

Product Specification Sheet

Adrenomedullin (ADML) Antibodies

Cat. # ADML11-P	Human Adrenomedullin Control Peptide FORM: Soln Lyophilized	SIZE: 100 ug
Cat. # ADML11-S	Rabbit Anti-Human Adrenomedullin antiserum FORM: Soln Lyophilized.	SIZE: 100 ul
Cat. # ADML11-A	Rabbit Anti-Human Adrenomedullin, Ig G Aff pure FORM: Soln Lyophilized.	SIZE: 100 ug

The calcitonin family of bioactive peptides comprises of **calcitonin**, **amylin**, two calcitonin-gene related peptides (**CGRP1**, and **CGRP2**) and adrenomedullin (**ADM**). **Calcitonin** is 32 aa peptide found in the parafollicular "C" cells of the thyroid in mammals. It is also found in a number of non-mammals. It regulated the mineral (calcium and phosphate) balance. Calcitonin causes hypercalcemia by acting as an inhibitor of osteoclast induced bone resorption. **CGRP** is a 37-aa peptide produced by tissue specific processing of the calcitonin gene. Calcitonin is the major product in the thyroid, whereas CGRP is the major product in neural tissues. CGRP is a potent cardiovascular agent. It has structural similarity with amylin. CGRP is found in two isoforms (CGRP-I and CGRP-II) that differs only by 3 amino acids. **Amylin** is a 37-aa peptide produced in the pancreatic beta-cell secretory granules and is co-released with insulin. Amylin also has CGRP-like effects on bone metabolism. **Adrenomedullin** (ADM) is a 52-aa hypotensive peptide. It has structural similarity with CGRP and amylin. ADM is produced in peripheral tissues, adrenal medulla, lung, and kidney. ADM has specific receptors on astrocytes and it is unregulated in ischaemia. The calcitonin family peptides probably act through G-protein coupled membrane receptors. Recently, a homolog of calcitonin receptor, **CRLR** (calcitonin-receptor-like receptor human 461 aa; rat/mouse 463 aa) was identified. It is now shown that CRLR can function as either a CGRP receptor or an ADM receptor, depending upon which members of a new family of proteins called receptor activity modifying proteins (**RAMP1-3**) are expressed.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Antigen	17aa peptide of Human ADML; Designated (ADML11-P or control peptide).
Location	~C-terminus
Ab Host/type	Rabbit, polyclonal
Ab Format	Unpurified antiserum (cat #ADML11-S) Aff pure IgG (cat #ADML11-A)

Form & Storage

Antiserum (unpurified, undiluted)

100 ul/vial solution contains 0.05% sodium azide	50 ul/vial lyophilized powder
Reconstitute in the original vol. of water	

Affinity pure IgG

100 ug/100ul solution Buffer: 100 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.2% BSA contains 0.05% sodium azide	50 ug/50 ul lyophilized powder
Reconstitute in the original vol. of water	

Control/blocking peptide

100 ug/100 ul
solution lyophilized powder
Buffer: PBS, pH 7.5 and 0.05% sodium azide
Reconstitute in the original vol. Of water

Storage

Short-term: unopened, undiluted vials for less than a week at 4oC.

Long-term: at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

Stability: 6-12 months at -20oC or below.

Shipping: 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder.

Recommended Usage

Western Blotting (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure antibody using ECL technique).

ELISA: Control peptide can be used to coat ELISA plates at 1 ug/ml and detected with antibodies (1:10-50K for neat serum and 0.5-1 ug/ml for affinity pure).

Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence: Not tested. We recommend the use of affinity purified antibody at 2-20 ug/ml in paraformaldehyde fixed sections of tissues.

Specificity & Cross-reactivity

The human ADML11-P is quite conserved in various species: pig, canine (94%), rat (93%), bovine (87%), and mouse (76%). No significant sequence homology was found with other calcitonin family of peptides. Antibody cross-reactivity in various species has not been studied. The ADML11-P control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol at: www.4adi.com/data/abblock.html).

General References:

(1). Kitamura K et al (1993) BBRC 194, 720; Kitamura H et al (1993) BBRC 192, 553; Samson Wk et al (1998) Front. Neuroendocrinol. 19, 100; Champion HC et al (1999) Regul. Pept. 85, 1; McLatchie LM et al (1998) Nature 393, 333-339; Nagae T et al (2000) BBRC 270, 89-93; Husmann, K et al (2000); Mol Cell Endocrinol (2000) 162, 35-43.

Citations of ADI's antibodies for CRLR and RAMP (see updated list at: www.4adi.com/flr/rampflr.html)

*This product is for In vitro research use only.

Related material available from ADI



Antibodies RAMP1-3, Amylin, calcitonin, CGRP,
Adrenomedullin, CRLR
(ADML11-S . Rev. 40204S)

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