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ADM Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5006C

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P35318
Other Accession	O62827
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23214
Calculated MW	20420
Antigen Region	69-96

Additional Information

Gene ID	133
Other Names	ADM, Adrenomedullin, AM, Proadrenomedullin N-20 terminal peptide, ProAM N-terminal 20 peptide, PAMP, ProAM-N20, ADM, AM
Target/Specificity	This ADM antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 69-96 amino acids of human ADM.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:2000 FC~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ADM Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ADM (HGNC:259)
Synonyms	AM
Function	Adrenomedullin/ADM and proadrenomedullin N-20 terminal peptide/PAMP

	are peptide hormones that act as potent hypotensive and vasodilatator agents (PubMed:8387282, PubMed:9620797). Numerous actions have been reported most related to the physiologic control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. In the kidney, ADM is diuretic and natriuretic, and both ADM and PAMP inhibit aldosterone secretion by direct adrenal actions. In pituitary gland, both peptides at physiologically relevant doses inhibit basal ACTH secretion. Both peptides appear to act in brain and pituitary gland to facilitate the loss of plasma volume, actions which complement their hypotensive effects in blood vessels.
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Highest levels found in pheochromocytoma and adrenal medulla. Also found in lung, ventricle and kidney tissues

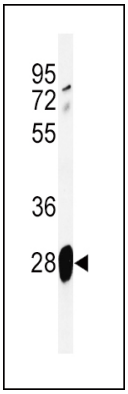
Background

ADM, a hypotensive peptide found in human pheochromocytoma, consists of 52 amino acids, has 1 intramolecular disulfide bond, and shows a slight homology with the calcitonin gene-related peptide. It may function as a hormone in circulation control because it is found in blood in a considerable concentration. The precursor, called preproadrenomedullin, is 185 amino acids long. By RNA-blot analysis, human adrenomedullin mRNA was found to be highly expressed in several tissues. Genomic ADM DNA consists of 4 exons and 3 introns, with the 5-prime flanking region containing TATA, CAAT, and GC boxes.

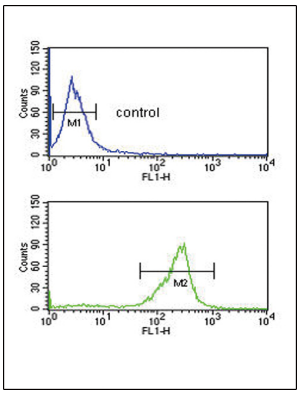
References

Kim, S.M., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(1):213-218(2010)
Oie, E., et al. Basic Res. Cardiol. 105(1):89-98(2010)
Nomura, I., et al. Regul. Pept. 158 (1-3), 127-131 (2009)

Images



Western blot analysis of ADM Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5006c) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane).ADM (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



ADM Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5006c) flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB435 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.