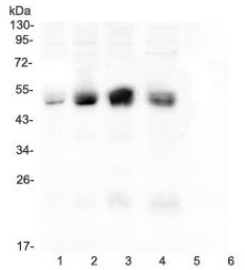
CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody (R30950)

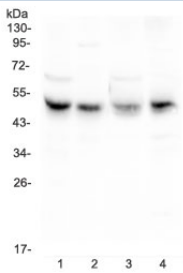
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R30950	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide/thimerosal
UniProt	P78310
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is available for research use only.



CAR Antibody Human Epithelial Cell WB. Western blot analysis of CAR expression in human cell lysates. Lane 1: A431. Lane 2: HeLa. Lane 3: HepG2. Lane 4: Caco-2. Lane 5: U937. Lane 6: THP-1. Proteins were detected using CAR antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Distinct bands are observed between approximately 40 and 50 kDa in A431, HeLa, HepG2, and Caco-2 cells, consistent with the expected molecular weight range of the Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor. Little to no signal is detected in the U937 and THP-1 cell lysates. This result demonstrates that the CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for Western blot detection of endogenous CAR in human cell lines.



CAR Antibody Mouse and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of CAR expression in rodent liver and cell lysates. Lane 1: rat liver. Lane 2: rat heart. Lane 3: mouse liver. Lane 4: mouse HEPA1-6 cell lysate. Proteins were detected using CAR antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Distinct bands are observed between approximately 40 and 50 kDa in all samples, consistent with the expected molecular weight range of the Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor. This result demonstrates that the CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for Western blot detection of endogenous CAR in rat and mouse tissues and cultured cells.

Description

CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody recognizes CAR, also known as CXADR, a transmembrane cell adhesion protein that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Although originally identified as the cellular receptor for Coxsackie B viruses and multiple adenovirus serotypes, CAR is now recognized as an important regulator of epithelial integrity, tissue organization, and intercellular communication. The protein is primarily localized at tight junctions and sites of cell-cell contact, where it contributes to adhesion, polarity, and maintenance of epithelial barrier function. A CAR Antibody is widely used to investigate viral entry mechanisms, epithelial biology, cardiovascular development, and cell adhesion.

CAR participates in numerous physiological processes beyond serving as a viral receptor. Through interactions with junctional proteins and intracellular signaling complexes, CAR helps regulate epithelial organization, cellular proliferation, migration, differentiation, and tissue morphogenesis. During embryonic development, CAR is essential for normal heart formation and also contributes to the development of the nervous system, pancreas, and other organs. Because pathogens exploit CAR for host cell attachment and entry, the protein has become an important model for studying virus-host interactions while simultaneously serving as a key marker of epithelial junction biology. A CAR Antibody enables researchers to investigate these diverse biological functions in both normal and pathological settings.

Altered CAR expression has been associated with viral myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, epithelial cancers, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, and neurological disorders. Changes in receptor abundance or localization may influence susceptibility to viral infection, tumor progression, metastatic behavior, epithelial barrier dysfunction, and the efficiency of adenovirus-based gene therapy. Ongoing research continues to explore the relationship between CAR expression and disease progression, making the protein an important biomarker in cardiovascular research, oncology, developmental biology, and virology. Consequently, a CAR Antibody has become a valuable reagent for investigating cell adhesion, viral receptor biology, and tissue homeostasis.

CAR expression is routinely evaluated using Western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, immunoprecipitation, and flow cytometry to examine protein expression, localization, and regulation in cultured cells and tissue samples. Researchers often combine CAR analysis with markers of epithelial junctions, cell adhesion, and viral infection to gain a broader understanding of tissue organization and host-pathogen interactions. NSJ Bioreagents provides carefully validated antibodies to support these research applications. A CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is a reliable research tool for investigating epithelial junction biology, viral entry, tissue development, and mechanisms underlying infectious, cardiovascular, and neoplastic diseases.

Visit our CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody page to explore additional validated antibodies and research tools for investigating CXADR-mediated cell adhesion, epithelial junction organization, and viral receptor biology.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the CAR Antibody / Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

An amino acid sequence from the C-terminus of human Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor (YSKTQYNQVPSEDFER) was used as the immunogen for this CAR antibody (100% homologous in human, mouse and rat).

Storage

After reconstitution, the CAR antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

CAR antibody, Coxsackie Adenovirus Receptor antibody, CXADR antibody, Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor antibody

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