

## ADD2 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-92932**

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

## Description

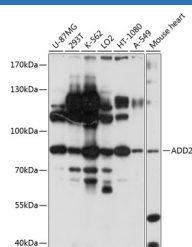
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human ADD2
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1·1000-1·2000
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## Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using  
ADD2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MV:81 kDa**

**Calculated-MV:11 kDa/31 kDa/62 kDa/64 kDa/66 kDa/72 kDa/80 kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

## Background

Adducins are heteromeric proteins composed of different subunits referred to as adducin alpha, beta and gamma. The three subunits are encoded by distinct genes and belong to a family of membrane skeletal proteins involved in the assembly of spectrin-actin network in erythrocytes and at sites of cell-cell contact in epithelial tissues. While adducins alpha and gamma are ubiquitously expressed, the expression of adducin beta is restricted to brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin, originally purified from human erythrocytes, was found to be a heterodimer of adducins alpha and beta. Polymorphisms resulting in amino acid substitutions in these two subunits have been associated with the regulation of blood pressure in an animal model of hypertension. Heterodimers consisting of alpha and gamma subunits have also been described. Structurally, each subunit is comprised of two distinct domains. The amino-terminal region is protease resistant and globular in shape, while the carboxy-terminal region is protease sensitive. The latter contains multiple phosphorylation sites for protein kinase C, the binding site for calmodulin, and is required for association with spectrin and actin. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.

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