Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03312)

TargetMol

Anti-CADM3 Antibody (4Z747)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4Z747
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse CADM3 / NECL1 / IGSF4B Protein (TMPY-01607)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	cell adhesion molecule 3

Research Background

Cell Adhesion Molecules (CAMs) are proteins located on the cell surface involved with the binding with other cells or with the extracellular matrix (ECM) in the process called cell adhesion. These proteins are typically transmembrane receptors and are composed of three domains: an intracellular domain that interacts with the cytoskeleton, a transmembrane domain, and an extracellular domain that interacts either with other CAMs of the same kind (homophilic binding) or with other CAMs or the extracellular matrix (heterophilic binding). Cell adhesion molecule 3, also known as Immunoglobulin superfamily member 4B, CADM3, and NECL1, is a neural tissue-specific immunoglobulin-like cell-cell adhesion molecule which has Ca(2+)-independent homo- or heterophilic cell-cell adhesion activity and plays an important role in the formation of synapses, axon bundles and myelinated axons. Isoform 1 of CADM3 is expressed mainly in adult and fetal brain. Isoform 2 of CADM3 is highly expressed in adult brain and weakly expressed in placenta. In brain, Isoform 2 is highly expressed in cerebellum. CADM3 is involved in the cell-cell adhesion. It has both calcium-independent homophilic cell-cell adhesion activity and calcium-independent heterophilic cell-cell adhesion activity with IGSF4, PVRL1 and PVRL3. The interaction with EPB41L1 may regulate structure or function of cell-cell junctions. CADM3 may act as a tumor suppressor in glioma and loss of it in glioma may be caused by histone deacetylation.

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