

# Human ASAM / CLMP Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 10794-H08H

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

ACAM; ASAM; CSBM; CSBS

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human ASAM (NP\_079045.1) precursor (Met 1-Met 233) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Gly 18

### Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human ASAM comprises 227 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 25.8 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 32-35 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

### Storage:

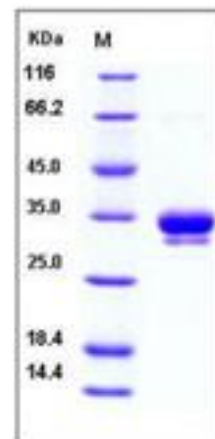
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

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.

## References

1.Eguchi J, *et al.* (2005) Identification of adipocyte adhesion molecule (ACAM), a novel CTX gene family, implicated in adipocyte maturation and development of obesity. *Biochem J.* 387(Pt 2): 343-53. 2.Sze KL, *et al.* (2008) Expression of CLMP, a novel tight junction protein, is mediated via the interaction of GATA with the Kruppel family proteins, KLF4 and Sp1, in mouse TM4 Sertoli cells. *J Cell Physiol.* 214(2): 334-44. 3.Sze KL, *et al.* (2008) Post-transcriptional regulation of CLMP mRNA is controlled by tristetraprolin in response to TNFalpha via c-Jun N-terminal kinase signalling. *Biochem J.* 410(3): 575-83.

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