

Anti-ADAMTS-17 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ADAMTS-17.
Model	STJ91480
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ADAMTS-17
Immunogen Region	150-230 aa, Internal
Gene ID	170691
Gene Symbol	ADAMTS17
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ADAMTS-17 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAMTS-17 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed at high levels in the lung, brain, whole eye and retina. Isoform 1 shows a weaker expression in the heart, kidney and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 shows a weaker expression in the kidney, bone marrow and skeletal muscle. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed at high levels in the fetal heart, kidney, and whole eye, whereas a weak expression is seen in the fetal liver.
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 17 ADAM-TS 17 ADAM-TS17 ADAMTS-17
Molecular Weight	121.1 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:17109 OMIM:607511
Alternative Names	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 17 ADAM-TS 17 ADAM-TS17 ADAMTS-17
Sequence and Domain Family	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 .