

Rabbit anti-Human ADAM15 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ADAM15 antibody

Anti-ADAM15 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

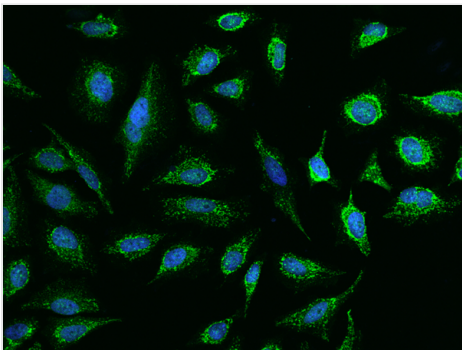
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256645	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ADAM15; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ADAM15 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ADAM15 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; ADAM metallopeptidase domain 15; Anti-MDC15 Antibody; anti-ADAM15 antibody

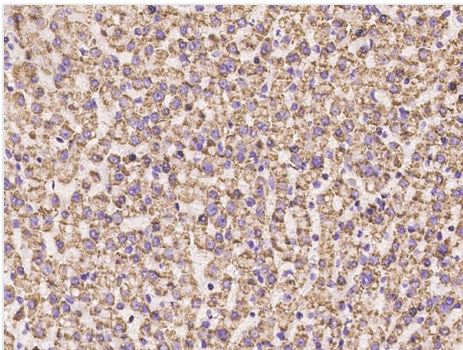
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ADAM15
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ADAM15 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ADAM15 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ADAM15 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
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. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



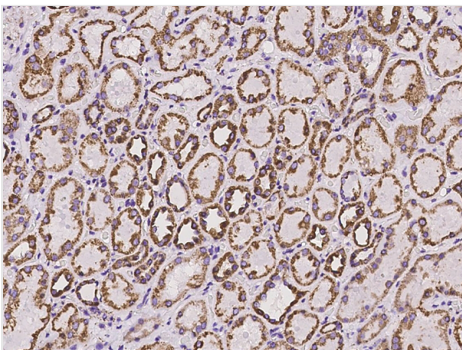
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of ADAM15 in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human ADAM15 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ADAM15 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ADAM15 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ADAM15 antibody	ADAM15, also known as Metargidin, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the ADAM (A Disintegrin and Metalloprotease Domain) family of proteins and is widely expressed in different tissues and cell types. Members of this family contain an amino-terminal metalloprotease domain followed by a disintegrin domain, a cysteine-rich region and a membrane proximal EGF-like domain. The disintegrin domain of ADAM15/metargidin contains an RGD tripeptide sequence, suggesting that it may potentially interact with the integrin family of proteins. ADAM15 is a transmembrane multi-domain proteins implicated in proteolysis, cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions in various disease conditions. There is also evidence supporting a role for ADAM15 in angiogenesis and angioinvasion of tumor cells, which are critical for unrestrained tumor growth and metastatic spread. Given its diverse functions, ADAM15 may represent a pivotal regulatory component of tumor progression, an important target for therapeutic intervention, or emerge as a biomarker of disease progression.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ADAM15 antibody	Notch Signaling
References	Poghosyan Z, et al. (2002) Phosphorylation-dependent interactions between ADAM15 cytoplasmic domain and Src family protein-tyrosine kinases. J Biol Chem. 277(7): 4999-5007. Carl-McGrath S, et al. (2005) The disintegrin-metalloproteinases ADAM9, ADAM12, and ADAM15 are upregulated in gastric cancer. Int J Oncol. 26(1): 17-24. Najy AJ, et al. (2008) ADAM15 supports prostate cancer metastasis by modulating tumor cell-endothelial cell interaction. Cancer Res. 68(4): 1092-9. Maretzky T, et al. (2009) Characterization of the catalytic activity of the membrane-anchored metalloproteinase ADAM15 in cell-based assays. Biochem J. 420(1): 105-13.

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.