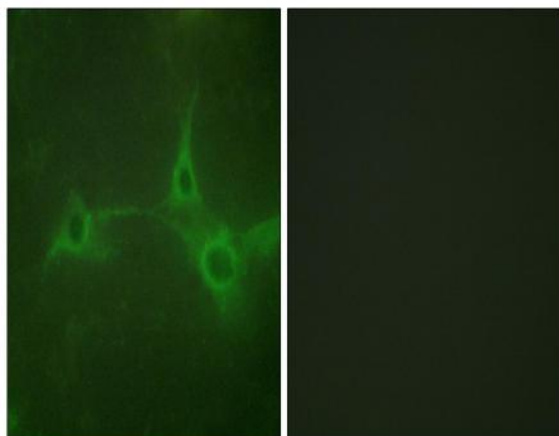


TACE Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No : | YT4523 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | IF;ELISA |
| Target : | TACE |
| Fields : | >>Notch signaling pathway;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19 |
| Gene Name : | ADAM17 |
| Protein Name : | Disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain-containing protein 17 |
| Human Gene Id : | 6868 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P78536 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 11491 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | Q9Z0F8 |
| Rat Gene Id : | 57027 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | Q9Z1K9 |
| Immunogen : | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ADAM 17. AA range:701-750 |
| Specificity : | TACE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TACE protein. |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution : | IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications. |

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| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Molecularweight : | 93kD |
| Cell Pathway : | Notch;Alzheimer's disease;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection; |
| Background : | ADAM metallopeptidase domain 17(ADAM17) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biologic processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. The encoded protease functions in the ectodomain shedding of tumor necrosis factor-alpha, in which soluble tumor necrosis factor-alpha is released from the membrane-bound precursor. This protease also functions in the processing of numerous other substrates, including cell adhesion proteins, cytokine and growth factor receptors and epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor ligands. The encoded protein also plays a prominent role in the activation o |
| Function : | catalytic activity:Narrow endopeptidase specificity. Cleaves Pro-Leu-Ala-Gln-Ala- -Val-Arg-Ser-Ser-Ser in the membrane-bound, 26-kDa form of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha). Similarly cleaves other membrane-anchored, cell-surface proteins to 'shed' the extracellular domains.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,domain:Must be membrane anchored to cleave the different substrates. The cytoplasmic domain is not required for the this activity. Only the catalytic domain is essential to shed TNF and p75 TNFR.,domain:The conserved cysteine present in the cysteine-switch motif binds the catalytic zinc ion, thus inhibiting the enzyme. The dissociation of the cysteine from the zinc ion upon the activation-peptide release activates the enzyme.,function:Cleaves the membrane-bound precursor of TNF-alpha to its mature soluble form. Responsible for the proteolytic release of several other cel |
| Subcellular Location : | Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. |
| Expression : | Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed at highest levels in adult heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testes, ovary and small intestine, and in fetal brain, lung, liver and kidney. Expressed in natural killer cells (at protein level) (PubMed:24337742). |

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using ADAM 17 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.