Human ADM / Adrenomedullin Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **11646-H01H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ADM, AM

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ADM (P35318) (Tyr95-Tyr146) was expressed, with the fused Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 93 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Glu

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ADM/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 340 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 38 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 39 in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

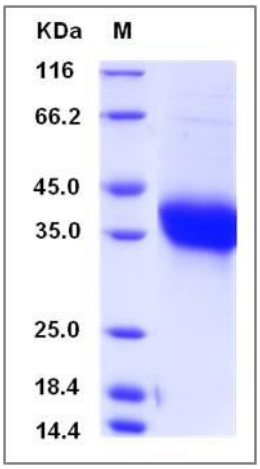
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Adrenomedullin is a a hypotensive peptide which consists of 52 amino acids and belongs to the adrenomedullin family. It has 1 intramolecular disulfide bond, and seems to has a slight homology with the calcitonin gene-related peptide. Adrenomedullin is highly expressed in pheochromocytoma and adrenal medulla. It also can be detected in lung, ventricle and kidney tissues. Adrenomedullin and PAMP are potent hypotensive and vasodilatator agents. Numerous actions have been reported most related to the physiologic control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. In the kidney, adrenomedullin is diuretic and natriuretic, and both adrenomedullin and pamp inhibit aldosterone secretion by direct adrenal actions. In pituitary gland, both peptides at physiologically relevant doses inhibit basal ACTH secretion. Both peptides appear to act in brain and pituitary gland to facilitate the loss of plasma volume, actions which complement their hypotensive effects in blood vessels. Adrenomedullin is believed to function through combinations of the calcitonin receptor like receptor and receptor activity-modifying proteins complexes, as well as CGRP receptors.

References

1. Hao SL. et al., 2011, Exp Lung Res. 37 (10): 615-26.
2. Hikosaka T. et al., 2011, Peptides. 32 (9): 1825-31.
3. Bo-Zalewska A. et al., 2011, Ginekol Pol. 82 (8): 585-91.
4. Palladini G. et al., 2011, Amyloid. 18 (4): 216-21.