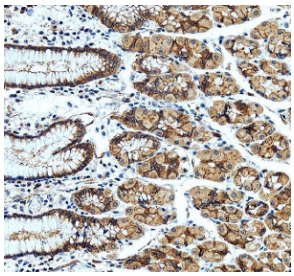
CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody (FY13485)

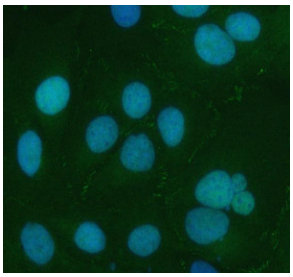
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13485	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

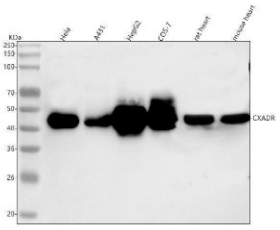
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P78310
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is available for research use only.



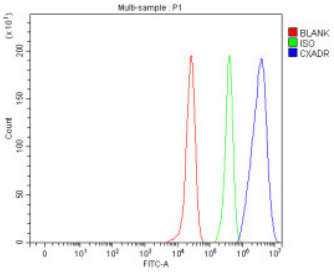
CXADR Antibody Human Stomach IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human stomach tissue using CXADR antibody at 2 ug/ml following heat-induced epitope retrieval in pH8 EDTA buffer. Detection was performed using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with DAB chromogen. Strong membranous and cytoplasmic immunoreactivity is observed in the gastric epithelial cells, consistent with the localization of the Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor at epithelial cell junctions where it contributes to cell adhesion and tissue integrity. This result demonstrates that the CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for immunohistochemical detection of endogenous CXADR in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissues.



CXADR Antibody Human U-2 OS Cell IF. Immunofluorescent staining of U-2 OS cells using CXADR antibody following enzyme-mediated antigen retrieval (AR0022) for 15 minutes. Cells were incubated with CXADR antibody at 5 ug/ml and detected with a DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody (green), with DAPI used as the nuclear counterstain (blue). CXADR immunoreactivity is observed predominantly along the plasma membrane and cell periphery, consistent with the localization of the Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor at sites of cell-cell adhesion and epithelial junction organization. This result demonstrates that the CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for immunofluorescent detection and subcellular localization of endogenous CXADR in cultured human cells.



CXADR Antibody Human, Monkey, Mouse and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of CXADR expression in multiple cell and tissue lysates. Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysate. Lane 2: human A431 whole cell lysate. Lane 3: human HepG2 whole cell lysate. Lane 4: monkey COS-7 whole cell lysate. Lane 5: rat heart tissue lysate. Lane 6: mouse heart tissue lysate. Proteins were detected using CXADR antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. A specific band is observed at approximately 45 kDa across all samples, consistent with the expected molecular weight of the Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor, which is predicted to migrate at approximately 40 kDa. This result demonstrates that the CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for Western blot detection of endogenous CXADR in human, monkey, rat, and mouse samples.



CXADR Antibody Human HepG2 Cell FACS. Flow cytometric analysis of fixed human HepG2 cells stained with CXADR antibody at 1 ug/1Ã—10^6 cells (blue). The isotype control is shown in green and the unstained control in red. A distinct rightward shift in fluorescence intensity is observed in the CXADR antibody-stained population compared with both control populations, demonstrating specific detection of endogenous Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor expression. This result demonstrates that the CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is suitable for flow cytometric analysis of CXADR expression in cultured human cells.

Description

CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody recognizes CXADR, a transmembrane cell adhesion protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Originally identified as the primary cellular receptor for Coxsackie B viruses and many adenovirus serotypes, CXADR has since been shown to play important physiological roles extending well beyond viral infection. The protein is predominantly localized at epithelial tight junctions and intercellular adhesion sites, where it contributes to tissue integrity, cell-cell communication, and maintenance of epithelial barrier function. A CXADR Antibody is widely used to investigate viral pathogenesis, epithelial biology, and mechanisms regulating cell adhesion and tissue organization.

CXADR participates in numerous biological processes through interactions with junctional proteins and intracellular signaling molecules. It contributes to the assembly and maintenance of tight junctions, regulates epithelial polarity, and influences cellular proliferation, migration, differentiation, and survival. During embryonic development, CXADR is essential for normal cardiac morphogenesis and has additional roles in the development of the nervous system, pancreas, and other organs. Because viral pathogens exploit CXADR as a host receptor for cell entry, the protein has become an important model for studying virus-host interactions alongside its physiological functions. A CXADR Antibody provides researchers with a valuable tool for examining both normal tissue biology and infectious disease mechanisms.

Altered CXADR expression has been associated with a variety of pathological conditions, including viral myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, epithelial cancers, pancreatic cancer, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and neurological disorders. Changes in receptor abundance or localization may influence susceptibility to viral infection, tumor progression, metastatic potential, and epithelial barrier dysfunction. In oncology, CXADR expression has also been investigated as a

biomarker for adenovirus-based gene therapy because receptor abundance can influence viral transduction efficiency. Ongoing research continues to define how CXADR contributes to disease progression through its combined roles in cell adhesion, intracellular signaling, and viral entry. Consequently, a CXADR Antibody is frequently used in cardiovascular research, cancer biology, virology, developmental biology, and cell signaling studies.

CXADR expression is routinely evaluated using Western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, immunoprecipitation, and flow cytometry to characterize protein expression, subcellular localization, and regulation in normal and diseased tissues. Investigators often combine CXADR analysis with markers of tight junctions, adherens junctions, epithelial differentiation, and viral infection to obtain a broader understanding of tissue organization and host-pathogen interactions. NSJ Bioreagents provides carefully validated antibodies to support these applications across multiple experimental systems. A CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody is a valuable reagent for investigating epithelial junction biology, viral receptor function, tissue development, and mechanisms underlying infectious, cardiovascular, and neoplastic diseases.

Explore our Cell Biology Antibodies page to discover validated antibodies for CXADR and other proteins involved in cell adhesion, epithelial junction organization, tissue development, cellular communication, and membrane biology.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CXADR Antibody / Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived recombinant human Coxsackievirus and Adenovirus Receptor (amino acids E35-V365) was used as the immunogen for the CXADR Antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CXADR 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

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