

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Adrenomedullin/ADM in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Adrenomedullin/ADM Ala22-Gly147 Accession # P35318
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

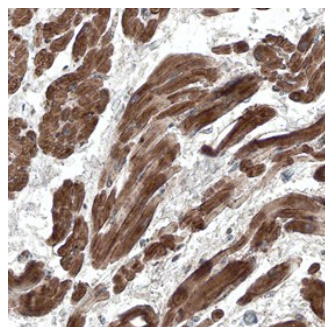
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Adrenomedullin/ADM in Human Heart.
Adrenomedullin/ADM was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human heart using Goat Anti-Human Adrenomedullin/ADM Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF6108) at 10 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Before incubation with the primary antibody tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013). Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Adrenomedullin (ADM; also AM) is a secreted, monomeric, 6 kDa member of the Adrenomedullin family of molecules. It is widely expressed, being found in smooth muscle cells, endothelium, adrenal medulla chromaffin cells, fibroblasts and keratinocytes. ADM has multiple functions, including vasodilation, the maintenance of vascular integrity, and the suppression of inflammatory mediator secretion. The human ADM preproprecursor is 185 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 21 aa signal sequence, a processed 20 aa peptide termed PAMP (aa 22-41), an N-terminal propeptide (aa 45-92), the ADM precursor (amidation is required for maturation) (aa 95-147), and a C-terminal propeptide (aa 148-185). The ADM precursor with a terminal Gly147 circulates naturally with bioactive, mature amidated ADM (aa 95-146). Depending upon the tissue, truncated forms of ADM likely also occur, including variants spanning aa 120-146 and 128-146. Over aa 22-147, the human ADM preproprecursor shares 70% aa identity with mouse ADM preproprecursor.