

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Mouse ASAM Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES1273

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1273 **Size:** 50μg

Species: Mouse Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q8R373

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 25.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 33-36 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of the

HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cell line. When 4 x 10E4 cells/well are added to mouse ASAM coated plates (30 µg/ml, 100 µl/well), approximately >40 %

will adhere aft

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu \text{g}$ of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: 9030425E11Rik;ACAM;ASP5;AW557819

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Met 232

Background:

Adipocyte-specific adhesion molecule (ASAM), also known as ACAM and CLMP, is a type I transmembrane protein and a member of the CTX (cortical thymocyte marker in Xenopus) family within the immunoglobulin superfamily. ASAM protein is highly expressed in the small intestine and placenta, and is found at intermediate levels in the heart, skeletal muscle, colon, spleen, kidney, and lung, and appears in low levels in the liver and peripheral blood leukocytes as well. ASAM is a transmembrane component of tight junctions in epithelial cells that can mediate cell aggregation and regulate transepithelial resistance across polarized epithelial cells. In addition, its expression is strongly correlated with white adipose tissue (WAT) mass of human and rodents with obesity.