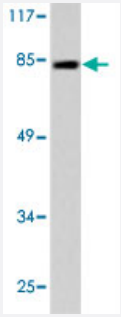
ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB27016 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27016) in extracts from HeLa cells.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27016) in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of ADD1/ADD2.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human ADD1/ADD2.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	80
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of ADD1/ADD2 protein.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) Immunoprecipitor (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27016) in extracts from HeLa cells.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical analysis of ADD1/ADD2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27016) in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.

- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — ADD1

Entrez GeneID	118
Protein Accession#	P35611 (Gene ID : 118);P35612 (Gene ID : 119)
Gene Name	ADD1
Gene Alias	ADDA, MGC3339, MGC44427
Gene Description	adducin 1 (alpha)

Omim ID	102680 145500
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Adducins are a family of cytoskeleton proteins encoded by three genes (alpha, beta, gamma). Ad ducin is a heterodimeric protein that consists of related subunits, which are produced from distinct genes but share a similar structure. Alpha- and beta-adducin include a protease-resistant N-termi nal region and a protease-sensitive, hydrophilic C-terminal region. Alpha- and gamma-adducins a re ubiquitously expressed. In contrast, beta-adducin is expressed at high levels in brain and hema topoietic tissues. Adducin binds with high affinity to Ca(2+)/calmodulin and is a substrate for prote in kinases A and C. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms; how ever, not all variants have been fully described. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000151164|OTTHUMP00000151165|erythrocyte adducin alpha subunit

Gene Info — ADD2

Entrez GeneID	119
Protein Accession#	P35611 (Gene ID : 118);P35612 (Gene ID : 119)
Gene Name	ADD2
Gene Alias	ADDB
Gene Description	adducin 2 (beta)
Omim ID	102681
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Adducins are heteromeric proteins composed of different subunits referred to as adducin alpha, b eta and gamma. The three subunits are encoded by distinct genes and belong to a family of mem brane skeletal proteins involved in the assembly of spectrin-actin network in erythrocytes and at sit es of cell-cell contact in epithelial tissues. While adducins alpha and gamma are ubiquitously expr essed, the expression of adducin beta is restricted to brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin, originally purified from human erythrocytes, was found to be a heterodimer of adducins alpha and beta. Polymorphisms resulting in amino acid substitutions in these two subunits have been associ ated with the regulation of blood pressure in an animal model of hypertension. Heterodimers cons isting of alpha and gamma subunits have also been described. Structurally, each subunit is compr ised of two distinct domains. The amino-terminal region is protease resistant and globular in shap e, while the carboxy-terminal region is protease sensitive. The latter contains multiple phosphoryla tion sites for protein kinase C, the binding site for calmodulin, and is required for association with spectrin and actin. Various adducin beta mRNAs, alternatively spliced at 3'end and/or internally s pliced and encoding different isoforms, have been described. The functions of all the different isof orms are not known. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Adducin-2 (beta)|adducin 2|beta adducin

Disease

- Albuminuria
- Alcoholism
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Anemia
- Arterial Occlusive Diseases
- Arteriosclerosis
- Atherosclerosis
- Brain Ischemia
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Carotid Artery Diseases
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Cerebral Palsy
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Cerebrovascular Disorders
- Cognition Disorders
- Constriction
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Coronary Stenosis
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Nephropathies

- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Edema
- Emergencies
- Endolymphatic Hydrops
- Endolymphatic Hydrops
- Gastroschisis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glomerulonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Heart Defects
- Hyperaldosteronism
- Hyperlipidemia
- Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II
- Hypertension
- Hypertension
- Hypertrophy
- Hypotension
- Infant
- Inflammation
- Kidney Diseases
- Kidney Failure
- Meniere Disease
- Meniere Disease
- Meningococcal Infections

- Migraine Disorders
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myocardial Ischemia
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Overweight
- Peripheral Vascular Diseases
- Polycystic Kidney
- Polycystic kidney disease
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Premature Birth
- Proteinuria
- Proteinuria
- Recurrence
- Stroke
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Vascular Diseases
- Werner syndrome