

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ADAM8 in Western blots. In this format, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ADAM15, recombinant mouse (rm) ADAM9, rmADAM10, rhBACE and rhTACE is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf21-derived recombinant human ADAM8 Glu158-Ser653 Accession # P78325
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human ADAM8 aa 158-497 (Catalog # 1031-AD)

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.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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

ADAM8, also known as cell surface antigen MS2 or CD156a, is a member of the ADAM family that contains a disintegrin and metalloprotease-like domain (1, 2). ADAM8 can cleave a variety of substrates and has been shown as a sheddase for the low affinity IgE receptor CD23 and the neural recognition molecule CHL1 (3, 4). Expression and regulation studies suggest that ADAM8 is a novel osteoclast stimulating factor and may play a role in asthma (5, 6). The 824 amino acid precursor of human ADAM8 consists of a signal peptide (residues 1 to 16), a pro peptide (residues 17 to 199), a metalloprotease domain (residues 200 to 400), a disintegrin-like domain (residues 408 to 494), a cysteine-rich region (residues 497 to 613), an EGF-like domain (residues 614 to 640), a transmembrane region (residues 656 to 676) and a cytoplasmic domain (residues 677 to 824).

References:

1. Yoshiyama, K. *et al.* (1997) *Genomics* **41**:56.
2. Moss, M.L. and J.W. Bartsch (2004) *Biochemistry* **43**:7227.
3. Fourie, A.M. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:30469.
4. Naus, S. *et al.* (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:16083.
5. Choi, S.J. *et al.* (2001) *J. Bone Miner. Res.* **16**:814.
6. King, N.E. *et al.* (2004) *Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.* **31**:257.