Product Informatiion Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 4, ***ADAMTS4***

(Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1236-M

Lot No. 09F01

Ig type: rabbit IgG1

Size: 100µg/Vial

Specificity

Rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of mouse ADAMTS4, different to the related human sequence by three amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

BACKGROUND

ADAM metallopeptidase with thrombospondin type 1 motif, 4, also known as ADAMTS4, is a human gene. This gene encodes a member of the ADAMTS (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs) protein family. ADAMTS is a novel family of extracellular proteases found in both mammals and invertebrates. Members of the family may be distinguished from the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease) family members based on the multiple copies of thrombospondin 1-like repeats they carry.[1] Pratta et al. (2003) concluded that ADAMTS4 is constitutively produced in monolayer chondrocytes, capsular fibroblasts, and cartilage, and that stimulation by interleukin-1 results in aggrecanase activation. Thus, the activator could be a potential target by which to control aggrecanase-mediated degradation in arthritic diseases.[2]

REFERENCE

1. Tang BL, Hong W (1999). "ADAMTS: a novel family of proteases with an ADAM protease domain and thrombospondin 1 repeats.". *FEBS Lett.* 445 (2-3): 223–5.
2. Pratta, M. A.; Scherle, P. A.; Yang, G.; Liu, R.-Q.; Newton, R. C. : Induction of aggrecanase 1 (ADAM-TS4) by interleukin-1 occurs through activation of constitutively produced protein. *Arthritis Rheum.* 48: 119-133, 2003.