Recombinant ADAM15/MDC15 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300194P

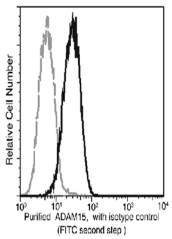
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

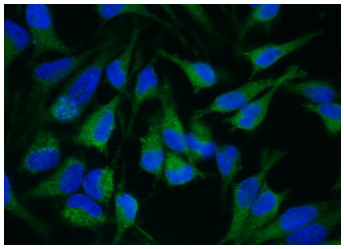
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ADAM15 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7C7
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:1000-1:4000
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

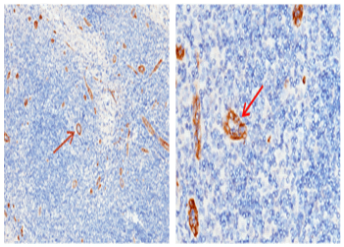
Data



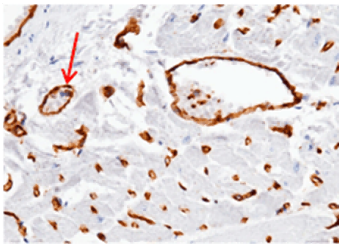
Profile of anti-ADAM15 reactivity on MCF-7 cells analyzed by flow cytometry.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human ADAM15 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human ADAM15 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37℃ 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lymphonode of endothelial cells using ADAM15 / MDC15 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human heart blood vessel using ADAM15 / MDC15 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase) protein family. ADAM family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins known to be involved in cell adhesion and proteolytic ectodomain processing of cytokines and adhesion molecules. This protein contains multiple functional domains including a zinc-binding metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin-like domain, as well as a EGF-like domain. Through its disintegrin-like domain, this protein specifically interacts with the integrin beta chain, beta 0. It also interacts with Src family protein-tyrosine kinases in a phosphorylation-dependent manner, suggesting that this protein may function in cell-cell adhesion as well as in cellular signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.

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