

**CADM3 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC11856****Specification**

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**CADM3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8N126</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_067012</a> , <a href="#">11056046</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 44, 48 kDa

Application Notes	<b>Observed: 44 kDa KDa</b> <b>CADM3 antibody can be used for detection of CADM3 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.</b>
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**CADM3 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **57863**

**Target/Specificity**

CADM3; CADM3 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. At least three isoforms are known to exist; this antibody will only detect the two longest isoforms. CADM3 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other members of the CADM protein family.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

CADM3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

**Precautions**

CADM3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CADM3 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CADM3

**Synonyms** IGSF4B, NECL1, SYNCAM3, TSLL1

**Function**

Involved in the cell-cell adhesion. Has both calcium- independent homophilic cell-cell adhesion activity and calcium- independent heterophilic cell-cell adhesion activity with IGSF4, NECTIN1 and NECTIN3. Interaction with EPB41L1 may regulate structure or function of cell-cell junctions (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99N28}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99N28} Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99N28}

#### **Tissue Location**

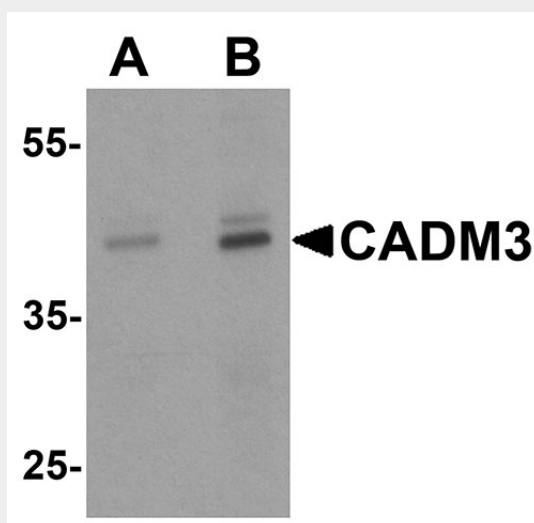
Isoform 1 is expressed mainly in adult and fetal brain. Isoform 2 is highly expressed in adult brain and weakly expressed in placenta. In brain, Isoform 2 is highly expressed in cerebellum.

#### **CADM3 Antibody - Protocols**

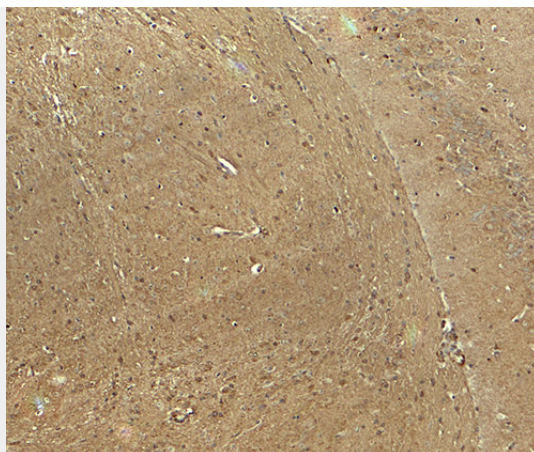
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

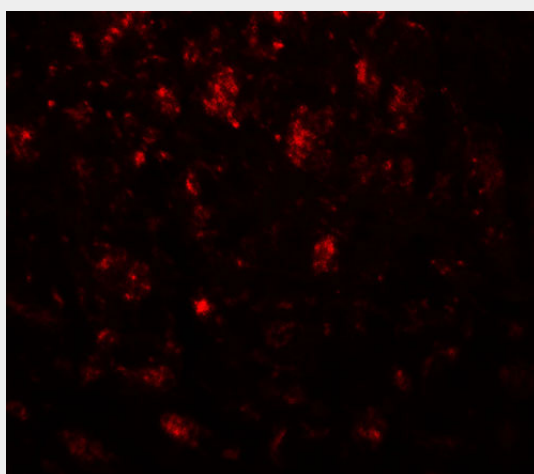
#### **CADM3 Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of CADM3 in mouse brain tissue lysate with CADM3 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of CADM3 in mouse brain tissue with CADM3 antibody at 5 µg/ml.



Immunofluorescence of CADM3 in mouse brain tissue with CADM3 antibody at 20 µg/ml.

### **CADM3 Antibody - Background**

Cell adhesion molecule 3 (CADM3) is a member of a family of immunoglobulin-like, calcium-independent cell-cell adhesion molecules (1,2). CADM3 localizes to non-junctional contact sites of presynaptic nerve terminals, axons and glia cell processes and is thought to play an important role in the formation of synapses, axon bundles and myelinated axons (3). Recently, CADM3 has been shown to suppress the growth and tumorigenic ability of colon cancer cells, indicating that it can act as a tumor suppressor (4).

### **CADM3 Antibody - References**

Fukuhara H, Kuramochi M, Nobukuni T, et al. Isolation of the TSLL1 and TSLL2 genes, members of the tumor suppressor TSLC1 gene family encoding transmembrane proteins. *Oncogene* 2001; 20:5401-7.

Takai Y, Mioshi J, Ikeda W, et al. Nectins and nectin-like molecules: roles in contact inhibition of cell movement and proliferation. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 2008; 9:603-15.

Kakunaga S, Ikeda W, Itoh S, et al. Nectin-like molecule-1/TSLL1/SynCAM3: a neural tissue-specific immunoglobulin-like cell-cell adhesion molecule localizing at non-junctional contact sites of presynaptic nerve terminals, axons and glia cell processes. *J. Cell Sci.* 2005; 118:1267-77.

Raveh S, Gavert N, Spiegel I, et al. The cell adhesion nectin-like (Nec1) molecules 1 and 4 suppress the growth and tumorigenic ability of colon cancer cells. *J. Biol. Biochem.* 2009; 108:326-36.