
ADAMTSL2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-5862R

Target Protein: ADAMTSL2

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Human (predicted:Mouse, Rat)

Predicted MW: 102 kDa

Subcellular Secreted

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 9719

Swiss Prot: Q86TH1

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADAMTSL2: 522-580/951.

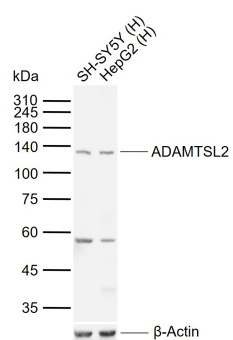
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: ADAMTS (A Disintegrin And Metalloproteinase Domain with Thrombospondin type 1 Modules) is a family of zinc-dependent proteases that are implicated in a variety of normal and pathological conditions, including arthritis and cancer. ADAMTS protein family members contain an amino-terminal propeptide domain, a metalloproteinase domain, a disintegrin-like domain and a carboxy-terminus that contains a varying number of Thrombospondin type 1 (TSP-1) motifs. ADAMTS-L2 (ADAMTS-like protein 2) is a 951 amino acid secreted protein that is highly expressed in lung, kidney and liver. Mutations in the gene encoding ADAMTS are the cause of geleophysic dysplasia, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by cardiac valvular anomalies, short stature, thick skin and brachydactyly. In individuals affected with geleophysic dysplasia, there is a significant increase in total active TGF-beta 1 and nuclear locations of p-SAMD2 in fibroblasts. Interestingly, ADAMTS-L2 interacts with LTBP-1, a glycoprotein that is part of the platelet-derived TGF-beta 1 complex.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Human SH-SY5Y cell lysates Lane 2: Human HepG2 cell lysates Primary: Anti-ADAMTSL2 (bs-5862R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 102 kDa Observed band size: 135 kDa