CXADR Protein, Mouse (Biotinylated, HEK293, Avi-His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72364
Synonyms:	Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor homolog; CAR; Cxadr; CVB3 BP
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P97792 (L20-G237)
Gene ID:	13052
Molecular Weight:	30-40 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	L S I T T P E Q R I E K A K G E T A Y L P C K F T L S P E D Q G P L D I E W L I S P S D N Q I V D Q V I I L Y S G D K I Y D N Y Y P D L K G R V H F T S N D V K S G D A S I N V T N L Q L S D I G T Y Q C K V K K A P G V A N K K F L L T V L V K P S G T R C F V D G S E E I G N D F K L K C E P K E G S L P L Q F E W Q K L S D S Q T M P T P W L A E M T S P V I S V K N A S S E Y S G T Y S C T V Q N R V G S D Q C M L R L D V V P P S N R A G
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	As a vital component of the epithelial apical junction complex, CXADR serves a dual role in maintaining tight junction integrity as a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and facilitating the transepithelial migration of leukocytes through adhesive interactions with Junctional Adhesion Molecule-Like (JAML), a transmembrane protein on the plasma membrane of leukocytes. This interaction between CXADR and JAML is pivotal for the activation of gamma-delta T-cells, a specialized T-cell subpopulation residing in epithelial tissues, contributing to tissue homeostasis and repair. Upon binding to CXADR, JAML initiates downstream cell signaling in gamma-delta T-cells through pathways involving PI3-kinase and MAP kinases,

resulting in T-cell proliferation and the production of cytokines and growth factors. This, in turn, stimulates the repair of epithelial tissues. CXADR may exist as a monomer or form homodimers, and it interacts with various proteins, including LNX, MAGI1, DLG4, PRKCABP, TJP1, CTNNB1, and MPDZ, with the latter recruiting MPDZ to intercellular contact sites. Additionally, CXADR engages in homodimeric interactions with JAML, contributing to its multifaceted cellular functions.

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