

ADM (FL-185): sc-33187

BACKGROUND

Adrenomedullin (ADM), a vasodilator produced by most contractile cells, is characterized by persistent hypotensive activity. ADM is involved in the regulation of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis and in the maintenance of cardiovascular functioning. In hypertensive patients, the level of ADM in plasma is upregulated. Natriuresis is a common systemic manifestation of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. ADM has strong natriuretic actions. ADM-induced natriuresis is caused by an increase in glomerular filtration rate and a decrease in distal tubular sodium reabsorption. ADM is present both in the periphery and brain, and can exert central effects such as decreasing food ingestion.

REFERENCES

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2. Kastin, A.J., Akerstrom, V., Hackler, L. and Pan, W. 2001. Adrenomedullin and the blood-brain barrier. *Horm. Metab. Res.* 33: 19-25.
3. Nakazawa, I., Nakajima, T., Harada, H., Ishigami, T., Umemura, S. and Emi, M. 2001. Human Calcitonin receptor-like receptor for adrenomedullin: genomic structure, eight single-nucleotide polymorphisms and haplotype analysis. *J. Hum. Genet.* 46: 132-136.
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5. Jougasaki, M., Heublein, D.M., Sandberg, S.M. and Burnett, J.C., Jr. 2001. Attenuated natriuretic response to adrenomedullin in experimental heart failure. *J. Card. Fail.* 7: 75-83.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ADM (human) mapping to 11p15.4; Adm (mouse) mapping to 7 E3.

SOURCE

ADM (FL-185) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-185 representing full length ADM of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

ADM (FL-185) is recommended for detection of ADM of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ADM siRNA (h): sc-39273, ADM siRNA (m): sc-39274, ADM shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39273-SH, ADM shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39274-SH, ADM shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39273-V and ADM shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39274-V.

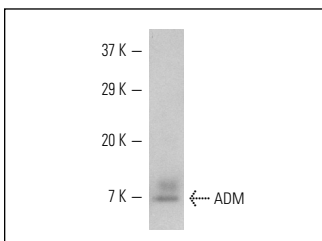
Molecular Weight of ADM precursor: 22 kDa

Molecular Weight of ADM active peptide: 6 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



ADM (FL-185): sc-33187. Western blot analysis of human mature ADM purified protein.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

MONOS
Satisfaction
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Try **ADM (027-01-1): sc-80462**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to ADM (FL-185).