

FITC Anti-Human CD156c(ADAM10) Antibody[11G2]

Catalog Number: GFH00355C

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	11G2
Isotype Control	FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

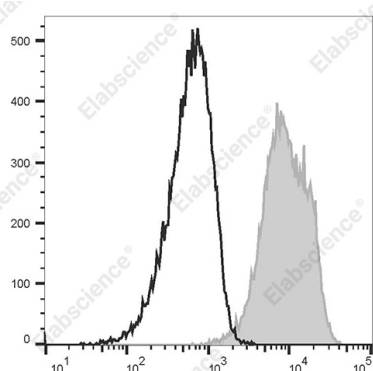
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with FITC Anti-Human CD156c (ADAM10) Antibody[11G2] (filled gray histogram) or FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	MADM;KUZ;alpha-secretase
Uniprot ID	O14672
Gene ID	4684

For Research Use Only

Background

CD156c, also known as a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10 (ADAM10), is a 748 amino acid type I membrane glycoprotein ubiquitously expressed on most cell types. It consists of multiple functional domains, including a N-terminal prodomain, catalytic domain, cysteine-rich domain, transmembranous domain, and cytoplasmic domain. It is secreted as a precursor protein and becomes as the activate/mature form through removing the ADAM10 prodomain by proprotein convertase 7 and furin. ADAM10 functions as metalloproteinase to cleave several molecules including Notch, pro-TNF- α , amyloid precursor protein, myelin basic protein, and type IV collagen. It mediates the release of several cell adhesion molecules such as vascular endothelial cadherin or L-selectin to regulate endothelial permeability and leukocyte transmigration. Dysregulation of ADAM activity may contribute to the pathogenesis of vascular diseases.