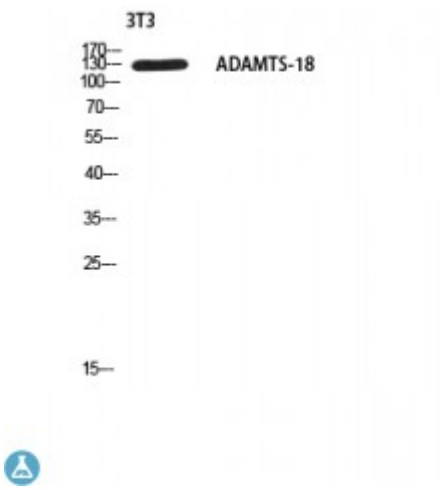
Anti-ADAMTS-18 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ADAMTS-18.

Model	STJ97623
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ADAMTS-18
Immunogen Region	1030-1110 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	170692
Gene Symbol	ADAMTS18
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	ADAMTS-18 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAMTS-18 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in fetal lung, liver, and kidney and in adult brain, prostate, submaxillary gland, and endothelium.
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 18 ADAM-TS 18 ADAM-TS18 ADAMTS-18
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:17110OMIM:607512
Alternative Names	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 18 ADAM-TS 18 ADAM-TS18 ADAMTS-18
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 .