MRE11A Protein, Human (His, GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702002
Synonyms:	MRE11; Double-strand break repair protein MRE11; Double-strand break repair protein MRE11A; Meiotic recombination 11 homolog 1; MRE11 homolog 1; Meiotic recombination 11 homolog A; MRE11 homolog A
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P49959 (M1-E411)
Gene ID:	4361
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	CXADR, a key component of the epithelial apical junction complex, functions as a homophilic cell adhesion molecule crucial for maintaining tight junction integrity. Additionally, CXADR plays a pivotal role in mediating the transepithelial migration of leukocytes through adhesive interactions with JAML, a transmembrane protein on the plasma membrane of leukocytes. This interaction not only facilitates leukocyte migration but also activates gamma-delta T-cells, a specialized T-cell subpopulation residing in epithelial tissues involved in tissue homeostasis and repair. Upon binding to epithelial CXADR, JAML initiates downstream signaling in gamma-delta T-cells through PI3-kinase and MAP kinases, leading to T-cell proliferation and the production of cytokines and growth factors. These factors, in turn, stimulate the repair processes in epithelial tissues. Notably, CXADR also acts as a receptor for adenovirus type C, highlighting its role in microbial infection.

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