

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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

Immunohistochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

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