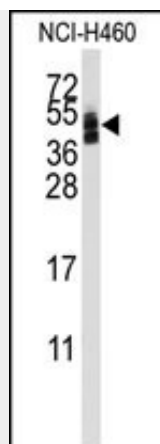
CXADR Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

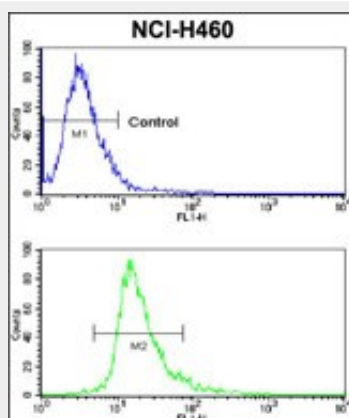
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CXADR Antibody (Center) - Images





Western blot analysis of anti-CXADR Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP2852c) in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). CXADR(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells using CXADR Antibody (Center) (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

CXADR Antibody (Center) - Background

CXADR is a type I membrane receptor for group B coxsackieviruses and subgroup C adenoviruses.

CXADR Antibody (Center) - References

- Tomko R.P., Xu R., Philipson L. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:3352-3356(1997)
- Bowles K.R., Gibson J., Hum. Genet. 105:354-359(1999)
- Fechner H., Haack A., Wang H., Wang X. Gene Ther. 6:1520-1535(1999)
- Martino T.A., Petric M., Weingartl H. Virology 271:99-108(2000)
- Ashbourne-Excoffon K.J.D., Hruska-Hageman A.M.J. Cell Sci. 117:4401-4409(2004)