

Rabbit anti-Human ADAM12 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-ADAM12 antibody

Recombinant Anti-ADAM12 Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

CATALOG # AAA255243	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ADAM12; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-ADAM12 Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; ADAM12 Antibody; Rabbit MAb; ADAM metallopeptidase domain 12; Anti-ADAM12-OT1 Antibody; Anti-CAR10 Antibody; Anti-MCMP Antibody; Anti-MCMPMlna Antibody; Anti-MLTN Antibody; Anti-MLTNA Antibody; anti-ADAM12 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	737
Specificity	Human ADAM12
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ADAM12 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ADAM12 protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human ADAM12 (rh ADAM12).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

ADAM12 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg A431 Whole Cell Lysate 0.5 uL anti-ADAM12 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 ul of 50 % Protein G agarose. Primary antibody: Anti-ADAM12 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:500 dilution Secondary antibody: Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution Developed using the odssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 100 kDa Observed band size: 100 kDa



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-ADAM12 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: A431 Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight 800) at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 100 kDa Observed band size: 100 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADAM12 antibody	The ADAMs (a disintegrin and metalloprotease) comprise a family of multidomain proteins with metalloprotease, cell adhesion, and signaling activities. Human ADAM12, which is implicated in diseases such as cancer, is expressed in two splice forms, the transmembrane ADAM12-L and the shorter and soluble ADAM12-S. ADAM12, also known as and Meltrin alpha, is a member of the ADAM protein family, which contains one disintegrin domain, one EGF-like domain and one peptidase M12B domain. ADAM12 is synthesized as a zymogen with the prodomain keeping the metalloprotease inactive through a cysteine-switch mechanism. Maturation and activation of the protease involves the cleavage of the prodomain in the trans-Golgi or possibly at the cell surface by a furin-peptidase. It is a membrane-anchored metalloprotease, which has been implicated in activation-inactivation of growth factors that play an important role in wound healing, including heparin-binding epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like growth factor (HB-EGF) and IGF binding proteins. ADAM12 may also regulate cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix contacts through interactions with cell surface receptors-integrins and syndecans-potentially influencing the actin cytoskeleton. Moreover, ADAM12 interacts with several cytoplasmic signaling and adaptor molecules through its intracellular domain, thereby directly transmitting signals to or from the cell interior. These ADAM12-mediated cellular effects appear to be critical events in both biological and pathological processes. In addition to protease activity, ADAM12 possesses cell binding and cell signaling properties. In many studies, ADAM12 overexpression has been correlated with disease, and ADAM12 has been shown to promote tumor growth and progression in cancer. On the other hand, protective effects of ADAM12 in disease have also been reported.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ADAM12 antibody	Notch Signaling
References	Wewer UM, et al. (2006) ADAM12 is a four-leafed clover: the excised prodomain remains bound to the mature enzyme. J Biol Chem. 281(14): 9418-22. Kveiborg M, et al. (2008) Cellular roles of ADAM12 in health and disease. Int J Biochem Cell Biol. 40(9): 1685-702. Harsha A, et al. (2008) ADAM12: a potential target for the treatment of chronic wounds. J Mol Med. 86(8): 961-9. Jacobsen J, et al. (2009) Targeting ADAM12 in human disease: head, body or tail? Curr Pharm Des. 15(20): 2300-10. Baertling F, et al. (2010) ADAM12 is expressed by astrocytes during experimental demyelination. Brain Res. 1326: 1-14.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	73747885
NCBI GeneID	8038
NCBI Accession #	NP_003465.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003474.4
UniProt Accession #	O43184; O60470; Q5JRP0; Q5JRP1; Q6P9E3; Q6UWB0
Molecular Weight	99,542 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 12 isoform 1 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	ADAM metallopeptidase domain 12
NCBI Official Symbol	ADAM12
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MCMP; MLTN; MLTNA; MCMPMLtna
NCBI Protein Information	disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 12; meltrin-alpha
UniProt Protein Name	Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 12
UniProt Gene Name	ADAM12
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	MLTN; ADAM 12
UniProt Entry Name	ADA12_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.