

Anti-ADAM2 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 63/80 kDa. Actual: 63 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Sample: Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-ADAM2 (TMAB-02287) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 63/80 kD Observed band size: 63 kD
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: mouse ADAM2
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Gene ID:	2515

Research Background

ADAM-2, also known as PH-30 and Fertilin-2 was first described as a sperm-egg fusion protein from guinea pig. A member of the metalloproteinase family containing disintegrin-like domains (ADAMs), the function of ADAM-2 is still poorly understood. Unlike ADAM-1, ADAM-2 does not contain the canonical HEXXHxxxxxH zinc metalloproteinase motif, and is not thought to be proteolytically active. Like the other ADAMs, ADAM-2 domain structure consists of a signal sequence followed by a propeptide domain, a metalloproteinase domain, a disintegrin domain cysteine-rich domain, an EGF-like domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. Three isoforms of ADAM-2 are reported to date, which differ in the beginning of the metalloproteinase domain and cysteine-rich domain. The sequences are coded from intronless genes. The longest ADAM-2 message encodes a protein of 735 amino acids, with a predicted mass of 82.5 kDa and a pI of 5.73. The 716 amino acid form of ADAM-2 has a deletion in the start of the metalloproteinase domain, relative to the longer form, and has a predicted mass of 80.2 kDa and pI of 5.75. The shorter form of 579 amino acids shared the deletion in the MP domain, and also has a deletion in the cysteine-rich domain. Localized on the surface of sperm, the ADAM-2 isoforms are thought to form a heterodimer with ADAM-1 (fertilin-a), and facilitate sperm-egg fusion, although there is some controversy about the precise actions the proteins play. Integrin $\alpha 6$ on the egg surface is thought to dock with a QDECD motif in the disintegrin domain of ADAM-2, and there is some speculation that ADAM-1/ADAM-2 heterodimer initiated ADAM-3 production on the cell

surface.

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