# ADAM15 Antibody

**PACO15305**

## Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human, Mouse, Rat

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, WB, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:1000-1:2000, WB:1:200-1:1000, IHC:1:25-1:100

**Protein Background:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase) protein family. ADAM family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins known to be involved in cell adhesion and proteolytic ectodomain processing of cytokines and adhesion molecules. This protein contains multiple functional domains including a zinc-binding metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin-like domain, as well as a EGF-like domain. Through its disintegrin-like domain, this protein specifically interacts with the integrin beta chain, beta 3. It also interacts with Src family protein-tyrosine kinases in a phosphorylation-dependent manner, suggesting that this protein may function in cell-cell adhesion as well as in cellular signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.

**Gene ID:**

ADAM15

**Uniprot**

Q13444

**Synonyms:**

ADAM metallopeptidase domain 15

**Immunogen:**

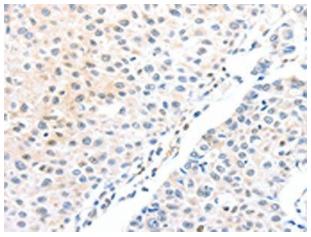
Fusion protein of human ADAM15.

**Storage:**

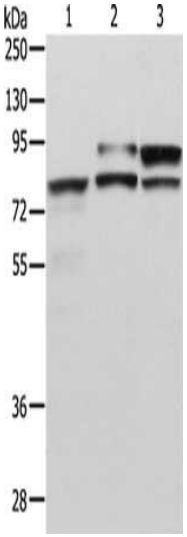
-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

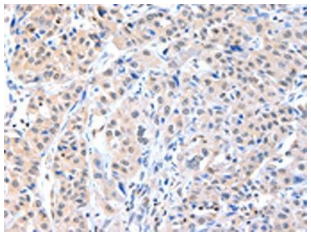
## Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using PACO15305(ADAM15 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).




Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 μ g, Lane 1-3: Human liver cancer tissue, NIH/3T3 cells, Jurkat cells, Primary antibody: PACO15305(ADAM15 Antibody) at dilution 1/300, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 5 minutes.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using PACO15305(ADAM15 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).