

# PRODUCT INFORMATION



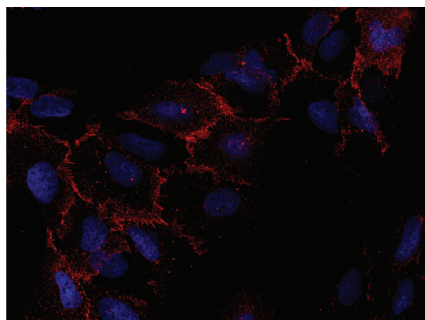
## CXADR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 271)

Item No. 38084

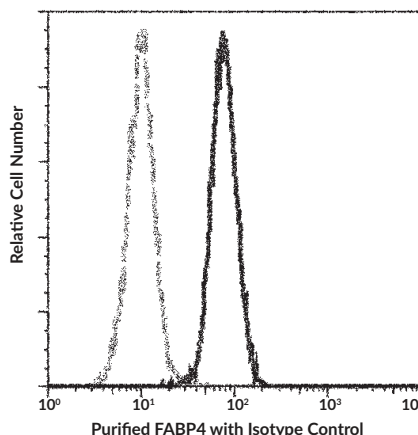
### Overview and Properties

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Contents:</b>           | This vial contains 50, 100 $\mu$ l, or 1 ml of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody.   |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>           | CAR, Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor, CXADR Ig-like Adhesion Molecule  |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>          | Recombinant human CXADR   |
| <b>Cross Reactivity:</b>   | (+) CXADR   |
| <b>Species Reactivity:</b> | (+) Human; other species not tested   |
| <b>Form:</b>               | Liquid  |
| <b>Storage:</b>            | -80°C (as supplied)   |
| <b>Stability:</b>          | $\geq 1$ year   |
| <b>Storage Buffer:</b>     | 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS  |
| <b>Clone:</b>              | 271   |
| <b>Host:</b>               | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype:</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Applications:</b>       | ELISA, Flow cytometry (FC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), and Immunofluorescence (IF); the recommended starting dilution is 1:1,000-1:10,000 for ELISA, 1:25-1:100 for FC, and 1:20-1:100 for ICC and IF. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically. |

### Images



Immunofluorescent staining of human CXADR in U2OS cells. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA), permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with CXADR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 271) (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with an Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to the cell membrane.



Flow cytometric analysis of CXADR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 271) in HT-29 cells. Cells were labeled with purified CXADR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody followed by a FITC-conjugated secondary antibody. The fluorescence histogram was derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

**WARNING**  
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

**SAFETY DATA**  
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

**WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY**  
Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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## Description

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Coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor (CXADR) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein with roles in forming cellular tight junctions, spermatogenesis, and viral infection.<sup>1,2</sup> Alternative splicing of CXADR generates three soluble isoforms, CXADR4/7, CXADR3/7, and CXADR2/7, and two membrane-bound isoforms, CXADR1 and CXADR2.<sup>1</sup> Membrane-bound isoforms of CXADR are composed of an extracellular domain containing two immunoglobulin-like (Ig-like) domains, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain, which varies by isoform, is subject to post-translational modification, and contains a PDZ-binding motif, clathrin-adaptor protein recognition motif, and sorting motif. They function as major viral receptors for adenovirus species A and C-G and group B coxsackieviruses. Soluble isoforms of CXADR lack the transmembrane domain but also interact with both coxsackieviruses and adenoviruses. CXADR also functions as a cell junction component, interacting with various tight and adherens junction proteins to regulate barrier permeability, cell adhesion, and cell migration. Knockdown of CXADR in Sertoli cells compromises the blood-testis barrier, as well as induces germ cell apoptosis and premature loss of spermatids in mice.<sup>3</sup> Endomyocardial CXADR expression is increased and positively correlated with IL-6 levels in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy.<sup>4</sup> Cayman's CXADR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 271) can be used for ELISA, flow cytometry (FC), immunocytochemistry (ICC), and immunofluorescence (IF) applications.

## References

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1. Molecular Mechanisms in Spermatogenesis. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*. Cheng, C.Y and Sun, F., editors, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Springer Nature, Switzerland (2022).
2. Kobayashi, T., Matsugo, H., Maruyama, J., *et al.* Characterization of a novel species of adenovirus from Japanese microbat and role of CXADR as its entry factor. *Sci. Rep.* **9(1)**, 573 (2019).
3. Zhang, Y. and Lui, W.-Y. CXADR: From an essential structural component to a vital signaling mediator in spermatogenesis. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **24(2)**, 1288 (2023).
4. Gupalo, E.M., Buryachkovskaya, L.I., Chumachenko, P.V., *et al.* Implication of inflammation on Coxsackie virus and Adenovirus receptor expression on cardiomyocytes and the role of platelets in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy. *Cardiovasc. Pathol.* **60**, 107452 (2022).

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