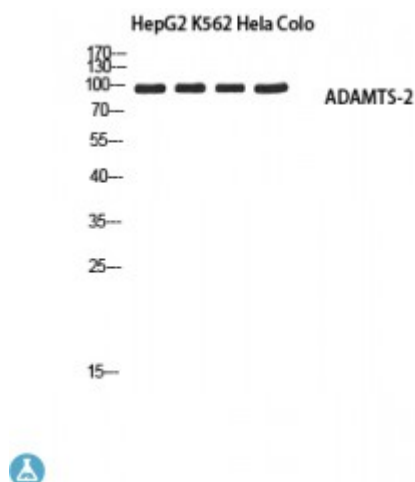


Anti-ADAMTS-2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ADAMTS-2.
Model	STJ97624
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ADAMTS-2
Immunogen Region	1140-1220 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	9509
Gene Symbol	ADAMTS2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	ADAMTS-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ADAMTS-2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at high level in skin, bone, tendon and aorta and at low levels in thymus and brain.
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 2 ADAM-TS2 ADAM-TS2 ADAMTS-2 Procollagen I N-proteinase PC I-NP Procollagen I/II amino propeptide-processing enzyme Procollagen N-endopeptidase

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:218OMIM:225410
Alternative Names	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 2 ADAM-TS 2 ADAM-TS2 ADAMTS-2 Procollagen I N-proteinase PC I-NP Procollagen I/II amino propeptide-processing enzyme Procollagen N-endopeptidase
Function	Cleaves the propeptides of type I and II collagen prior to fibril assembly. Does not act on type III collagen. May also play a role in development that is independent of its role in collagen biosynthesis.
Sequence and Domain Family	The spacer domain and the TSP type-1 domains are important for a tight interaction with the extracellular matrix.
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 .