Recombinant Human ADM/Adrenomedullin Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031046

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

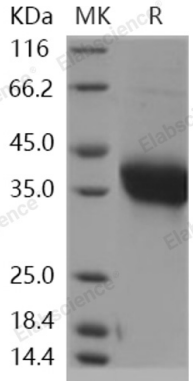
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ADM/Adrenomedullin protein Tyr95-Tyr146, with an N-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	38 kDa
Observed MW	39 kDa
Accession	P35318
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Adrenomedullin consists of 52 amino acids and is a member of the adrenomedullin family. It s a a hypotensive peptide and has 1 intramolecular disulfide bond. It seems that adrenomedullin has a slight homology with the calcitonin gene-related peptide. Adrenomedullin has a highly expression in pheochromocytoma and adrenal medulla. It also can be detected in lung, ventricle and kidney tissues. Adrenomedullin and PAMP are potent hypotensive and vasodilatator agents. Numerous actions have been reported most related to the physiologic control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. In the kidney, adrenomedullin is diuretic and natriuretic, and both adrenomedullin and PAMP inhibit aldosterone secretion by direct adrenal actions. In pituitary gland, both peptides at physiologically relevant doses inhibit basal ACTH secretion. Both peptides appear to act in brain and pituitary gland to facilitate the loss of plasma volume, actions which complement their hypotensive effects in blood vessels. It is believed that adrenomedullin functions through combinations of the calcitonin receptor like receptor and receptor activity-modifying proteins complexes, as well as CGRP receptors.

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