10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ADM Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73385

Specification

ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P35318
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 133

Other Names
ADM; AM; ADM

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ADM (HGNC:259)

Synonyms AM

Function
Adrenomedullin/ADM and proadrenomedullin N-20 terminal peptide/PAMP are peptide hormones that act as potent hypotensive and vasodilatator agents (PubMed:8387282, PubMed:9620797). Numerous actions have been reported most related to the physiologic control of fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. In the kidney, ADM is diuretic and natriuretic, and both ADM 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.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

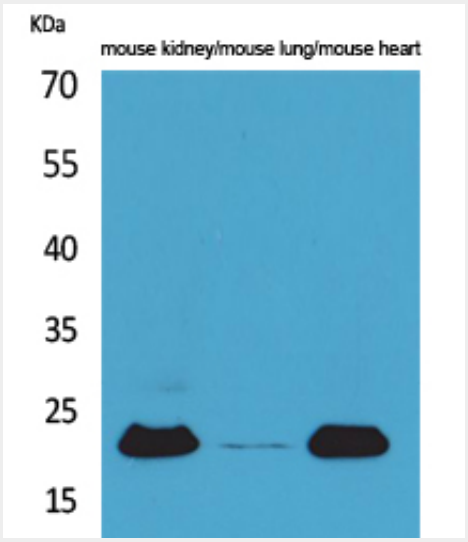
Tissue Location
Highest levels found in pheochromocytoma and adrenal medulla. Also found in lung, ventricle and kidney tissues

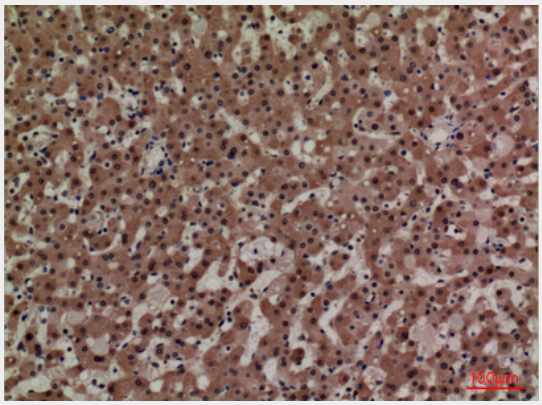
ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Images





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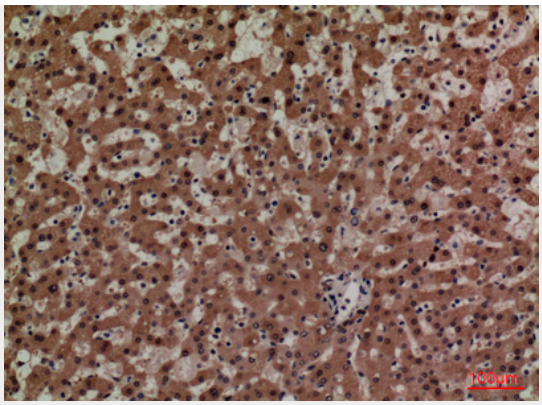

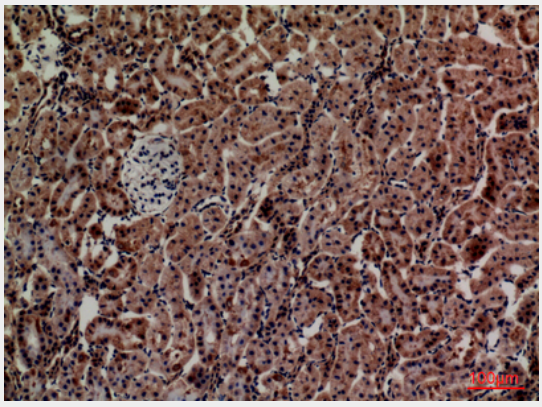

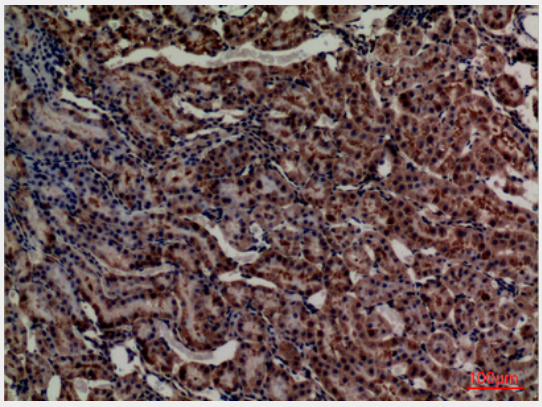

ADM Polyclonal Antibody - Background

AM 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, am is diuretic and natriuretic, and both am 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.