

Anti-ADAMTS-16 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ADAMTS-16.
Model	STJ91479
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ADAMTS-16
Immunogen Region	440-520 aa, Internal
Gene ID	170690
Gene Symbol	ADAMTS16
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	ADAMTS-16 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAMTS-16 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in fetal lung and kidney and in adult prostate and ovary.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 16 ADAM-TS 16 ADAM-TS16 ADAMTS-16
Molecular Weight	136.187 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:17108OMIM:607510
Alternative Names	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 16 ADAM-TS 16 ADAM-TS16 ADAMTS-16
Sequence and Domain Family	The spacer domain and the TSP type-1 domains are important for a tight interaction with the extracellular matrix. The conserved cysteine present in the cysteine-switch motif binds the catalytic zinc ion, thus inhibiting the enzyme. The dissociation of the cysteine from the zinc ion upon the activation-peptide release activates the enzyme.
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix
Post-translational Modifications	The precursor is cleaved by a furin endopeptidase. Glycosylated. Can be O-fucosylated by POFUT2 on a serine or a threonine residue found within the consensus sequence C1-X(2)-(S/T)-C2-G of the TSP type-1 repeat domains where C1 and C2 are the first and second cysteine residue of the repeat, respectively. Fucosylated repeats can then be further glycosylated by the addition of a beta-1,3-glucose residue by the glucosyltransferase, B3GALTL. Fucosylation mediates the efficient secretion of ADAMTS family members. Also can be C-glycosylated with one or two mannose molecules on tryptophan residues within the consensus sequence W-X-X-W of the TPRs, and N-glycosylated. These other glycosylations can also facilitate secretion .