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# Anti-ADAM10 Antibody

Catalog # ABO10852

## Product Information

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| **Application** | WB |
| **Primary Accession** | O14672 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Format** | Lyophilized |
| **Description** | Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10(ADAM10) detection. Tested with WB in Human. |
| **Reconstitution** | Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 102 |
| **Other Names** | Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10, ADAM 10, 3.4.24.81, CDw156, Kuzbanian protein homolog, Mammalian disintegrin-metalloprotease, CD156c, ADAM10, KUZ, MADM |
| **Calculated MW** | 84142 |
| **Application Details** | Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human |
| **Subcellular Localization** | Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Is localized in the plasma membrane but is predominantly expressed in the Golgi apparatus and in released membrane vesicles derived likely from the Golgi. |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Expressed in spleen, lymph node, thymus, peripheral blood leukocyte, bone marrow, cartilage, chondrocytes and fetal liver. . |
| **Source** | Eukaryota |
| **Protein Name** | Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 10(ADAM 10) |
| **Contents** | Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3. |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human ADAM10(612-627aa SVQWSRHFSGRTITLQ). |
| **Purification** | Immunogen affinity purified. |

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| **Cross Reactivity** | No cross reactivity with other proteins |
| **Storage** | At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| **Sequence Similarities** | Contains 1 disintegrin domain. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | ADAM10 ( HGNC:188) |
| **Synonyms** | KUZ, MADM |
| **Function** | Transmembrane metalloprotease which mediates the ectodomain shedding of a myriad of transmembrane proteins, including adhesion proteins, growth factor precursors and cytokines being essential for development and tissue homeostasis (PubMed:11786905, PubMed:12475894, PubMed:20592283, PubMed:24990881, PubMed:26686862, PubMed:28600292, PubMed:31792032, PubMed:31792032). Associates with six members of the tetraspanin superfamily TspanC8 which regulate its exit from the endoplasmic reticulum and its substrate selectivity (PubMed:26686862, PubMed:28600292, PubMed:31792032, PubMed:34739841, PubMed:37516108). Cleaves the membrane-bound precursor of TNF at '76-Ala-\|-Val-77' to its mature soluble form. Responsible for the proteolytical release of soluble JAM3 from endothelial cells surface (PubMed:20592283). Responsible for the proteolytic release of several other cell-surface proteins, including heparin-binding epidermal growth-like factor, ephrin-A2, CD44, CDH2 and for constitutive and regulated alpha- secretase cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP) (PubMed:11786905, PubMed:26686862, PubMed:29224781, PubMed:34739841, PubMed:33731436). Contributes to the normal cleavage of the cellular prion protein (PubMed:11477090). Involved in the cleavage of the adhesion molecule L1 at the cell surface and in released membrane vesicles, suggesting a vesicle-based protease activity (PubMed:12475894). Also controls the proteolytic processing of Notch and mediates lateral inhibition during neurogenesis (By similarity). Required for the development of type 1 transitional B cells into marginal zone B cells, probably by cleaving Notch (By similarity). Responsible for the FasL ectodomain shedding and for the generation of the remnant ADAM10-processed FasL (FasL APL) transmembrane form (PubMed:17557115). Also cleaves the ectodomain of the integral membrane proteins CORIN and ITM2B (PubMed:19114711, PubMed:21288900). Mediates the proteolytic cleavage of LAG3, leading to release the secreted form of LAG3 (By similarity). Mediates the proteolytic cleavage of IL6R and IL11RA, leading to the release of secreted forms of IL6R and IL11RA (PubMed:26876177). Enhances the cleavage of CHL1 by BACE1 (By similarity). Cleaves NRCAM (By similarity). Cleaves TREM2, resulting in shedding of the TREM2 ectodomain (PubMed:24990881). Involved in the development and maturation of glomerular and coronary vasculature (By similarity). During development of the cochlear organ of Corti, promotes pillar cell separation by forming a ternary complex with CADH1 and EPHA4 and cleaving CADH1 at adherens junctions (By similarity). May regulate the EFNA5-EPHA3 signaling (PubMed:16239146). Regulates leukocyte transmigration as a sheddase for the adherens junction protein VE-cadherin/CDH5 in endothelial cells (PubMed:28600292). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:O35598}. Cell projection, dendrite |

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35598}. Cell junction, adherens junction. Cytoplasm Note=Is localized in the plasma membrane but is also expressed in the Golgi apparatus and in clathrin-coated vesicles derived likely from the Golgi (PubMed:12475894). During long term depression, it is recruited to the cell membrane by DLG1 (PubMed:23676497). The immature form is mainly located near cytoplasmic fibrillar structures, while the mature form is predominantly located at zonula adherens and the cell membrane (PubMed:30463011). The localization and clustering of mature ADAM10 to zonula adherens is regulated by AFDN, TSPAN33, PLEKHA7 and PDZD11 (PubMed:30463011).

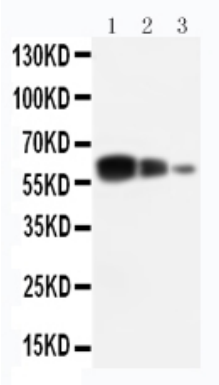
**Tissue Location**

Expressed in the brain (at protein level) (PubMed:23676497). Expressed in spleen, lymph node, thymus, peripheral blood leukocyte, bone marrow, cartilage, chondrocytes and fetal liver (PubMed:11511685, PubMed:9016778).

## Background

ADAM10, A Disintegrin and Metalloproteinase Domain 10, is also know as AD10. ADAM10 is a member of the ADAM family and members of this family are cell surface proteins with a unique structure possessing both potential adhesion and protease function. The ADAM10 gene is mapped to chromosome 15q21.3-q23. ADAM proteins contain an N-terminal signal sequence, followed by a prodomain, a metalloprotease-like domain, a disintegrin-like domain, a cysteine-rich region, an EGF -like repeat, a transmembrane domain, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. Conversion of the membrane-bound precursor to a secreted mature protein is mediated by a protease termed TNFA convertase. ADAM10 possesses TNFA convertase activity.

## Images




Anti-ADAM10 antibody, ABO10852, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Human ADAM10 Protein 10ngLane 2: Recombinant Human ADAM10 Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Human ADAM10 Protein 2.5ng

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