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Opinion Article

Exploring Junctional Adhesion Molecule C (JAM-C) as a Potential Indicator and their Clinical Significance in Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

Luella Mounce*

Department of Molecular Biology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

DESCRIPTION

Cardiovascular diseases, particularly Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), remain a global health challenge with significant morbidity and mortality. CAD is characterized by the buildup of atherosclerotic plaques within the coronary arteries, leading to reduced blood flow, ischemia, and potentially fatal myocardial infarctions. Early diagnosis, accurate risk assessment, and effective management strategies are essential to prevent adverse outcomes. Emerging biomarkers are continuously being explored to enhance our understanding of CAD pathophysiology and improve clinical outcomes. One such biomarker, Junctional Adhesion Molecule C (JAM-C), has recently gained attention for its potential role in reflecting the presence and severity of CAD. (JAM-C) is a cell adhesion molecule belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily.

It is primarily expressed in endothelial cells, where it plays a pivotal role in maintaining cellular junctions and regulating paracellular permeability. JAM-C is involved in various cellular processes, including leukocyte transmigration, platelet activation, and angiogenesis. By interacting with other cell adhesion molecules and receptors, JAM-C contributes to immune responses, inflammation, and vascular homeostasis. Atherosclerosis, the underlying cause of coronary artery disease, is characterized by the formation of atherosclerotic plaques within the arterial walls. Endothelial dysfunction, lipid accumulation, and immune cell infiltration contribute to the initiation and progression of atherosclerotic lesions. JAM-C's involvement in leukocyte transmigration and immune cell interactions positions it as a potential contributor to atherosclerosis. The dynamic interplay between JAM-C and atherosclerotic processes underscores its relevance to CAD pathophysiology. Moreover, there is evidence of a positive correlation between plasma JAM-C concentrations and the extent of coronary artery stenosis. Higher JAM-C levels have been associated with increased CAD severity and a greater risk of adverse cardiovascular events. The molecular mechanism of this association is being investigated, implicating JAM-C in endothelial dysfunction, inflammation, and thrombosis.

The potential utility of plasma JAM-C levels as a biomarker in CAD has important clinical implications. Firstly, JAM-C may serve as a non-invasive tool for CAD detection and risk stratification, complementing existing diagnostic methods. Early identification of individuals at higher risk for CAD could facilitate timely intervention and preventive strategies. Additionally, monitoring changes in plasma JAM-C levels over time may provide insights into disease progression and treatment response. Furthermore, JAM-C could potentially contribute to the refinement of current risk prediction models and guide personalized treatment approaches for CAD patients. The association between plasma JAM-C levels and CAD opens avenues for potential therapeutic interventions. Modulating JAM-C-related pathways could represent a novel strategy for targeting atherosclerotic processes and mitigating CAD-related complications. Targeted interventions to regulate JAM-C expression, cellular interactions, or downstream signaling cascades may have the potential in limiting plaque progression and promoting vascular health. However, further research is required to unravel the intricate mechanisms through which JAM-C influences CAD pathophysiology and to evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of JAM-C-targeted therapies.

CONCLUSION

CAD detection, severity assessment, and potential therapeutic interventions have been enhanced by the newly discovered connection between plasma JAM-C levels and the presence and severity of CAD. JAM-C's role in endothelial integrity, leukocyte transmigration, and immune responses positions it as a relevant biomarker in the context of atherosclerosis. Continued research into the molecular mechanisms underlying this association and its clinical implications will enhance our understanding of CAD pathophysiology and potentially transform how we diagnose and manage this complex cardiovascular disorder. The exploration of

Correspondence to: Luella Mounce, Department of Molecular Biology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, E-mail: luelmnc@gmail.com

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plasma JAM-C as a biomarker underscores the dynamic nature of cardiovascular findings and the constant effort of innovative strategies to improve patient outcomes in coronary artery disease.